ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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BIRTHS

BIRD.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Wilton Court Hotel, Bexhill, to GERTRUDE ELSA, wife of RESBURY C. BIRD, late Captain, Signals, I.A.—a son.

CHRISTIE.—On Nov. 17, 1930, in Cheltenham, to ZOE, wife of MAJOR W. D. M. CHRISTIE, R.E.—a son (still-born).

COLLINGS.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Stonefield, Blackheath, to NANCY, wife of CAPTAIN W. D'A. COLLINGS, R.A.S.C.—a son.

CROCKFORD.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 83, South Hill-park, N.W.3, to MURIEL, wife of CLIVE CROCKFORD —a son (PHILIP DAVID VYVIAN).

GORNALL.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 46, The Holt, Alverstoke, Hants, to MARGOT, wife of LIEUT.-COMDR. J. P. GORNALL, R.N.—a son.

HARRIS.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 12, Hyde Park-gardens, W.2, to DOREEN, wife of DR. J. C. N. HARRIS, late of Khartoum, Sudan—a daughter.

HARVEY.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Shanghai, to ETHEL MARY (née Holland), wife of W. R. HARVEY—a daughter.

HIGHAM.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Highfield, Accrington, to Mr. and Mrs. ALEC E. HIGHAM—a daughter.

HINES.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at a nursing home in Winchester, to KATHLEEN HINES (née Fischer), wife of H. T. Hines, White Oak, Highclere—a son.

KING.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Garshott, Wadhurst, Sussex, to MARGARET, wife of A. H. KING, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Fez, Morocco—a son.

LONGFORD.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 57, Botanic-avenue, Belfast, to ELIZABETH (née Dunn), wife of DR. W. U. D. LONGFORD, of Holywood, Co. Down—a son.

ROBINSON.—On Nov. 18, 1930, at 6, Driffield-terrace, York, to DORIA, wife of COLONEL ANNESLEY C. ROBINSON—a son.

SANDFORD.—On Nov. 21, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. L. GORDON SANDFORD, 20, Chepstow-place, London, W.2 —a son.

THORNE.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 40, Lanchester-road, Highgate, N.6, to BARBARA, wife of A. ESCOTT THORNE —a son.

MARRIAGES

BARTON : BROOKS.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Geneva, WILLIAM V. BARTON, of Montreux, to BERYL BROOKS, of Planchamp sur Montreux.

HAMMACK : SADLER.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at St. James's, Spanish-place, MAJOR STANFORD GOWER HAMMACK, of United Service Club, Pall Mall, to IVY GLADYS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. SADLER, of 72, Dyke-road, Brighton, granddaughter of the late Joseph Molineux, of Lewes.

HASLEHUST : HOLGATE.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at Karachi, HAROLD MAITLAND HASLEHUST, Indian Police, son of the late Edmund Haslehust, of Weybridge, to MURIEL MAUD, daughter of the late W. H. and Mrs. Verity Holgate, of Nottingham, and Mrs. Holgate, of Barnet.

HERBERT : LEDGER.—On Oct. 21, 1930, at St. David's Church, Disserth, Radnorshire, JAMES HENRY BANKES, younger son of the REV. J. LL. and MRS. HERBERT, to CONSTANCE ETHEL, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR LEDGER, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

HIGGINS : GREELAND.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Princes-row Register Office, STANLEY son of the late W. S. Hogg and Mrs. Hogg, of 15, Warwick-square, S.W., to DOREEN, only daughter of H. GREENLAND and the late Mrs. Greenland, of Bankside, Hereford.

TYSON : YUILL.—On Nov. 14, 1930, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Most Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta (Metropolitan of India), assisted by the Rev. C. G. PEARSON, JOHN DAWSON TYSON, Indian Civil Service, to DORRICE ALEX YUILL, of Durban, Natal.

VERNON : HAWKEN.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Nukufu, SUB-LIEUT. HENRY VERNON, R.N.R., Sidford, Devon, to EDNA HAWKEN, of Hokitika, New Zealand.

WADDELL : KERSHAW.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at the Parish Church of St. Mary, West Kensington, ARTHUR CHARLES CECIL, only son of the late MR. CHARLES WADDELL and MRS. Waddell, of Blandford-road, Bedford Park, W.4, to MARGARET (Peggie), only child of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. LEIGHTON, of 70, FitzGeorge-avenue, W.14.

YOLLAND : WATSON.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Jaipur, India, NOEL DE CARTERET YOLLAND, R.E., son of the late Colonel W. Yolland, R.E., to CONSTANCE CHARLOTTE WATSON, daughter of the late L. C. Oertel.

SILVER WEDDING

TROTMAN : GILDEA.—On Nov. 23, 1905, in Rangoon Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Bishop Arthur Knight, FRANCIS EARLE, son of CANON and MRS. TROTMAN, of Marshfield Vicarage, Glos, to GERTRUDE MARIAN, daughter of CANON and MRS. GILDEA, of Upwey Rectory, Dorset.

DEATHS

BLAIR.—On Nov. 22, 1930, suddenly at Glenfoot, Tillicoultry, MURIEL DRYSDALE, beloved youngest daughter of the late CHARLES BLAIR, D.L., of Glenfoot, Tillicoultry.

BOYD.—On Nov. 22, 1930, from tuberculosis, BENJAMIN HAROLD ALAN, the dearly loved son of CAPTAIN and LADY LILIAS BOYD, in his 19th year. Service at St. James's, Sussex-gardens, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11.30.

"So He giveth His Beloved sleep."

BRUMELL.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Somersby House, Morpeth, ELIZABETH ADA, wife of ARTHUR BRUMELL. Funeral Morpeth Parish Church to-day (Monday), at 2.30 p.m.

BRYEN.—On Friday, Nov. 21, 1930, at Lansdowne House, Seven Sisters-road, N.4, THOMAS FRANCIS BRYEN, J.P., beloved husband of Kate Bryen. Funeral service at St. Olave's Church, Stoke Newington, to-morrow (Tuesday), at midday. Interment at Abney Park Cemetery.

BURTON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, in London, LILIAN BURTON, wife of the late John Stanley Burton, of Fife Lodge, Great Bookham, Surrey, and daughter of the late Alfred Stileman Bostock, M.R.C.S., of Chichester. Funeral at Great Bookham Church on Wednesday, at 2.30.

CARDOZO.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Middlesex Nursing Home, after a long illness, CHARLES F. CARMIADE, beloved husband of LEILA CARDOZO. Service at St. Ignatius Church, Stamford Hill, 10 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday).

CHAYTOR.—On Nov. 21, 1930, REV. CHARLES CHAYTOR, Rector of St. Helens and St. Albans for 36 years, and since 1892 Chaplain Lasletts Almshouses, Worcester, youngest son of late Colonel Chaytor, R.E., in his 80th year. Funeral service St. Helens Parish Church, 2 p.m. to-day (Monday). Interment Stoulton.

CLARK.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at his residence, Haytor, Upland-road, Carshalton, Surrey, WILSON CHARLES CLARK, late of the United Kingdom Provident Institution, aged 55. Service and interment at Norwood to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 o'clock. Friends will kindly accept this, the only intimation.

CORNELL.—On Nov. 22, 1930, EMMA CORNELL, of 2, Russell-crescent, Brighton, widow of William Cornell. Funeral Brookwood Cemetery, Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock.

de WINTON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at a nursing home in Leamington Spa, RICHARD CAPEL, the very dear husband of BEATRICE DE WINTON, of 33, Sherbourne-place, Leamington Spa, in his 69th year. Funeral service All Saints' Parish Church, Leamington Spa, 1.30 on Wednesday.

FERGUSON.—On Nov. 21, 1930, in London, HUGH FERGUSON, of Rosario de Santa Fé, aged 49. (Argentine papers, please copy.)

FIRMINGER.—On Friday, Nov. 21, 1930, at his home, 318, Coombe-lane, Wimbledon, suddenly, of pneumonia, FRANK WALDEMAR, eldest son of FRANCIS WALDEMAR FIRMINGER, with whom he was in business for many years (Bastone and Firminger). His loss is irreparable. Funeral Putney Vale Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12. No mourning, by request.

FORD.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Moretonhampstead, HELENA BLANCHE COLVILLE, second daughter of the late SIR FRANCIS FORD, BT. Funeral to-day (Monday).

FORDE.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Castle Douglas, ANN FORDE, wife of DR. Ernest J. Forde. Service in St. Ringan's Church, Wednesday first, at 2.30, thereafter to Castle Douglas Cemetery.

FOSTER.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Winchester, EDWIN AUBREY FOSTER, aged 61.

FOSTER.—On Nov. 22, 1930, ELLEN GERTRUDE, beloved wife of CLAUD SANDERSON FOSTER, of 24, Millroad, Worthing.

FOXWELL.—On Nov. 22, 1930, suddenly, OLIVE MAY, wife of PROFESSOR HERBERT SOMERTON FOXWELL, 1, Harvey-road, Cambridge. Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 26. Service in St. Botolph Church 2.30.

GRAHAM.—On Nov. 18, 1930, at The Grays, Westerham Hill, ANNIE CROSSBY, widow of THOMAS GRAHAM, of Church Hill, Beckenham, in her 85th year.

HASSALL.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 8, St. Aldate's, Oxford, ARTHUR HASSALL, M.A., for over 40 years Student and Tutor of Christ Church, son of the late Henry Burton Hassall, of Spital, Cheshire, aged 77. Service at Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.45 p.m.

HAWKES.—On Nov. 22, 1930, SIDNEY FEATHERSTONE HAWKES, M.A. Oxon, Priest, aged 55 years.

HEWAT.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 21, Brunswick-road, Ipswich, MABEL SUSIE (POPSIE) HEWAT, dearly loved youngest daughter of the late Robert Pearson and Isabel Critten, of Southwold. Funeral Ipswich Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30.

HIGGINS.—On Nov. 20, 1930, CELIA MARIA, youngest daughter of HENRY and the late ADA HIGGINS, of Willisbridge House, Gloucestershire, aged 54.

HOLDING.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at 6, Fulham Park-gardens, S.W.6, THOMAS HIRAM HOLDING, J.P., in his 86th year. Cremated at Golders Green.

HOMER.—On Nov. 21, 1930, after a short illness, JOHN JAMES HOMER, of 16, Emlyn-road, Stamford Brook.

HUSON.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at The Limes, Ludlow, CHARLES WILLIAM HUSON, B.Sc. Lond., beloved husband of CLARE L. HUSON, aged 79. No flowers.

DEATHS (continued)

INGLETON.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Hereford-road, W.2, ANNIE CONSTANCE, eldest daughter of the late THOMAS INGLETON, of Ilkley and Leamington, in her 68th year.

JACKSON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 90, Iverna-court, London, W.8, MINNIE, beloved wife of ALFRED HALLIDAY JACKSON, aged 61. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium on Wednesday, at 11.30 a.m.

JENNINGS.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 10, Walden Parkroad, Horsell, Miss ALICE ELIZABETH JENNINGS, late of Sutton, Surrey, aged 75. Service and cremation at Hendon Park Cemetery to-day (Monday), at 2.30.

KINGSFORD.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 29, Barkplace, Bayswater, W.2, ANNE HARRIETTE, widow of CHARLES TOMSON KINGSFORD.

KIRK.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Fieldside Cottage, Nelson-road, Bognor Regis, the residence of her niece, JULIA KIRK, wife of the late Charles Kirk, of Sleaford, in her 81st year.

KNIBBS.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Springfield, Wollaston, Stourbridge, HENRY BUDGETT KNIBBS, Funeral at Stourbridge Cemetery to-day (Monday), at 2 o'clock.

LIND.—On Nov. 9, 1930, at his residence, Quinta da Boavo, Rua do Golgotha 121, Oporto, Portugal, GEORGE JAMES LIND, beloved husband of Rose Lind, and son of the late George Martin Lind, of Croydon.

MARCUS.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 114, Oakwood-court, W., ELIZABETH, dearly beloved wife of EDWARD SIMON MARCUS. Funeral at the Liberal Jewish Cemetery, Harlesden-road, Willesden, to-day (Monday), at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

McKENNA.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 2, Ventnor-mansions, Hove, Sussex, JOSEPH HENRY, beloved husband of CONSTANCE NORAH MCKENNA and son of the late Charles Edward McKenna. Requiem Mass tomorrow (Tuesday), at 10.30 a.m., Church of the Sacred Heart, Norton-road, Hove. Interment following, Hove Cemetery. Requiescat in pace.

MOORE.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at The Rectory, Havant, MARIA GERTRUDE, widow of VICE-ADMIRAL W. USBORNE MOORE, peacefully, in her 81st year. Funeral service at 3.0 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday), at the Parish Church, Havant. Interment afterwards at Warblington Cemetery.

MUIRHEAD.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at her residence, The Lodge, Shortlands, Kent, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of the late ALEXANDER MUIRHEAD, D.Sc., F.R.S., and daughter of the late William Blomfield, of Upper Norwood. Service at 2 o'clock to-day (Monday), at The Lodge, Shortlands. Interment at the West Norwood Cemetery at 3 o'clock. (Scotch papers, please copy.)

MYLIUS.—On Friday, Nov. 21, 1930, at The Bridges, Upper Slaughter, Glos, RODNEY, the last surviving son of the late F. H. MYLIUS, Rector of Elmdon, Warwickshire. (Ceylon papers, please copy.)

NEWCOMBE.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Garthwyn, Market Harborough, ARTHUR NEWCOMBE, J.P., the dearly loved husband of Margaret Newcombe, at the close of his 71st year. Interment at Market Harborough Cemetery at 3 o'clock to-day (Monday).

NICHOLLS.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at the residence of his daughter, Violet Chrestien Tisree, Richmond-road, Worthing, HOWARD HILL JOHN NICHOLLS, M.R.C.S., of Worthing, in his 82nd year. Funeral service at Heene Church, Worthing, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12.30 o'clock, prior to interment at Ockings Cemetery, Bashington.

OLIVER.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at her residence, 24, Glazebury-road, W.14, MARY (MINNIE), widow of MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RYDER OLIVER, C.M.G., late R.A., of Tigroney, Co. Wicklow. Memorial service at St. Andrew's Church, West Kensington, Wednesday, at 10 a.m., afterwards to Brookwood.

PARSONS.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 16, Alexandra-road, Worthing, GEORGINA, widow of DR. SIDNEY PARSONS, formerly of 78, Kensington Park-road, London. Funeral at Earley Parish Church, to-morrow (Tuesday), at noon.

PERRAM.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Teignmouth, VIOLET FRANCES, beloved wife of EDWARD ARTHUR PERRAM, M.D. Funeral 11 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

PHILLIPS.—On Nov. 23, 1930, WOOLF PHILLIPS, of 138, New Bond-street, W. (late of Oxford-street), aged 66. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), 10.30 a.m., at Willesden Jewish Cemetery.

PISKERTON.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 7, Parkquadrant, Glasgow, PETER PISKERTON, Rector of the High School of Glasgow.

RODOCANACHI.—On Nov. 22, 1930, PAUL, only son of the late MATTHEW RODOCANACHI and Mrs. C. Rodocanachi (Villa Goréna, Parc d'Hiver, Biarritz), aged 36 years.

SAMPSON.—On Nov. 11, 1930, at Bramham Cottage, Andover, JOHN EDWARD SAMPSON, formerly of Bingley, aged 74 years. Interred at Undercliffe Cemetery, Bradford, Nov. 22.

SELBY.—On Nov. 22, 1930, WALTER ARTHUR SELBY, Lieut.-Commander, R.N., late of Biddlestone Hall, Northumberland, and Red Gables, Crawley, aged 64 years, suddenly, Wednesday next. Crawley Monastery Church. 10 a.m.

SMITH-BOSANQUET.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Broxbornebury, suddenly, ELIZABETH (NELLIE), wife of MAJOR GEORGE R. B. SMITH-BOSANQUET, M.F.H. Funeral Broxbourne Parish Church, 3 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 26. Train 2 p.m. from Liverpool-street.

SNEATH.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at West London Hospital, HILDA JANE, beloved wife of R. A. SAVILLE SNEATH, 19, Queen's Gate-place, S.W.

SNOW.—On Nov. 20, 1930, suddenly, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, HERBERT SNOW, M.D., late Senior Surgeon and Consultant, Cancer Hospital, London.

STEEL.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Abenzavemy, COLONEL WILLIAM DUNLOP STEEL, D.L., J.P., late M.D.C.

STEWART.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Newhaven, 8, Grasmere-road, Purley, JOSIAH STEWART, in his 88th year. Service at West Norwood Crematorium, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 26. No flowers, by request.

STRAHAN.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Bexhill, Sussex, of pneumonia, BEATRICE SUSANNA, the beloved wife of Major Percy Strahan, of Sirmoor Lodge, Bexhill-on-Sea. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium to-day (Monday), 12.30.

STUTTARD.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Llandudno, ANNIE MARGARET, the dearly loved wife of the late THOMAS STUTTARD, of Lawnwood, Swinton Park, Manchester. Funeral at St. Mark's Church, Worsley, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 noon. Inquiries to Mr. Owen H. Edwards (Messrs. John Bye and Company's successor), Telephone, 600 Pendleton.

SWINDELL.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at Midway, Caister-road, Gt. Yarmouth, THEOPHILUS WYTHE SWINDELL, dearly beloved husband of Harriet Mabel Swindell, aged 80.

TEACHER.—On Nov. 21, 1930, suddenly, at 52, Kingsborough-gardens, Glasgow, W.2, JOHN HAMMOND TEACHER, M.A., M.D., St. Mungo (Notman) Professor of Pathology, University of Glasgow, husband of Rachel M. Hutcheson.

TOVEY.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at Wallington, Surrey, after a short illness, PHILIP GEORGE TOVEY, dearly beloved husband of Daisy J. S. Tovey. Service and cremation at noon to-day (Monday), at West Norwood Crematorium.

TRUSTED.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at his residence, Wroxall, Isle of Wight, after a few days' illness, CHARLES FRANCIS TRUSTED.

TUFNELL.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 88, Banbury-road, Oxford, LAURA LOUISA, widow of RT. REV. E. W. TUFNELL, first Bishop of Brisbane, Australia, in her 91st year. Service 9.45 a.m., St. Margaret's, Oxford, Wednesday, Nov. 26. Interment 3 p.m., Felpham, Sussex. (Queensland papers, please copy.)

VENABLES.—On Oct. 30, 1930, GEOFFREY RUSSEL VENABLES, of Okanagan Centre, B.C., second son of the late Arthur F. Venables, of Vernon, British Columbia, aged 52.

VOELCKER.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 110, Oakwood-court, Kensington, W., EDWARD WILLIAM VOELCKER, aged 73.

WATKINS.—On Nov. 21, 1930, at 112, Finchley-avenue, Hampstead, ARTHUR LIDDON, youngest son of the late C. A. WATKINS, of Greenhill, Hampstead, and 116, Cherkenwell-road, and husband of DOROTHY (née Odgers). Cremation at Golders Green at 11.45 to-day (Monday).

WEBB.—On Nov. 20, 1930, MATTHEW RIGHTON WEBB, J.P., D.L., F.S.A., late of West Lodge, Sevenoaks, Kent, aged 80. Funeral at Greatness Cemetery, Sevenoaks, to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30.

WILSON.—On Nov. 21, 1930, in a London nursing home, DR. RALPH W. WILSON, M.D., of the Moorings, Kew Gardens. Funeral Holy Island. Memorial service St. Luke's, Kew Gardens, Wednesday, noon.

WINTERBOTTOM.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at 1, Christchurch-road, Crouch End, AUGUSTUS WINTERBOTTOM, F.R.C.S., formerly of 16, Sloane-street, S.W., aged 83. No flowers.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

AIREY.—In proud and undying memory of our dear son, LIEUT. GEORGE RYDER AIREY, M.C., R.N.V.R., Howe Battalion, R.N.D., who died of wounds Nov. 24, 1916, aged 26 years.

BLACKETT.—In proud and loving memory of CAPTAIN WILLIAM STEWART BURDETT BLACKETT, Grenadier Guards, who died on Nov. 24, 1914, of wounds received at the first Battle of Ypres. "Splendid you passed, the great surrender made."

GODBER.—In beloved remembrance of ELSIE WENYSS GODBER, V.A.D., British and American Red Cross, who gave her life Nov. 23, 1918.

LONGMORE.—In loving memory of CAPTAIN CHARLES GEORGE LONGMORE, R.F.A., who died a Beirut, Syria, on Nov. 24, 1918.

Ubique. Quo fas et Gloria ducunt.

MACKAIN.—In loving memory of CAPTAIN J. F. MACKAIN JR. of Ardnamurchan, Royal Sikh Pioneers, who fell in action at Festubert, Nov. 23, 1914.

MOSS.—In proud memory of JOHN STEPHEN MOSS, 2nd Lt., Royal Engineers, elder son of J. H. B. and MARGARET MOSS, Gezaincourt, Nov. 24, 1916.

Resurgam.

OWEN-EVANS.—In ever loving and constant memory of our dearly beloved son and brother, SEC. LIEUT. JOHN OWEN-EVANS, Royal Tank Corps, killed in action at Fontaine, Nov. 23, 1917.

SHOLL.—In ever-present loving memory of HARRY PERCIVAL GLASCOGNE SHOLL ("Percy"), B.A., Worcester Coll., Oxon, Lt., Royal Engineers.—"I, Maxted Park, Harrow.

BENGOUGH-CLARK.—In ever dearest memory of GLADYS, our dearly loved only child, who passed away at Tientsin, Nov. 24, 1924.

CARR.—In constant memory of our beloved son, JOHN CARR, Nov. 24, 1923.

CODLING.—In loving memory of HILDA MARGARET CODLING, who died Nov. 24, 1927. For 21 years she lived her radiant life on earth, and then passed on with a smile to the full radiance of life beyond the barrier which men call death.

FRYZER.—In ever-loving memory of MAUDE MARY FRYZER.—ALFRED.

GOODISON.—To the dear memory of HENRY EDMUND GOODISON, Nov. 24, 1925.

GRAHAM.—In loving memory of my faithful friend and nurse, MARY GRAHAM, who died Nov. 23, 1920.—A. L.

GRIMWADE.—In loving and grateful memory of FREDERIC CHARLES GRIMWADE, the loving and dearly loved husband of Charlotte Ann Grimwade, a devoted father and friend, who passed on Nov. 23, 1927, in his 78th year.

JONES.—To the dear memory of our loved brother, WILLIAM EDWIN JONES, who died Nov. 25, 1927.

IN MEMORIAM (continued)

LEGGETT.—In ever-loving memory of GEORGE EDWARD LEGGETT, Major, H.M. 77th Regt., who passed away at Mombasa, British East Africa, Nov. 24, 1913.

LYDEKKER, FLORA CASBY, who passed away on Nov. 23, 1925.

LYNCH, H. F. B.—In affectionate remembrance.—F. E. de R.

PLATT.—In constant loving remembrance of my beloved husband, THOMAS HENRY PLATT, who passed away Nov. 23, 1923.

SKINNER.—In loving memory of JAMES SKINNER, M.A., Assistant Master at St. Paul's Preparatory School, Colet Court, 1883-1924, who died on Nov. 24, 1927.

TAPP.—In treasured memory of our dear mother, OLGA TAPP, whose spirit is with her elder son, in Flanders fields, and with her younger son, in life.

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MINERVA HIRE, Ltd., LONDON'S SUPERIOR HIRE SERVICE, open day and night.—Minerva House, Chenies-street, Tottenham Court-road. 'Phone, Museum 0040 and 9677.

THE RELIABLE CAR HIRE SERVICE of LONDON. Rolls-Royce and Daimlers. Cheap rates hourly or yearly.—W. J. Smith, Ltd., Pioneers of Car Hiring, Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 4777.

FREIGHTS WANTED

REMOVALS and STORAGE by experts with an organisation extending throughout the country; 100 branches home and abroad.—Apply PICKFORDS, 206, High Holborn, W.C.1. Holborn 8021.

ROBINSON'S REMOVAL SPECIALISTS, SPLENDID MOTOR VANS WEEKLY to London, S. Coast, Devon, E. Coast, Midlands, Manchester, Liverpool, Wales, West, 307, Broadway, Cricklewood, N.W.2 (Willesden 7181-82); Knolls House, Manchester; Moseley, Birmingham. Est. 60 yrs.

ALLEN'S six-wheeled double-capacity MOTOR REMOVAL VANS. Most economical and efficient method of removing furniture.—Free estimate and booklet. On Moving House, J. Allen, Ltd., 130, Sloane-street, S.W.1, and Bournemouth and Southampton.

JOS. LYONS RETURN LOADS SAVE POUNDS. By large Motor Pantechnicons. Skilled packers. MOVE or STORE. Estimates post free. LIGHT MOTOR VANS FOR TRADE OR LUGGAGE. HOWLAND-STREET, W.1. Museum 2410-11.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

EXECUTORS, Collectors, and others having RARE GOLD and SILVER COINS for DISPOSAL are INVITED to communicate with J. SPINK & SON, Ltd., (Numismatic Dept.), 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1, who have dealt in the finest coins of all countries for over a century. The very best prices guaranteed, whether for a few coins or for a large collection.

FURNITURE

CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY BEDSTEAD, beautifully carved and fluted posts; genuine antique; offers. View appointment.—37, Manton-avenue, W.7.

FURNITURE.—GREAT PRIVATE SALE.—Having purchased for cash from the Liquidators the entire stock of the well-known Wholesale Manufacturers, we are offering same at 40 per cent. off usual prices. These goods are in perfect condition, made from specially selected timber. Every article carried our guarantee; early inspection advised, as this is an opportunity seldom met with. Goods stored free till required; country orders packed free. Each of the items can be sold separately.

150 Oak bed-room suites, including wardrobe, £5 15s. each.

75 White enamelled bed-room suites, including wardrobe, £6 15s. each.

43 Double-bed room suites in Oak, Burr and Italian Figured Walnut, French Grey Walnut, Mahogany, and Weathered Oak, 11gns. to 180gns.

320 Bedsteads to match the various suites, 1gn. to 20gns.

65 Suites comprising settees and two easy chairs, covered French damask, velours, &c., £6 17s. 6d. each.

85 Gent.'s fitted wardrobes, £3 10s. to 20gns.

Huge collection of sideboards, dining tables, bookcases, bureaux, cabinets, &c. In fact every item for furnishing. On view 9-8 daily.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD., FURNITURE DEPOSITORIES (Patronized by the Crown Agents for the Colonies). 114 and 118, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD, N.W.1. 10 minutes Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. 'Phone, North 0758.

GIGANTIC FURNITURE SALE! By Order of the TRUSTEES and others, we have been instructed to sell without reserve the whole of the FURNITURE and effects made for a well-known RESIDENTIAL CLUB abroad. All goods offered are soundly constructed and in new condition and are being cleared at less than half actual cost. Included also are effects from the Hotel Cecil, London, W.C., and many choice pieces removed from Town and country residences for convenience of sale, at bargain prices.

Here are some of the bargains:—

95 real hide EASY CHAIRS with loose cushions, £3 17s. 6d.; Settees to match, £6 15s.; five only Complete DINING ROOMS, including Sideboards, Dining Tables and Chairs, £9 17s. 6d.; 150 luxurious lounge Easy Chairs and Settees from 25s.; complete CHESTERFIELD SUITES in cretonne, hide, velour, damask, &c., from £3 10s. to 70 guineas; complete BEDROOM SUITES in Oak, Mahogany, Burr Walnut, &c., including bed and spring from £4 19s. 6d. to 100 guineas; 20 FITTED WARDROBES from £2 15s. Dining room CHAIRS in all woods from 10s. 6d. OF SPECIAL MENTION is a magnificent Burr Walnut Bed-room Suite, including a triple Cheval mirror dressing table, chest, &c., 9 guineas; be sure to match; there are also many lots of everything for furnishing available. IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED. ALL goods stored free and packed free for country.

EDWARDS' FURNITURE REPOSITORIES, Ltd., 33-39 and 45, BATTERSEA-RISE, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W.11. ONLY ADDRESS. Hours 9 to 8 daily. Nearest stations: Waterloo and Victoria, electric train eight minutes. Buses and trams from all parts. Batt. 5932-3.

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STEINWAY DUO ART REPRODUCING PIANOS, 85 Steinway Pianola Pianos, Grands and Uprights. The faithful rendition by masters, of your own pianola rendering, or your own hand-playing.—Write for catalogue or call, Steinway and Sons, 1 and 2, George-street, corner Conduit-street, W.1.

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A W.2. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyers attend free or call. Say 2nd visit. Ambs. 1353. Est. 1869.

SALMON and TROUT RODS for SALE by Hardy Bros., they are as good as new; also Trolling Rods by Mallock of Perth, together with a number of Hardy's Reels. Lines, Flies, Baits, &c. The whole is now too old to fish and wishes to dispose of the lot at a low price.—Write Box V.457, Willing's, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

CEYLON TOURS BY P. & O.

£170, including ship, hotels, private car and 11 days' Ceylon tour.

Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'sailles.
†Kaiser-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	—	Nov. 28
Comorin	11,500	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera	18,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Ranpura	11,000	Perkins	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Morton	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
†Kaisar-i-Hind	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Mooltan	21,000	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
†Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
	17,000		Feb. 13	Feb. 20

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Ship.	Tons.			
‡‖Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡‖Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Mantua	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
‡Chakdina	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
‡Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Novara	7,000	Pigot	Dec. 19	—
Benalore (cargo)	9,000	—	Jan. 2	—
‡Nagoya	7,000	Cochrane	Jan. 16	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Comorin	12,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Kashgar	9,000	Sadell	Dec. 11	—
Malwa	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Oxfordshire	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	Jan. 16

Taking Passengers † for Malta, § for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also Tourist Saloon Passengers. ‖ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mkl'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
*‖MUNDRA	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
†‖WARFIELD	6,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 18
DUMANA	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Southampton. ‖ Calls Cutch and Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MANILA	8,303	—	—	—
†MERKARA	8,378	Nov. 26	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA	8,378	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10

† Calls Port Sudan. † Calls Malta.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'sailles.
MODASA	9,079	—	—	—	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1. City Passenger Offices: Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O. (Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo. (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—P. & O., or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 123, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

Freight Brokers:—P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock Master, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Son (London), Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Lines), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	11,000	Dec. 19
MAGICIAN (new motor vessel)	17,000	Dec. 19
EARNSLEAW (new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 16
REMUERA	17,000	Feb. 13
	17,500	Mar. 13

† Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.

Apply the N.Z.S.S. Co., Ltd., (J. R. Masterton and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 3220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd., (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA	Dec. 10	—
MONOWAI	—	Dec. 24
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MAKURA	—	Jan. 21

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Pacific Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,600	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALLARAT	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
¶BENDIGO	13,000	Mar. 20	—	Feb. 21

¶ Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden.

Also TOURIST SALOON BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 11	Dec. 13
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 13	Dec. 18	Dec. 20
ORONTES	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 25	Dec. 27
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 2	Jan. 7	Jan. 9
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 22	Jan. 25
OTWAY	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
OTRANTO	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other lines.

Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14-16, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
bCity of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Sparta	7,485	Dec. 20	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Poona	7,485	Jan. 5	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS

By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement. From London, Jan. 31, 1931.

SOUTH AFRICA, 87 DAYS ROUND VOYAGE. 15,714 miles, 25 Days in South Africa, £82 16s.

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N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London	M'sailles	Naples
YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 13
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Dec. 18	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.

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BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF OIL-DRIVEN, TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	15,000	Dec. 4	Dec. 8
Yorkshire	15,000	Nov. 20	Nov. 24
Shropshire	13,500	Dec. 18	Dec. 22
Oxfordshire	13,500	Jan. 8	Jan. 12
Worcestershire	12,500	Jan. 29	Feb. 2

Apply to Bibby Bros. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele. Regent 8088, 8087.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES to CHINA (Conjointly), CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. EGYPT, INDIA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS. EAST AFRICA. Dec. 4 and Dec. 18. Dec. 25 Dec. 27 Jan. 8 Jan. 10 Jan. 22 Jan. 24 Feb. 5 Feb. 7 Feb. 19 Feb. 21 Mar. 5 Mar. 7 Mar. 19 Mar. 21 Apr. 2 Apr. 4 Apr. 16 Apr. 18 Apr. 30 May 2 May 14 May 16 May 28 May 30 June 11 June 13 June 25 June 27 July 9 July 11 July 23 July 25 Aug. 6 Aug. 8 Aug. 20 Aug. 22 Sept. 3 Sept. 5 Sept. 17 Sept. 19 Oct. 1 Oct. 3 Oct. 15 Oct. 17 Oct. 29 Oct. 31 Nov. 12 Nov. 14 Nov. 26 Nov. 28 Dec. 10 Dec. 12 Dec. 24 Dec. 26 Jan. 7 Jan. 9 Jan. 21 Jan. 23 Feb. 4 Feb. 6 Feb. 18 Feb. 20 Mar. 4 Mar. 6 Mar. 18 Mar. 20 Apr. 1 Apr. 3 Apr. 15 Apr. 17 Apr. 29 May 1 May 13 May 15 May 27 May 29 June 10 June 12 June 24 June 26 July 8 July 10 July 22 July 24 Aug. 5 Aug. 7 Aug. 19 Aug. 21 Sept. 2 Sept. 4 Sept. 16 Sept. 18 Sept. 30 Oct. 2 Oct. 14 Oct. 16 Oct. 28 Oct. 30 Nov. 11 Nov. 13 Nov. 25 Nov. 27 Dec. 9 Dec. 11 Dec. 23 Dec. 25 Jan. 6 Jan. 8 Jan. 20 Jan. 22 Feb. 3 Feb. 5 Feb. 17 Feb. 19 Mar. 3 Mar. 5 Mar. 17 Mar. 19 Mar. 31 Apr. 2 Apr. 14 Apr. 16 Apr. 28 Apr. 30 May 12 May 14 May 26 May 28 June 9 June 11 June 23 June 25 July 7 July 9 July 21 July 23 Aug. 4 Aug. 6 Aug. 18 Aug. 20 Sept. 1 Sept. 3 Sept. 15 Sept. 17 Sept. 29 Oct. 1 Oct. 13 Oct. 15 Oct. 27 Oct. 29 Nov. 10 Nov. 12 Nov. 24 Nov. 26 Dec. 8 Dec. 10 Dec. 22 Dec. 24 Jan. 5 Jan. 7 Jan. 19 Jan. 21 Feb. 2 Feb. 4 Feb. 16 Feb. 18 Mar. 2 Mar. 4 Mar. 16 Mar. 18 Mar. 30 Apr. 1 Apr. 13 Apr. 15 Apr. 27 Apr. 29 May 11 May 13 May 25 May 27 June 8 June 10 June 22 June 24 July 6 July 8 July 20 July 22 Aug. 3 Aug. 5 Aug. 17 Aug. 19 Aug. 31 Sept. 2 Sept. 14 Sept. 16 Sept. 28 Sept. 30 Oct. 12 Oct. 14 Oct. 26 Oct. 28 Nov. 9 Nov. 11 Nov. 23 Nov. 25 Dec. 7 Dec. 9 Dec. 21 Dec. 23 Jan. 4 Jan. 6 Jan. 18 Jan. 20 Feb. 1 Feb. 3 Feb. 15 Feb. 17 Mar. 1 Mar. 3 Mar. 15 Mar. 17 Mar. 29 Mar. 31 Apr. 12 Apr. 14 Apr. 26 Apr. 28 May 10 May 12 May 24 May 26 June 7 June 9 June 21 June 23 July 5 July 7 July 19 July 21 Aug. 2 Aug. 4 Aug. 16 Aug. 18 Aug. 30 Sept. 1 Sept. 13 Sept. 15 Sept. 27 Sept. 29 Oct. 11 Oct. 13 Oct. 25 Oct. 27 Nov. 8 Nov. 10 Nov. 22 Nov. 24 Dec. 6 Dec. 8 Dec. 20 Dec. 22 Jan. 3 Jan. 5 Jan. 17 Jan. 19 Jan. 31 Feb. 2 Feb. 14 Feb. 16 Feb. 28 Mar. 2 Mar. 14 Mar. 16 Mar. 28 Mar. 30 Apr. 11 Apr. 13 Apr. 25 Apr. 27 May 9 May 11 May 23 May 25 June 6 June 8 June 20 June 22 July 4 July 6 July 18 July 20 Aug. 1 Aug. 3 Aug. 15 Aug. 17 Aug. 29 Aug. 31 Sept. 12 Sept. 14 Sept. 26 Sept. 28 Oct. 10 Oct. 12 Oct. 24 Oct. 26 Nov. 7 Nov. 9 Nov. 21 Nov. 23 Dec. 5 Dec. 7 Dec. 19 Dec. 21 Jan. 2 Jan. 4 Jan. 16 Jan. 18 Jan. 30 Feb. 1 Feb. 13 Feb. 15 Feb. 27 Mar. 1 Mar. 13 Mar. 15 Mar. 27 Mar. 29 Apr. 10 Apr. 12 Apr. 24 Apr. 26 May 8 May 10 May 22 May 24 June 5 June 7 June 19 June 21 July 3 July 5 July 17 July 19 July 31 Aug. 2 Aug. 14 Aug. 16 Aug. 28 Aug. 30 Sept. 11 Sept. 13 Sept. 25 Sept. 27 Oct. 9 Oct. 11 Oct. 23 Oct. 25 Nov. 6 Nov. 8 Nov. 20 Nov. 22 Dec. 4 Dec. 6 Dec. 18 Dec. 20 Jan. 1 Jan. 3 Jan. 15 Jan. 17 Jan. 29 Jan. 31 Feb. 12 Feb. 14 Feb. 26 Feb. 28 Mar. 12 Mar. 14 Mar. 26 Mar. 28 Apr. 9 Apr. 11 Apr. 23 Apr. 25 May 7 May 9 May 21 May 23 June 4 June 6 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Dec. 3 Dec. 15 Dec. 17 Dec. 29 Dec. 31 Jan. 12 Jan. 14 Jan. 26 Jan. 28 Feb. 9 Feb. 11 Feb. 23 Feb. 25 Mar. 9 Mar. 11 Mar. 23 Mar. 25 Apr. 6 Apr. 8 Apr. 20 Apr. 22 May 4 May 6 May 18 May 20 June 1 June 3 June 15 June 17 June 29 July 1 July 13 July 15 July 27 July 29 Aug. 10 Aug. 12 Aug. 24 Aug. 26 Sept. 7 Sept. 9 Sept. 21 Sept. 23 Oct. 5 Oct. 7 Oct. 19 Oct. 21 Nov. 2 Nov. 4 Nov. 16 Nov. 18 Nov. 30 Dec. 2 Dec. 14 Dec. 16 Dec. 28 Dec. 30 Jan. 11 Jan. 13 Jan. 25 Jan. 27 Feb. 8 Feb. 10 Feb. 22 Feb. 24 Mar. 8 Mar. 10 Mar. 22 Mar. 24 Apr. 5 Apr. 7 Apr. 19 Apr. 21 May 3 May 5 May 17 May 19 May 31 June 2 June 14 June 16 June 28 June 30 July 12 July 14 July 26 July 28 Aug. 9 Aug. 11 Aug. 23 Aug. 25 Sept. 6 Sept. 8 Sept. 20 Sept. 22 Oct. 4 Oct. 6 Oct. 18 Oct. 20 Nov. 1 Nov. 3 Nov. 15 Nov. 17 Nov. 29 Dec. 1 Dec. 13 Dec. 15 Dec. 27 Dec. 29 Jan. 10 Jan. 12 Jan. 24 Jan. 26 Feb. 7 Feb. 9 Feb. 21 Feb. 23 Mar. 7 Mar. 9 Mar. 21 Mar. 23 Apr. 4 Apr. 6 Apr. 18 Apr. 20 May 2 May 4 May 16 May 18 May 30 June 1 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SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

Nov.	Steamer.	From Southampton	Line.
28	OLYMPIC		White Star
28	TRANSYLVANIA	Glasgow	Anchor
29	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
29	SAMARIA	Liverpool	Cunard
Dec.			
1	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
3	BELGENLAND	Southampton	White Star
3	AURANIA	Southampton	Red Star
3	BALTIC	Southampton	Cunard
6	MIDDEWASKA	Liverpool	White Star
6	MAURETANIA	London	A.T.L.
12	LAVONIA	Southampton	Cunard
13	BATTANIC	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA	Liverpool	White Star
13	CALIFORNIA	Liverpool	Cunard
18	PENNLAND	Glasgow	Anchor
18	OLYMPIC	Southampton	White Star
20	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Cunard
27	CARONIA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEKAHDA	London	Cunard
27	CAMERONIA	Glasgow	A.T.L.
31	MAJESTIC	Southampton	Anchor
			White Star

† Also calls BOSTON. ‡ Via Cherbourg. ‖ Via Belfast. ¶ Via Queenstown. ƒ Via Moville. § Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
28	DUCH. OF RICHMOND ‖	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Dec.	MONTCLARE ‖	Southampton	Can. Pac.
4	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL ‖	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
12	MONTCALM ‖	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA ‖	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA ‖	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCLARE ‖	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Nov.	Steamer.	From Southampton	Line.
Dec.	ASCANIA ‖		Cunard
5	AURANIA ‖	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA ‖	Southampton	Cunard
12	CARINTHIA ‖	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND ‖	Glasgow	Cunard
19	AUSONIA ‖	Southampton	Red Star
20	CEDRIC ‖	Liverpool	Cunard
Jan.			White Star
3	CARONIA ‖	Southampton†	Cunard

† Via Greenock. ‖ Via Belfast and Glasgow. § Via Cherbourg. ¶ Via Belfast. ƒ Via Queenstown.

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H. A. P. A. G.

(HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE)

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DEUTSCHLAND	Nov. 28
NEW YORK	Dec. 5
ALBERT BALLIN	Dec. 12
DEUTSCHLAND	Dec. 25

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"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Dec. 3	Dec. 9
"LAFAYETTE" (e)	Dec. 5	Dec. 10
"PARIS" (e)	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
"FRANCE" (e)	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
	Dec. 31	Jan. 6

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NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES AND BEIRA.		
CLAN MACFADYEN	Newport. Glasgow. Birkenh'd.	Dec. 4 Dec. 10
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES AND MAURITIUS.		
CLAN MACFADYEN	Newport. Glasgow. Birkenh'd.	Dec. 18
BOMBAY AND PERSIAN GULF.		
(Also Porebandar if sufficient inducement.)	Glasgow. M'chester. Birkenh'd.	Dec. 4 Dec. 10
CLAN MACBETH	Dec. 5	Dec. 13 Dec. 17
Bhavnagar, Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Calicut, Cochin, and Tuticorin.		
COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND CHITTAGONG.	Glasgow. M'chester. Birkenh'd.	Nov. 27 —
CLAN MATHESON	Newport. Glasgow. Birkenh'd.	Dec. 11 —
MARMAGGA, TELLICHERRY, CALICUT, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, TRIVANDRUM, TUTICORIN, AND CHITTAGONG.	Glasgow. Birkenh'd. London.	Dec. 18 —
CLAN BUCHANAN	Nov. 24	Nov. 28

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DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 15	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31

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BERMUDA		PANAMA CANAL
HAVANA		

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA	11,580	Nov. 27
ORITA	9,294	Dec. 11
OROPESA	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29

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MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Room ; good cooking, vaketing ; telephone. —33, Clarges-street.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds commanding the Common ; every modern convenience and comfort ; tennis, billiards ; garage. Tele. Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's FURNISHED CHAMBERS at 3 and 3½ gns. per week. SUITES at 4, 5, and 6 gns., including light, linen, and full service. Separate 'phones, lift and constant hot water.

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SERVICE CHAMBERS, single and double, breakfast and occasional meals. Central heating ; hot and cold water ; electric fires ; telephone ; ample baths. Newly furnished.—'Phone, Mayfair 1087.

SOUTH KENSINGTON CHAMBERS.—Newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS ; bath, &c. ; 30s.-2½gns. Gentlemen only.—11, Queensberry-place. West. 4595.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A combination of Home and Club life. Best ENGLISH FOOD ; billiards ; en-tout-cas courts ; garage ; spacious grounds. 1 and 2 gas fires ; shower and needle spray baths ; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0396.)

THE MANOR.

32, 34, and 36, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2. Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens. A Buses and Tube Railways to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. Inspection invited for residence, where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnightly dances.

Visitors' dinners invited (no charge).

SEVEN LARGE PUBLIC ROOMS.

BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.

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INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.

Full board residence, light, attendance, and baths. Single from 3½gns., double from 6½gns. per week.

Bed and breakfast from 8s. 6d.

For tariff apply Manageress, or 'phone Paddington 4556.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, ground floor ; two rooms, bath ; constant hot water ; catering as required.—1, Cleveland-square, W.2. Padd. 3927.

22, COLLINGHAM-GARDENS.

UNFURNISHED and FURNISHED ROOMS ; all newly decorated ; in quiet situation facing gardens, S.W.5 ; all fitted latest type gas fires, rings, meters, electric power if required ; central heating ; ample bath rooms ; Scotch cook (plain) ; service optional ; terms, including baths and light, 1-2gns. Flax. 9022.

VICTORIA.—Modern BED-SITTING ROOMS with service ; hot and cold water ; 1 to 2½gns. Unfurnished 21s. to 27s. 6d. with balcony, light and bath inclusive ; breakfast optional.—82, Belgrave-road. Vic. 4940.

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MINUTE TUBE. 10 MINUTES PICCADILLY. FLATLETS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, comprising one, two or three rooms, or as separate BED-SITTING ROOMS ; all newly decorated on the most up-to-date lines ; constant hot water ; gas fires and grills ; good staff kept. Inspection invited.—Mrs. Robertson, 23, Randolph-crescent, W.9. Telephone, Abercorn 2878.

Women of discernment live at

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.

Office : 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427. Watch News Bulletin "The Times" Wednesdays.

WONDERFUL OFFER.—400 G.P. YEAR PER ANNUM.—FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE SUITE, double bed room (fitted running water and telephone), sitting room, bath room, lavatory, in Knightsbridge, to include service, light, constant hot water, telephone (both rooms), and breakfast, luncheon, and dinner for two people, or 350 guineas per annum for one. 46, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3. Telephone, Sloane 2206.

W.C.1.—Comfortable Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast ; 5s. daily, 27s. 6d. weekly.—54, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6009.)

W.C.1.—57, Cartwright-gardens.—Well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast ; other meals as desired ; moderate terms. Museum 0065.

YOU WILL FIND A HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE COMBINED WITH ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES AT

RED COURT,

17, 18, 19, 20, BEDFORD-PLACE, W.C.1.

Easy access to theatres and shops ; 60 bed rooms, all fitted RUNNING WATER, h. and c., and modern gas fires. Central heating. Newly decorated and furnished. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms. Phone, Museum 2398. Dance room with parquet floor.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating ; near Gloucester-road, overlooking Gardens. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 2401.

10, Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater, W.2. Very comfortable BED ROOMS with breakfast, dinner optional : gas fires ; baths ; moderate. Park 6751.

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17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2. Three minutes Tubes and Met. ; 45 rooms ; constant hot water ; best English food ; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns. ; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.

38, EMPEROR'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON, close Gloucester-road Station ; quiet, no traffic ; large dining room and lounge ; gas fires ; noted cuisine from 2½gns. single, from 4gns. double. Western 3746.

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72.—ATTRACTIVE one-room SERVICE FLATS, luxuriously FURNISHED ; divans, hot and cold running water, gas rings, gas fires, baths, telephone all floors, central heating. From 2½gns., including baths, breakfast, attendance ; dinners if desired. Park 1652.

M. BROWNE. 35-36, Maddox-street, W. Mayfair 0477, will be pleased to GIVE PARTICULARS of ACCOMMODATION personally inspected, also Houses for Sale or to be Let. Town, Country, Seaside.

WANTED

DANISH LADY (student) wishes to find good HOME on moderate terms ; willing to assist ; references.—Write Box J.1571, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—BOYS RECEIVED for holidays, Companionship, happy home life, experienced care, liberal table.—Write Box C.279, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL, ST. CATHERINES, Sea-road ; minute sea ; really good cuisine ; gas fires bed rooms. Vacancies for Christmas ; moderate inclusive terms. 'Phone 1396.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff. Special winter terms ; close sea, gardens ; gas fires bed rooms ; separate tables, excellent cuisine ; dancing.—A. Kean.

CLAIRVILLE,

BOURNEMOUTH. W. Durley Chine-road.—Ideal winter residence ; good food and service ; inclusive terms from 2½gns. ; central heating.—Mrs. R. T. Morris.

BOURNEMOUTH (Southbourne).—Avondale, Clifton-road ; superior private APARTMENTS or Board-Residence ; facing South ; 2-mins. sea.—Southbourne 99.

BOURNEMOUTH, LAMMERMOOR.—Best position East Cliff. Ideal Winter residence ; central heating. Private Suites. Famous for cuisine. Garage.

KENSINGTON HOUSE,

BOURNEMOUTH, West Cliff.—Ideal Winter Residence ; cuisine an outstanding feature.—" A Guest House of Distinction." Moderate.—Write for booklet.

BOURNEMOUTH.—" TORBAY," WEST CLIFF ; hot and cold water all bed rooms, gas fires, central heating ; good, liberal table. 'Phone 5792.—H. Moser.

MEYRICK COURT,

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF.—A.A. ; two minutes sea front ; hot and cold water ; gas fires bed rooms ; central heating ; lock-up garage ; from 2½gns.

BOURNEMOUTH.—WOODVILLE, EAST CLIFF ; close sea ; hot and cold water bed rooms ; Vitaglass ; central heating ; garage 45 cars. From 3gns. 'Ph. 1983.

LIVE COMFORTABLY and cheaply during winter at the present rate of exchange equals about 1s. 8d. ; exchange, however, is liable to fluctuation. A temporary bonus of Taels 35 per mensem has also been issued at the present time, to compensate for the increased cost of living, and under certain limitations a guarantee of one-third of pay and bonus will be paid at the equivalent of 2s. 6d. to the tael, to offset adverse fluctuations in the rate of exchange.

First class passage provided and half-pay during the voyage.

Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Council's Agents, by whom applications must be received as early as possible.

Messrs. JOHN POOK and Co., Agents for the Municipal Council of Shanghai, 68, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3.

November, 1930.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT in BOTANY which will shortly become vacant. Salary £250 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to £300. The selected candidate will be expected to start work in January, 1931.—Applications to be addressed to the Professor of Botany, The University, Glasgow, W.2.

ALAN E. CLAPPERTON, Sec. Glas. Univ. Court.

NURSING HOMES AND HOSPITALS

A PHYSICIAN RECEIVES PATIENTS in his delightfully situated house, facing South ; sea, sunshine, gardens ; every care, kindness, attention, comfort.—9, Grosvenor-crescent, 84, Leonards, Sussex.

C.M.B. beautiful HOME, large garden, for rest, care ; maternity patients received ; residential nursery.—Ovthield, 20, Shoot-up-hill, Hampstead, N.W.2.

HOVE.—Small CONVALESCENT HOME (Registered). Conducted by Nursing Sister. Sea-road, Individual attention. Terms moderate.—Apply S. R. N., 46, Sackville-gardens, Hove, Sussex.

NURSE offers LADY HOME during Accouchement.—1, St. Albans, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

RESIDENT PATIENTS. — Illustrated BOOKLET on application to the Residences, &c., of Licentiate Dentist in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Inebriety, &c.). Post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

SELECT MENTAL HOME, JERSEY, Channel Isles.—Woodlands, Grouville, Private Mental Home for strictly select class of gentlewomen ; beautiful country mansion ; extensive terraced walks ; £5 5s. to £15 15s. weekly.—Apply Superintendent for particulars.

LEGAL NOTICES

ANNIE MACDONALD BUCKMAN Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that any PERSON having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of ANNIE MACDONALD BUCKMAN, late of Rosehurst, Sandford Park, Cheltenham (in the County of Gloucester, formerly of Rainow, St. Georges Road, Cheltenham aforesaid, deceased (who died on the 3rd day of October 1930 and Probate of whose will was granted in the Principal Registry of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice on the 11th day of November 1930 to Coutts and Company the Executors named in the said will) are hereby required to send particulars in writing, of their claims and demands to the undersigned, on or before the 26th day of January next, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice ; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 22nd day of November 1930.

JESSOP & SON 1 Church Street, Cheltenham. Solicitors for the said Executors.

UNDER COLONIAL PROBATES ACT 1892 RULES. IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE (Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division (Probate). ELLEN JANE STRONG deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made to the Principal Probate Registrar of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of ELLEN JANE STRONG deceased late of 70, Victoria-road, Penarth, in the South Wales and Sydney on the 15th day of October 1929.

Dated this 21st day of November 1930.

DAW and Son of 13, Bedford Circus, Exeter.

RICHARD HENRY GOSLING, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of RICHARD HENRY GOSLING late of Hawthorn Hill, Bracknell in the County of Berkshire (who died on the 4th day of August 1930 and whose Will was proved by Mrs. Kathleen Mary Gosling, Swinnerton Francis Wilson Gosling Esquire, Major Charles Willoughby Moke Norrie D.S.O., M.C., and The Honourable Sydney Edward Bingham Harbord (the Executors named in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 3rd day of October 1930) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors to the said Executors on or before the 1st day of February 1931. And Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 22nd day of November 1930.

RAYMOND-BARKER NIX & Co., 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn London W.C.2 Solicitors to the Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 In the Matter of W. BROWN & SONS (Tailors) Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation.) Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before the thirty first day of December, 1930, to send their names and addresses with particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to the undersigned Eric Shaw, Chartered Accountant, of 11/13, Victoria Street, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, one of the Liquidators of the said Company and if required by notice in writing for the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this eighteenth day of November, 1930.

E. SHAW
R. FORSYTH CAMERON } Liquidators.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON.

President :
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
Established by King Edward VII.

HELPS 143 HOSPITALS.

The increased cost of the hospitals, due to the larger number of beds and the developments of medical science, makes additional support essential to enable the Fund to income of £100,000. Annual meeting, Every visited and all its circumstances carefully considered before the grants are made.—Hon. Secretaries, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The Board earnestly APPEALS for HELP. Over 6,000 Patients last year. Homes : Walton, Bexhill, and Broadstairs. Treasurer : M. O. Fitzgerald, Esq. Offices : 14, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

COAL, COKE, &c.

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

1 D. PER HOUR.—Fire never goes out ! "Konmunity" 4 Anthracite Nuts, 5½s. 6d.—STEVENS, 177, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 6412.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BANGKOK, SIAM.—WANTED an EXPERT (Honours Degree) with experience of Teaching Chemistry at a University to act as HEAD of the CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT in the CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY ; salary, including house-allowance, £840 per annum approx.—Write to Siamese Legation, S.W.7, for forms of application.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANTS at the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM.

The Board of Education invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT on the Higher Staff of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Applicants are reminded that the Victoria and Albert Museum is a Museum of Industrial Arts, and that qualifications in natural science would not be a recommendation for posts in it.

Applicants must have attained the age of 22 and as a rule must not have exceeded the age of 26 on 1st April, 1931, but in exceptional cases applications from persons above the age of 26 will be considered. Candidates who have served in H.M. Forces, the Royal Irish Constabulary, or as established Civil Servants may be allowed a deduction from actual age.

In general, candidates should possess a University degree or other equivalent qualifications.

The beginning salary for Men Assistants entering at the age of 25 or over is £250 per annum, together with the current Civil Service Cost of Living Bonus (at present £103). The commencing salary for an Assistant entering below the age of 25 will be £20 less in respect of each year, or part of a year, by which his age is less than 25. The salary scales of the Higher Staff rise to £1,000 per annum, with current bonus (if any).

The beginning salary for Women Assistants entering at the age of 25 or over is £220 per annum, plus bonus (at present £98). A Woman Assistant entering below the age of 25 will receive an initial salary less by £15 in respect of each year, or part of a year, by which her age is less than 25.

A fee of £8 will be payable by successful candidates before certification.

Further particulars and Application Forms may be obtained from the Director and Secretary, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, and the application form when filled in should reach the Director not later than the 13th of December, 1930. Envelopes should be marked "Assistant."

NEW ZEALAND.

PROFESSOR of MIDWIFERY and GYNAECOLOGY, OTAGO UNIVERSITY, DUNEDIN.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of PROFESSOR of MIDWIFERY and GYNAECOLOGY ; salary £2,000 per annum. Conditions of appointment are obtainable by sending addressed foolscap envelope to the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, London, W.C.2., by whom applications will be received up to and including the 31st January, 1931.

P

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

THE MANCHESTER MEETING

VICTORY OF GLORIOUS DEVON

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The racing season under Jockey Club Rules was concluded at Manchester and Lingfield on Saturday afternoon. The weather at both places was unpleasant, but the light at Manchester for the most important event of the week, the Manchester November Handicap, was better than it had been on either of the two other days of the meeting.

This November Handicap was won by Lord Glanely's well-bred three-year-old filly Glorious Devon, who, ridden by G. Richards, made very nearly all the running and won by three lengths from Coligny II., with Nestorian third, four lengths behind the second. Cherry King was fourth, North Drift fifth, and Sir Joshua sixth. Glorious Devon started at 25 to 1 against, Coligny II. at 40 to 1, and Nestorian at 100 to 1. Flange started favourite at 9 to 1. Glorious Devon, who is by Pommern out of Skyglory, had previously won the Park Hill Stakes at Doncaster and also the Yorkshire Oaks at the York Summer Meeting. She had run well for a mile and a half in the recent race for the Derby Cup, but had then apparently failed to stay. Yet, on her Doncaster running, she was certain to stay, so it may have been that at Derby she was short of work. There was no evidence that she was expected to do more than run well, for on Saturday if it had not been for a last-minute bet on her chance taken by a well-known professional backer she would have started at 33 to 1 and not at 25 to 1. The fact that her owner also started Ocean Wide shows that he could not have had much, if any, confidence in the chance of the winner. Captain Hogg, Lord Glanely's trainer, who was unable to be present at the meeting, is to be congratulated on keeping this good-looking filly at her best throughout the season. She may well next year be one of the best-class stayers in training.

The actual race calls for little description, for soon after the start Richards took Glorious Devon to the front and there she stayed until the race was over. Quite early in the Straight it was obvious that she or Coligny II. would win. About a furlong from the finish Coligny II. drew up to Glorious Devon, and some spectators thought that Lord Glanely's filly was headed, but such was not my view. If she were headed it was for only a moment, for 100 yards from the winning-post Glorious Devon was in front and the race was over. The three placed horses were well clear of the others, some of whom walked, or rather waded, past the winning-post a long time after the winner had reached the paddock. Le Voleur was prominent until the Straight was reached, after which he, like many others, vanished from sight. The going was incredibly bad, and it was not possible to recognize the riders as they returned to the weighing room until they had been scraped and washed.

By this riding success G. Richards, who had also ridden Rivalry, the winner of the first race of the afternoon, headed Fox's total of winning rides, but Fox then rode the next two winners, and so for the first time in his career headed the list. He was given a very wonderful reception when he returned to scale on Landsong, on whom he won the Last Selling Handicap. A furlong or so from the winning-post it did not seem possible that Landsong could win, for he was lengths behind Arrival and Sirene, but he came with such a rush that he got up in the last stride and won by a head from Arrival, with Sirene third, only a short head behind the second. Fox can seldom, if indeed ever, have ridden a finer finish. Cragford, who, with 7st. 7lb., had seemed absurdly well handicapped on his old form, either could not or would not gallop in the heavy mud. He looked as well as ever he did and may well come out early next season refreshed and interested once more in racing. Fox and Richards were now equal as regards winning rides, and as Richards had no more mounts it was certain that, although he might tie with Fox, he could not beat him. A few moments later he knew that Fox had beaten him, for Fox won the Worsley Nursery on Mr. Clayton's Isthmus, who, starting at odds on, won easily from Savoia, with Haymarket third. Fox on his return to scale was received with much cheering and clapping of hands, and there could not have been anyone in that large crowd who was not delighted at his success. Fox has been riding for many years and was a leading apprentice before Richards had learned to walk. Yet until this season he had never headed the winning rides list. Richards has already headed that list on many occasions and, being very much the younger man, will no doubt do so again, while Fox's career must be drawing to a close.

The curtain was then drawn on the season with the Final Plate, which was won by the French-bred Argonaute II., who, starting at 9 to 4 on, and ridden by Childs, won with ease from Cavalry Cloak. It was perhaps fitting that a French-bred horse should win this last race, and so call attention to the amazing number of winners this season who have been bred across the Channel.

THE SEASON REVIEWED

The season which is now over has been not only enjoyable—all racing seasons are enjoyable to me—but it has also been one of considerable interest, even if in some ways it has also been one of disappointments. Each of the Classics was won by a different horse, which seems to me to suggest that we have not seen out a really high-class colt or filly. Certainly there was not a three-year-old of either sex who stood out alone as in other years we have seen one do. It may be that they were merely ordinarily good animals while the others were bad, and it may be that this year we had a number of good horses. I would like to think that such was the case, but, try as I may, I cannot come to that conclusion. Diolite won the Two Thousand Guineas and never won another race. Fair Isle won the One Thousand Guineas and was then successful in a race at Newmarket, but she gained no other triumphs. Blenheim won the Derby and was never started again. Rose of England's only success was gained in the Oaks, while her stable companion, Singapore, who won the St. Leger, won only one other race. In the case of Singapore, however, it may well be that we should make a qualification, for it was not until very late in the season that his trainer could get him really well. It may be that he will grow into a very fine four-year-old, but even then I feel convinced that his successes will be gained only on straight and galloping courses such as Ascot and Doncaster, and perhaps Newmarket.

Apart from the Classic winners there are two other three-year-olds who should be mentioned—namely, Ut Majeur and Rustom Pasha, each of whom belongs to the Aga Khan. Ut Majeur won the Cesarewitch and carried a very large weight for a three-year-old. After that race it was generally considered that he must be about the best stayer of his age, but he was started again at Liverpool and ran a very moderate colt. Still, it may have been that he was feeling the effects of his race at Newmarket. I am inclined myself to the belief that the field that he beat in the Cesarewitch was exceptionally moderate. Rustom Pasha, by winning the Champion Stakes and the Eclipse, showed that over his own distance, a mile to a mile and a quarter, he was a very good colt, but it is to be doubted whether he will ever be anything more than a good middle-distance colt, and such animals, even if they have about them some touch of class, are not to be regarded as Classic colts. I am not at all sure that much of the poverty of the present time is not due to a plethora of middle-distance sires.

There is nothing that needs to be written of the older horses in training, for they showed themselves to be a very moderate lot. Bosworth, of whom I had hoped so much, certainly won the Gold Cup, but did not show himself to be more than a fairly useful horse. He certainly did not prove himself a great horse. Of the two-year-olds I do not know what to say. The best of them, apart from Jacopo and a few others, are all bred for speed rather than stamina and, unless it is Jacopo, it is quite possible that we have not seen out the colt and filly which will prove himself and herself the best of their age next season.

Of the leading owners and jockeys and trainers I wrote in these Notes a week ago. Now that the season is over the Aga Khan still heads the list of winning owners, Lord Derby the list of winning breeders, and Persse the list of winning trainers. Yet if Fox, because he has ridden more winners than any other rider, is to be considered the champion jockey, then M. D. Peacock is really the champion trainer, for he has saddled more winners than any other trainer this season. Year after year this fine type of North-country gentleman, assisted by his sons, sends out winner after winner and still finds time to manage a large stud and to attend many meetings. This year his horses have won more than 70 races. If the total value of the stakes won appears to be small compared with the figures of the leading trainers, it is to be remembered that the prize money to be won in Scotland and the North of England is much smaller than it is in the South. Further, when there is any big money to be won the best horses in the South are sent up to run. Captain Elsey and Armstrong are other North-country trainers who have had very successful seasons, but they themselves would be the first to admit that the leading man among them is Peacock, who is still as active as they are, although he must have lived his three-score years and ten.

It would not be proper to close this very short review of a season which seems to me to have been over almost before it was begun without some reference to those numerous officials who make racing possible. I would begin with those humble men who are on the gates. They have no easy lives, for they have to deal, and deal firmly, with people who, if they could get somewhere they were not allowed to go and if they could get in for nothing, would certainly do so. After them come the very much more important officials such as the Clerks of Courses and their assistants. One hears them at times criticized—only quite recently I had a considerable difference of opinion with one myself. After all, like the rest of us, they make mistakes, but on the whole they are a very admirable body of men whose tasks are by no means easy. Of the starters and judges there is little to be said. Certainly in my time we have not had better.

There will be racing under National Hunt Rules at Birmingham this afternoon. I do not propose for a few days to make any suggestions as to possible winners. I have not yet sufficient form to enable me to analyse the different events to be decided. It should all be different in a few days.

MANCHESTER RESULTS

12.45 (12.47).—The **FAREWELL HANDICAP**, a sweepstakes of 3 sovs., with 100 sovs. added; second to receive 75 sovs and third 25 sovs. One mile.

RIVALRY, b f, by Chivalrous—Renira (Mr. R. Chf. Bowerman), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. (car. 7st. 5lb.) G. Richards 1
AUTUMN TINTS, ch c, by Viviani—Clayton (Mr. H. D. Bazley), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) 2
PLUCKY BILL, bl g, by Mount William—Irish Heroine (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius), 4 yrs, 7st. 3lb. J. Sirett 3
Lion Hearted (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 4 yrs, 9st. 7lb. H. Wragg 0
Osiris (Major J. S. Courtauld), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. C. Elliott 0
Six Wheeler (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb. F. Fox 0
Three Roses (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. G. Richards 0
Stroll (Mrs. C. Beatty), 3 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (car. 6st. 8lb.) G. Archibald 0

(Winner trained by Macnee, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Rivalry, 100 to 30 Osiris, 6 to 1 Plucky Bill, 7 to 1 Six Wheeler, 10 to 1 each Autumn Tints and Lion Hearted, 100 to 8 Three Roses, 100 to 6 agst Stroll.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 11s. 6d.; places, 3s. 9d., 6s., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,707 units; total place pool, 5,475 units. Won by 10 lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Stroll was fourth and Lion Hearted last.

1.15 (1.16).—The **BEREFORD PLATE** (selling race) of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

TOMMY ATKINS, b b, by Spion Kop—Tillywhim (Mr. T. T. Sears), 6 yrs, 9st. H. Lea 1
CANFIELD, ch g, by Phalaris—Candescent (Baron F. de Tuyll), 5 yrs, 10lb. F. Fox 2
VINCENT, ch c, by Vencedor—Lady Kitty (Mr. G. P. X. Hartigan), 2 yrs, 7st. G. Richards 3
Snoops (Mr. G. G. H. Peek), 3 yrs, 8st. 10lb. H. Jelliss 0
Pasiphae (Mr. S. B. Joel), 3 yrs, 8st. H. Jelliss 0
I'm Funny That Way (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 2 yrs, 6st. 11lb. J. Sirett 0

(Winner trained by Leach, jun., at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Vincent, 5 to 2 Canfield, 9 to 2 Vincent, 6 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s.; places, 3s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,044 units; total place pool, 3,450 units.

Won by a length and a half; the same distance separated second and third. I'm Funny That Way was fourth and Snoops last.

There was no bid for the winner.

1.55 (2.0).—The **MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP PLATE** of 1,500 sovs; second to receive 125 sovs, and third 75 sovs. One mile and a furlong.

GLORIOUS DEVON, ch f, by Pommern—Skyglory (Lord Glanely), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. (car. 7st. 5lb.) G. Richards 1
COLIGNY II., b h, by Ramus—La Lance (Mr. A. de Macomber), 5 yrs, 7st. (car. 7st. 11lb.) A. Burns 2
NESTORIAN, b g, by Archaic—Placentia (Mrs. E. Wallach), 3 yrs, 6st. 11lb. Sedgwick 3
Sir Joshua (Major F. B. Sneyd), aged, 8st. 10lb. H. Wragg 0
Empire Builder (Lady H. McCalmont), 4 yrs, 9st. H. Beasley 0
Leonidas II. (M. M. Boussac), 5 yrs, 8st. 6lb. C. Elliott 0
Le Voleur (The Aga Khan), 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. M. Beary 0
The Pen (Mrs. Hartigan), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. C. Richards 0
Saracen (Major J. S. Courtauld), 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. Baines 0
Richborough (Lord Derby), 5 yrs, 7st. 6lb. T. Weston 0
Poor Man (Major D. Dixon), 5 yrs, 7st. 4lb. T. Lowrey 0
Promptitude (Mr. J. D. Robertson), 6 yrs, 7st. 3lb. W. Stephenson 0
Mint Master (Sir V. Sassoon), 5 yrs, 7st. 1lb. T. Lowrey 0
Norwest (Sir H. Nugent), 5 yrs, 7st. (car. 7st. 1lb.) T. Leader 0
Flange (Mr. W. Woodward), 4 yrs, 6st. 12lb. (car. 7st.) J. Dines 0
Truncheon (Mr. F. W. Horlock), 3 yrs, 6st. 11lb. J. Dines 0
Bray Beau (Mr. J. J Murphy), 4 yrs, 6st. 11lb. J. Conlon 0
Ocean Wide (Lord Glanely), 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. A. Richardson 0
Doura (Mr. J. Wallace), 4 yrs, 6st. 7lb. Jefferies 0
Boss of the Show (Mr. W. H. Morgan), 4 yrs, 6st. 4lb. (car. 6st. 6lb.) W. McCafferty 0
Kerr's Pink (Mr. J. L. Dugdale), 4 yrs, 6st. 4lb. (car. 6st. 6lb.) Bazley 0
Redeswood (Sir L. Parkinson), 3 yrs, 6st. 3lb. Sharpe 0
Timber (Mr. M. E. Kayton), 3 yrs, 6st. 2lb. (car. 6st. 5lb.) W. Alford 0
Pickle (Sir H. Blackett), 4 yrs, 6st. 2lb. (car. 6st. 5lb.) Evans 0
Cherry King (Mr. W. Murray), 5 yrs, 6st. 11lb. T. Swales 0
North Drift (Mr J. T. Downing), 3 yrs, 6st. C. Dowdall 0
Orpenda (Mr. P. E. Beaumont), 4 yrs, 6st. V. Nash 0
Philip's Fancy (Mr. F. More O'Ferrall), 4 yrs, 6st. T. McCaffery 0

(Winner trained by Hogg, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 1 agst Flange, 10 to 1 Promptitude, 100 to 9 Mint Master, 100 to 8 Le Voleur, 100 to 6 Redeswood, 20 to 1 each Saracen and Truncheon, 22 to 1 Boss of the Show, 25 to 1 each Empire Builder, The Pen, Richborough, and Glorious Devon, 33 to 1 each Sir Joshua, Poor Man, Timber, Norwest, and Ocean Wide, 50 to 1 each North Drift, Pickle, and Bray Beau, 66 to 1 each Doura and Kerr's Pink, 100 to 1 each Cherry King and Nestorian, 200 to 1 agst Orpenda.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 75s.; places, 26s. 9d., 9s. 6d. Total win pool, 38,176 units; total place pool, 21,256 units.

Won by three lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Cherry King was fourth and Norwest last.

2.30 (2.34).—The **LAST SELLING HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

LANDSONG, br g, by Orpheus—Land Girl (Mr. D. Goold), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. F. Fox 1
ARRIVAL, b h, by Arion—Thyra (Mr. I. Z. Davis), 3 yrs, 7st. 10lb. J. Sirett 2
SIRENE, b f, by Arion—Coralie (Mr. C. J. Rush), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. A. Burns 3
Beachcomber (Sir A. Bailey), 3 yrs, 8st. B. Carslake 0
Tetraset (Mr. J. C. Lund), 6 yrs, 8st. 4lb. H. Wragg 0
Trunch (Mr. A. M. Melville), 5 yrs, 8st. 3lb. T. Weston 0
Woodcock (Mrs. K. Miners), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. G. Walsh 0
Exclamation (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), aged, 8st. 1lb. Sedgwick 0
Sir Joshua (Major F. B. Sneyd), aged, 8st. 10lb. C. Ray 0
Ikhnaton (Lord D'Abernon), 3 yrs, 8st. M. Beary 0
Parthenon (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. G. Baines 0
Good Sport (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. G. Richards 0
Instalment (Mr. R. Renton), 5 yrs, 7st. 12lb. J. Caldwell 0
Perfective (Sir D. Cooper), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. J. Doyle 0
Somercotes (Mr. J. G. Lyall), aged, 7st. 9lb. J. Dines 0
Cragford (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant), aged, 7st. 7lb. C. Richards 0
Twofold (Mr. A. Lowry), 5 yrs, 7st. 4lb. (car. 7st. 4lb.) J. Sirett 0
Berlingotte (Miss H. Cooper), 3 yrs, 6st. 11lb. T. McCaffery 0
Widgeon (Mr. G. Coldbeck), 4 yrs, 6st. 13lb. T. Lowrey 0
Solvent (Mr. H. T. Creighton), 3 yrs, 6st. 5lb. F. Evans 0
Pine Needle (Captain J. Paton), 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb. C. Richardson 0
Helburn (Mrs. H. Burney), 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. H. Wragg 0

(Continued at foot of next column)

BIRMINGHAM PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The **SMETHWICK SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
SOME TOFF (Lord Allendale) ... R. Gurden	a 11 11
aMAYEN (Lieutenant-Colonel ... Fenwick-Palmer	a 11 11
Palmer) ...	
SUTTON WICK (Captain A. E. Grant) ... W. Payne	a 11 11
NAUTICAL SWELL (Mr. ... Tyrrell	a 11 11
ATTEMPT (Mr. F. G. Hurt) ... Hurt	a 11 11
STOCKSTER (Mr. D. McAlpine) ... Hurt	a 11 11
GREAT CARE (Mr. ... Partridge) ... H. Harrison	a 11 11
CLYDA (Captain ... Pease) ... Bullock	a 11 11
BURNT HEATHER (Mr. ... Stewart) ... Peirce	a 11 11
COUNT COSTA (Mr. ... Tate) ... Hurt	a 11 11
SECOND NATIONAL (Mr. P. Raphael) ... Tate	a 11 11
KISSER (Mr. T. A. Watt) ... Turale	a 11 11
ZAMBO (Mr. R. H. A. Hulbert) ... Bailey	a 11 11
CROUCHATRA (Mr. W. J. Russell) ... J. Hall	a 11 11
PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS	
MAXTON, Mr. G. Owen, jun.; NAUTICAL SWELL, Mr. L. Whitfield; SOCRATES, ... ; GREAT CARE, ... —SECOND Speech; CROUCHATRA, E. Foster. T. Cullinan rides either MAXTON or Great Care.	

1.30.—The **STECHFORD SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
TRUTHFUL JAMES (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ...	
PARTING SHOT (Mrs. A. Hall Walt) ... Powell	a 12 7
ROYAL REPORT (Mrs. R. Brady) ... Renton	5 12 4
CLARE MORGAN (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Mains	5 12 2
SUMMER NIGHT (Mr. D. Faber) ... Hedges	a 12
PURE SCANDAL (Mr. W. ... Easterby) ... Rayson	5 11 9
ROSEWAY LODGE (Mrs. E. Brock) ... Easterby	4 11 9
KLIPNOCK (Mrs. Hall Walt) ... Pendergast	5 11 9
HUKENA (Mr. P. Sheehan) ... Renton	a 11 8
aMAIL FELLOW (Mrs. Merrick) ... Fenwick-Palmer	5 11 7
POPPY (Mr. G. F. Parry) ... Gilbert	4 11 7
LETCOMBE LASSIE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	6 11 6
a2Zio ZAG (Mr. W. J. Peek) ... Barley	5 11 6
ROYAL HEROINE (Mr. T. R. Rimell) ... Rimell	6 11 6
CLEMENTONE (Sir P. G. Lawson) ... Gordon	5 11 5
PLATA (Mr. G. P. Parry) ... Thrale	5 11 5
RAMOT (Mr. R. Gubbins) ... Newey	a 11 5
RAIGHTON (Mr. C. Horton) ... R. Gordon	a 11 5
PECKLY HILL (Captain J. B. Powell) ... Powell	a 11 5
SOUTHERN HUE (Mr. G. ... Peirce) ... Peirce	6 11 2
SKIPTON (Mr. O. A. Greenslade) ... J. Hall	6 11 2
HIT THE PACE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ... Barthropp	4 11 2
BATTALION (Mr. ... Allen) ... C. Piggott	6 11 1
RUDEWIT (Mrs. W. R. West) ... Rimell	6 11 1
ARCH COURT (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... J. Hall	5 11 1
WILFRED (Mr. G. Pindham) ... Hedges	a 11 1
ATTEMPT (7lb. ex.) (Mr. ... G. Hurt) ... Hurt	4 11 0
HISTORICAL (Mr. H. T. L. Young) ... Hurt	a 10 13
EAGLE'S CORNER (Mr. A. J. Pearce) ... Pearce	a 10 12
THE OCK (Mr. W. E. Robinson) ... Pearce	a 10 12
DRUMPS LEAP (Mr. F. Hutsby) ... J. Hall	a 10 12
ZERO (Mr. ... Ransom) ... Hutsby	a 10 12
DARK LAD (Mr. W. ... Hutchinson) ... Ransom	5 10 11
ROBBERS' MARCH (Mr. R. C. Pearson) ... Hedges	a 10 10
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. ... places, 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,625 units; total place pool, 2,866 units.	
Won by two lengths; one length separated second and third. Wallcown was fourth and Baldernock last.	
The winner was bought in for 110 guineas.	

2.5 (2.10).—The **FINALE HANDICAP PLATE** of 400 sovs. Two miles.

STORY TELLER, gr f, by Golden Myth—False Friend (Mrs. E. Hazmsworth), 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. F. Lane 1
DUSTY, b g, by Planet—Dust (Mr. H. Liddell), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ... G. Skelton 2
PILGRIM'S BELLE, b m, by Marcus—Flying Pilgrim (Mr. H. Lester), 5 yrs, 7st. 3lb. B. Lynch 3
Arctic Star (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), 6 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ... R. Perryman 0
Noble Star (Mr. F. Cundell), 3 yrs, 8st. 3lb. L. Tidey 0
Arctic Light (Sir M. Wilson), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. S. Wragg 0
South Hill (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), aged, 7st. 10lb. T. Barber 0
Gay Guy (M. M. Calmann), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ... A. Wragg 0
Pard (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), aged, 7st. 5lb. ... R. Smith 0
Chelmarsh (Mr. A. J. Buston), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. B. Rook 0

(Winner trained by Gooch, at West Tisley)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 agst Gay Guy, 7 to 1 each Story Teller, Arctic Light, and Pard, 8 to 1 each Pilgrim's Belle, Dusty, Chelmarsh, and Noble Star, 10 to 1 Arctic Star, 100 to 7 each Flying Pilgrim and South Hill last.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 19s. 9d.; places, 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,355 units; total place pool, 3,767 units.

Won by three lengths; a short head separated second and third. Arctic Star was fourth and South Hill last.

2.35 (2.40).—The **NOVEMBER NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

STEDINA FILLY, by Orpheus (Major A. E. Gould), 7st. 9lb. ... C. Elliott 1
CAREFUL SAILOR, ch g, by Beresford—Alarm (Mr. R. Robson), 8st. 4lb. ... R. Dick 2
WATERCRESS, b f, by Trespasser—Welsh Horse (Mrs. H. Peel), 6st. 9lb. ... W. Smith 3
Rule Nisi c, by Chivalrous (Lady Aylesford), 8st. 7lb. ... G. Richards 0
Dayboy (Mr. R. Davis), 8st. ... J. Brennan 0
Roslina f, by Winalot (Mr. D. M. Gant), 8st. 4lb. ... J. Dines 0
Landgirl IV. (Mr. J. K. Cooper), 8st. 2lb. (car. 8st. 4lb.) ... R. Perryman 0
Minstrel (Sir A. Johnstone), 8st. ... R. Perryman 0
Benedictus f, by Buchsbaum's Double (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew), 8st. 2lb. ... F. Field 0
Marie Dhu (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 7st. 11lb. (car. 8st. 13lb.) ... W. Heavey 0
Backward Glance (Mr. M. Markham), 7st. 11lb. ... J. Simpson 3
Minette (Mr. V. P. Mis), 7st. 8lb. ... W. Tidey 0
Rosamond's Choice (Mr. D. Macnee), 7st. 13lb. ... H. Smyth 0
Vhelka (Major C. Blundell), 7st. 11lb. ... C. Semblance 0
Aimee (Mr. T. Bailey), 7st. 9lb. ... F. Lane 0
Saufrage (Mr. H. Pullen), 7st. 9lb. ... A. Smirke 0
Wheelrace (Mrs. J. B. Joel), 8st. 11lb. (car. 8st. 13lb.) ... K. Gethin 0
Step Lively (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare), 8st. 6lb. ... K. Gethin 0
Dicsen (Mr. E. Robson), 8st. 5lb. (car. 8st. 10lb.) ... C. Mitchell 0
Wild Hog f, by Knight of the Garter (Mr. H. E. Kennedy), 8st. 4lb. ... J. W. Brown 0

(Winner trained by R. J. Colling, at Newmarket)

(Continued in next column)

Bibiani (Mrs. E. Wallace), 3 yrs, 6st. 8lb. Alford 0

(Winner trained by R. J. Colling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 1 agst Landsong, 10 to 1 each Crunch, Sirene, Cragford, and Bibiani, 100 to 8 each Exclamation, Ikhnaton, and Widgeon, 100 to 6 Good Sport, 100 to 4 each Tetraset, Instalment, and Twofold, 20 to 1 each Arrival and Beachcomber, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 14s. 6d.; places, 4s. 3d., 29s. 9d., 7s. 9d. Total win pool, 11,561 units; total place pool, 5,947 units.

Won by a head; a short head separated second and third. Solvent was fourth and Helburn last.

The winner was bought in for 60 guineas.

3.0 (3.1).—**THE WORSLEY NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile.

ISTHMUS, b c, by Blaise—Lady Lucy (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ... F. Fox 1
SAVOIA, b f, by Sansovino—Nymphida (Lord Derby), 7st. 10lb. ... T. Weston 2
HAYMARKET, b f, by Santorb—Polydara (Mr. H. D. Bazley), 7st. 11lb. (car. 7st. 12lb.) J. Thwaites 3
Helen of Troy f, by Sunder (Mr. J. Mackey), 7st. 11lb. ... C. Richards 0
Kusu (Sir G. Renwick), 6st. 11lb. ... C. Richards 0
Spooner (Mrs. C. Beatty), 7st. ... T. McCaffery 0

(Winner trained by Elsey, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 5 on Isthmus, 4 to 1 agst 1 Haymarket, 100 to 6 agst Helen of Troy filly, 10 to 1 each Savoia and Kusu.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. ... places, 4,056 units; total win pool, 10,480 units; total place pool, 3,450 units.

Won by six lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Spooner was fourth and Kusu last.

3.30 (3.31).—The **FINAL PLATE** of 300 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

ARGONAUTE II., b h, by Helios—Aglavene (Mr. H. Bell), 4 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ... G. Richards 1
CAVALRY CLOAK, br g, by Grand Parade—Waterspout (Sir E. Tate), 5 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ... C. Elliott 2
WILLOW KING, ch g, by Kwang-su—Willow Wren (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 4 yrs, 7st. ... J. Simpson 3
Sally Gray (Mr. T. Lant), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ... C. Richards 0
Wanda (Colonel B. C. Fairlax), 5 yrs, 6st. 13lb. ... C. Richards 0

(Winner trained by Boyd-Rochfort, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 on Argonaute II., 12 to 1 agst Cavalry Cloak, 7 to 1 Sally Gray, 8 to 1 Willow King, 33 to 1 each Wanda.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 6d.; places, 2s. 6d., 6d. Total win pool, 7,627 units; total place pool, 2,792 units.

Won by a length; 10 lengths separated second and third. Wanda was last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

GLORIOUS DEVON and ISTHMUS.—Dividend, £44 17s. Pool, £1,644 10s.; 33 winning tickets.

LINGFIELD PARK MEETING

STORY TELLER WINS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Flat-racing season in the South was concluded at Lingfield on Saturday, when the November Meeting was held in weather which was not so unpleasant as might have been expected. In fact only one short shower of rain fell during the afternoon. The going was heavy, but visibility was good.

Kakine was made favourite in an open market on the Apprentices' Selling Plate, with which the programme was begun, but judging by her behaviour on the way down to the start it seemed a shade of odds on her getting rid of her small rider before reaching it. Little Mitchell, however, recovered his seat almost miraculously several times. When the start was made Kakine was first away, as is often the case with animals who have been giving trouble, and made all the running to win easily by three lengths from Silver Sound, with the Skybright filly, a short head away, third. Tanit Bay, who was well backed, ran badly and was never in the race with a winning chance. Cretan Lassie opened favourite for the Back End Selling Plate, but went badly in the market and in the end started at slightly longer odds than Cebrenus. The latter was always well placed, and, passing Miss Orkney below the Distance, went on to win comfortably by two lengths. Puella was third, a length behind Miss Orkney.

There were 10 starters for the Finale Handicap, run over two miles. South Hill made the early running from Dusty and Pilgrim's Belle, but going up the hill Gay Guy and Story Teller improved their positions. South Hill fell back coming down the hill and Dusty came into the Straight followed by Pilgrim's Belle, Gay Guy, and Story Teller. Gay Guy was beaten at the Distance, and just when it appeared that there would be a most exciting finish between the other three Story Teller, about 100 yards from the winning-post, shot to the front and drew away to win easily by three lengths from Dusty, who beat Pilgrim's Belle by a short head for second place. Arctic Light never promised to win, and eventually finished practically last. Pard was also always nearer last than first. The Roslina filly and Careful Sailor were the best backed of the 20 starters in the November Nursery, starting joint favourites at 9 to 2 against. The former ran disappointingly, but Careful Sailor was always with the leaders and finished second to the unconsidered Stedina filly, who drew out below the Distance and won easily by three lengths. Watercress, who was third, did not quite stay home.

There was a considerable delay at the start of the Country Nursery, several of the runners, including The Eccentric, who was favourite, refusing to line up. The Bay Lady colt unseated his rider, Skelton, and bolted. He did not come under the starter's orders. When the start eventually was made Meg o' the Mill and The Eccentric were best away, and the latter was in front at half-way. He was joined by the Ballyshee gelding, who beat Guiding Star by a head for second place. The meeting was concluded with the Open Club Welter Stakes, a race for amateur riders, which was won by Wolfe Tone by three lengths from Tootenhill, with Puissant third. The favourite, Irish Monarch, was beaten soon after entering the Straight.

LINGFIELD PARK RESULTS

1.5 (1.8).—The **APPRENTICES' SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

KAKINE, b or br g, by Le Traquet—Krut (Mrs. J. Hylton), 7st. ... C. Mitchell 1
SILVER SOUND, ch c, by Tremola—Argentine (Mr. F. Nightingall), 7st. 8lb. ... R. Sumbrke 2
SKYBRIGHT FILLY, b f, by Duncan Gray (Mr. R. M. Hepworth), 7st. ... J. Wanless 3
L'Abbe Epais (Mr. J. Mayo), 7st. 3lb. ... R. Morgan 0
Venture (Mr. A. Boutall), 7st. 3lb. ... Skelton 0
Bonny Ball f, by Glanmerin (Mrs. J. Howeson), 7st. 5lb. ... W. Newitt 0
Orangelle (Mr. P. Johnson), 7st. 5lb. ... L. Dowling 0
Prince Volante f, by Mountaineer (Mr. C. Brown), 7st. ... H. Stamp 0
Fair Copy (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare), 7st. 5lb. ... Tanit Bay (Mr. J. E. Rowson), 7st. 5lb. ... E. Sullivan 0
Sonnenschein (Mr. P. Thrale), 7st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 7lb.) ... Harman 0
Blue Lightning (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 7st. ... R. Smyth 0
Homerie g, by Silver Band (Mr. S. Wootton), 7st. 5lb. ... Gethin 0

(Winner trained by V. Smyth, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Kakine, 5 to 1 Tanit Bay, 6 to 1 each First Venture, Blue Lightning, and Silver Sound, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 14s.; places, 4s. 6d., 9d., 10s. 9d. Total win pool, 7,302 units; total place pool, 3,289 units.

Won by three lengths; a short head separated second and third. Blue Lightning was fourth and First Venture last.

The winner was bought in for 100 guineas.

1.35 (1.39).—The **BACK END SELLING HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile.

CEBRENUS, b c, by Achtoi—Hesperia (Mr. S. Wootton), 3 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ... C. Elliott 1
MISS ORKNEY, b f, by Hapsburg—Lady Orkney (Mr. E. Martin), 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb. I. Martin 2
PUELLA, b f, by Simon Pure—Scholastica (Mr. S. Sandham), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ... R. Dick 3
Ferry-Maid (Miss Lawson), 5 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ... Gethin 0
Baldernock (Mr. F. N. Lyons), 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb. (car. 8st. 8lb.) ... Smith 0
Moonstruck (Mr. F. Darling), 5 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ... Magee 0
Walloon (Mr. H. Collins), 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ... W. Heavey 0
Certain Lassie (Mrs. P. Ivall), 6 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ... S. Wragg 0
Ash Plant (Mr. J. Bayliss), 6 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ... F. Barber 0
Marden (Mr. R. W. Buckingham), 4 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ... Graves 0
Camp Girl (Mr. A. J. Redman), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ... C. Mitchell 0
Tetaville (Mr. J. Brown), 3 yrs, 6st. 12lb. ... Smith 0

(Winner trained by S. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 1 agst Cebrenus, 9 to 2 Crestan Tetraville and Puella, 100 to 8 each Miss Orkney and Ferry-Maid, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 21s.; places, 7s. 9d., 17s. 9d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,625 units; total place pool, 2,866 units.

Won by two lengths; one length separated second and third. Walloon was fourth and Baldernock last.

The winner was bought in for 110 guineas

Sporting News
(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

TEAMS FOR FIRST TRIAL MATCH

The following teams have been selected to play in the English Rugby International Trial match, White v. Colours, on the ground of the Waterloo Club at Blundellsands, Liverpool, on Saturday, December 6, kick-off 2.15 :—

WHITES.—T. W. Brown (Bristol), back; C. D. Aarvold (Headingley), M. A. McCable (Gosforth), D. Burland (Bristol), and H. S. Sever (Sale), three-quarter backs; T. J. M. Barrington (Bristol) and C. B. Carter (Bristol), half-backs; R. Pew (Exeter), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), R. Bateson (Otley), B. H. Black (Blackheath), J. W. Forrest (Royal Navy and United Services), R. F. Davey (Leytonstone), C. V. Borders (Norwich), and R. Bolton (Wakefield), forwards.

COLOURS.—L. L. Bedford (Headingley), back; A. C. Harrison (Hartlepool Rovers), B. D. Butler (Fylde), G. Harriman (Coventry), and A. V. Pecoe (Torquay), three-quarter backs; S. S. C. Meikle (Waterloo) and J. F. McArthur (Waterloo), half-backs; H. C. S. Jones (Manchester), H. R. Tott (Manchester University), N. L. Sewell (Harlequins), R. Poole (Waterloo), W. L. Evans (Royal Navy and R.N.E. College), C. Townsend (The Army and United Services, Aldershot), E. Carruthers (Sunderland), and G. S. Seward (Woodford), forwards.

The match may well be regarded as a trial, for the teams include a large number of players who have not had experience in such matches before. The selectors have evidently decided to cast their net so wide as to give every possible international player a chance. Many who might have been expected to be chosen for such a match may have their chances later in the succeeding Trial matches, and it is possible that some are so well known that it is thought that they may not have a trial till later. On the side of the Whites are five forwards who played for England last year, and these are the front-row three, Rew, Tucker, and Bateson, and the second-row pair, Black and Forrest. There are also two former international players outside the scrummage, Brown at full-back and Aarvold at three-quarter back, but neither of them played for England last year. Brown was then kept out by injuries, and he seems to be again unluckily laid aside from the game at the present time for the same reason.

At half-back the Bristol pair will be opposed by a northern pair from the Waterloo Club, one of whom, Meikle, played once for England two years ago. On the Colours side there is a former international player of two years ago in the scrummage, R. T. Woulds, also of Waterloo. The back-row forwards include a number of players who are little known, but they may have to give way to players from the Universities for the succeeding trial matches, and the same thing will probably apply to the wing three-quarter backs.

BRISTOL BEAT BATH

A HARD GAME IN THE MUD

One of the famous matches of the West, that between Bath and Bristol, was played at Bath on Saturday and ended in a victory for Bristol by two tries (6 points) to nothing.

Bristol, whose forwards settled down immediately and who got the ball out of most of the scrummages, were soon on the attack, but Gerrard, whose kicking and defence throughout were very sound, picked up in the loose and brought relief to his side with a long kick to touch. A free-kick against Bath gave Burland the opportunity to find touch in the Bath "25," but a brilliant dribble by Haydon brought the ball back well over the halfway line. Up to this point Bath had held their own, but Bristol were more or less persistently attacking for the remainder of the first half. Carter and Pickles were working more smoothly together than were Powell and Rhymes, but the Bristol centres invariably kicked to touch instead of giving their wing men a chance. Burland tried to drop a goal from an awkward position while Sherman was waiting for a pass, but, after 25 minutes, Bristol scored. Carter darted away from a scrummage near the halfway line and, although he lost the ball after a clever run, Pickles kicked it over Banks's head and got the touch-down. Hazell failed to convert from some way out. Within a few more minutes Bristol had gone farther ahead as a result of a great forward rush, from which Moncrieff picked up and sent in Lillicrap in the corner. Hazell again failed with the kick, and for the last five minutes the Bath forwards kept the ball near the Bristol line.

In the second half Bath had as much of the play as Bristol had in the first, but, although their forwards got the ball more often, Powell seldom got his three-quarter backs going properly and, when he did, they found the Bristol centres very sure in their tackling. After the Bath forwards had taken the ball well down, Gerrard found touch inside the Bristol "25," and there play was kept for some minutes. Twice Hancock, who, on the day's play, was the best of the four wings, almost got over, but, after two splendid runs, he was overwhelmed just in time. The Bristol forwards, playing for a time as they had done in the first half, brought the ball into Bath's half of the field and, although Watts, in fielding a long kick, was tackled in possession, Bristol continued to fight back hard, and Gerrard saved a desperate situation with a kick to touch. In the last six or seven minutes, however, Bath set up a final attack, but, although Bristol had once to carry over their line, their defence held out.

The teams were :—

BATH.—R. Banks, back; W. E. Hancock, C. E. Gough, R. A. Gerrard, and A. Merrett, three-quarter backs; L. St. V. Powell and F. Rhymes, half-backs; J. F. M. Spence, N. W. Mathews, M. V. Shaw, D. Wilson, E. G. Haydon, R. G. Sampson, L. T. Seal, and L. W. Moore, forwards.

BRISTOL.—J. C. Watts, back; H. Sherman, D. W. Burland, W. Monerieff, and A. W. Lillicrap, three-quarter backs; D. W. Pickles and C. B. Carter, half-backs; J. S. Tucker, F. Tucker, F. G. Lambert, J. N. Hazell, H. Hicks, B. Parsons, W. C. Broome, and F. Hollister, forwards.

GUY'S HOSPITAL BEATEN

Birkenhead Park beat Guy's Hospital at Honor Oak Park on Saturday by two goals and a dropped goal (14 points) to one try (3 points).

Guy's took advantage of the strong wind in their favour at the start, and W. H. Lewis opened up the game cleverly for Fichardt and Thomas, both of whom looked dangerous, but met a resolute defence. The Birkenhead Park forwards soon began to obtain possession of the ball, and, after Wilson had made a good run, Charles was nearly over on the left wing, but was brought down in time by W. Lewis. Batchelor and Robinson led the Hospital forwards in a rush, but Wilson gathered the ball smartly and gained ground for the visitors. The Hospital kept up the pressure, and clever passing by Johnson, Fichardt, and Thomas ended in the last named scoring a try after running nearly half the length of the field. Hogbin failed to convert. The Birkenhead backs were soon aggressive, and Springman once eluded Johnson only to be brought down by W. Lewis. Richardson made a poor attempt to drop a goal from 25 yards, and from some ensuing loose play Gibson took advantage of a fumble by W. Lewis and scored a try which was converted by Wilson.

An exchange of long kicks by the respective backs marked the opening stages of the second half, and in this respect there was little between W. Lewis and Brigg. Now and again the forwards were unable to keep their feet, and the scrummage collapsed in a heap, but the referee very sensibly ordered the scrummages to be taken away from the particularly muddy patch in front of the stand. The Birkenhead Park forwards, with Law, Gibson, and Evans always prominent, were putting in any amount of hard work, but the Hospital backs, notably Thomas, Fichardt, and W. H. Lewis, were repeatedly dangerous. The visitors continued to press, and both Wilson and Springman made unsuccessful attempts to drop goals. Johnson tried frequently to get away on the Hospital left-wing, but found Springman too fast for him. At length Wilson intercepted a pass which W. H. Lewis intended for Fichardt and raced ahead, beating the Hospital back to score a try which he himself converted. Birkenhead Park continued to have rather the better of the game, and, after passing by Knowles, Wilson, and Springman, the last named dropped a goal. Roberts, the Birkenhead Park scrummage half-back, was injured and off the field in the last few minutes of the game, but there was no further scoring.

The teams were :—

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—W. Lewis, back; D. E. Ashdown, T. Fichardt, J. K. Thomas, and A. C. Johnson, three-quarter backs; W. H. Lewis and H. G. Eustace, half-backs; J. S. Batchelor, J. P. O'Shea, R. G. Knight, I. G. Robb, T. Morgan, J. K. Robinson, G. F. Lashmore, and R. A. F. Hogbin, forwards.

BIRKENHEAD PARK.—C. O. Brigg, back; H. Springman, G. S. Wilson, J. V. Richardson, and J. B. Charles, three-quarter backs; T. C. Knowles and O. W. Roberts, half-backs; D. E. Law, R. C. Critten, W. Evans, J. Gibson, H. Wild, C. Buckley, C. H. Gibson, and F. D. Russell-Roberts, forwards.

WELSH RESULTS

*Llanelly	.. 15	Cardiff	.. 5
*Pontypool	.. 12	Neath	.. 5
Aberavon	.. 10	*Swansea	.. 6

*Home team.

BLACKHEATH BEATEN AT TWICKENHAM

EXPENSIVE MISTAKES

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

Blackheath paid dearly for their mistakes at Twickenham on Saturday. They had more chances to score than their opponents, but that did not prevent Harlequins from beating them by two goals and two tries (16 points) to a try (3 points).

It had been expected that Blackheath, with a new set of backs that had helped to beat Cambridge on the previous Saturday, would do much better. The forwards did their share as usual by giving the men behind them plenty of the ball and by keeping the fast Harlequin backs mostly in their own half of the field. In the loose, Tucker played one of the best games of his career as a back-row forward and appropriately scored his side's only try. Pope played unexpectedly well at scrummage half-back, passing the ball out quickly and accurately, even when the heeling was bad and two or three of the Harlequins were upon him. The Irish player, Radcliffe, also distinguished himself again at full-back.

Blackheath had most of the earlier play without actually getting near scoring. The occasional punts up-field and dribbling rushes of the Harlequins were easily beaten back. Eventually, the Blackheath pack found themselves fighting for a try on their opponents' goal-line, but when the ball went out to the backs loose passing enabled Style to intercept the ball and give Hutton his first run to the other end of the field. Soon afterwards Tucker was as prominent in falling back to cover the defence as he nearly always was in attack; but for him, a run and punt ahead by Reeve would have been doubly dangerous. As it was, the Harlequins sustained this attack, though on the other wing, and under cover of a scrummage on the Blackheath goal-line, McCreight slipped over for a try that Dunkley failed to convert. The ball was badly placed, and that was the chief cause of Dunkley's inability to allow for the wind.

After that Pope gave his backs plenty of chances to run with the ball, but the Blackheath passing promised very little, and the nearest approach to a try came from a strong and individual run by Giles, who slipped Reeve, but could not get past the full-back. A few moments later a loose Harlequin rush carried play back to the Blackheath half of the field, and it was from there McCreight completely deceived the defence and scored a try that Dunkley did well to convert. Blackheath clearly were roused by this second unexpected blow, but threw away chances by faulty passing before Bishop broke through in something like his old style and found Tucker up to take a pass thrown over the left shoulder, not far from the goal-posts. Black's place kick grazed one of the posts and so deprived his side of two encouraging points. Blackheath continued to press hard, but the midfield players were no more happy in their passing than before, and Gibbs was given the ball in the centre of the field and had only the full-back to run round on his way to the goal-posts.

The second half was made up of rush and counter-rush and occasional breaks-away by individual backs. Blackheath continued to throw away chances, and once, when the Harlequins were penalized in front of goal, Black failed unaccountably with the kick. Towards the end Blackheath slowed down a bit, as well they might, and the Harlequins were able almost lightheartedly to attack in the open. Style then made a break through that ended in Reeve picking up the ball when loose and racing round behind the posts for Dunkley to convert. Hard forward play and well-judged kicking by Cole kept Blackheath well in check until "no side."

The teams were :—

HARLEQUINS.—E. S. Waring, back; J. S. R. Reeve, H. A. Style, J. E. Hutton, and J. C. Gibbs, three-quarter backs; R. Cole and C. T. McCreight, half-backs; E. P. Sewell, G. B. Coghlan, P. E. Dunkley, P. W. Adams, D. H. Duder, E. A. Hamilton Hill, C. H. Hinde-Howell, and G. A. Rutter, forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—S. T. G. Radcliffe, back; B. C. Douty, W. Webber, G. S. Hoghton, and J. A. N. Giles, three-quarter backs; C. V. Bishop and E. B. Pope, half-backs; R. H. C. Withers, M. S. Bonaventure, R. H. Charsley, W. E. Tucker, B. H. Black, R. J. McIntyre, G. N. Wentworth, and G. Laing, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. J. G. Bott.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

LANCASHIRE BEATEN

Lancashire were unexpectedly beaten in the County Championship at Liverpool by Durham by a goal and a try (8 points) to a goal (5 points).

The victory of Durham was as well merited as it was surprising, and they owed their success almost wholly to their ability to adapt themselves to the heavy ground. The pitch was waterlogged in parts, and, although it was not a day for open play, the Durham backs did not lose a chance when the ball came out, and their three-quarter backs passed with surprising accuracy. There was little to choose between two excellent packs of forwards, but there was a great difference in the play behind the scrummage. This difference was more notable in defence than attack, for the Durham backs went down fearlessly to the strong rushes of the Lancashire forwards. Durham owed a lot also to their policy of attacking frequently before the ground was made worse by the scrummaging and rushes.

On the Durham side all the backs played well, and at forward Carruthers was the best. Play had been in progress only a minute when Durham took the lead through a try by McNall. That was followed by a further try scored by Taylor, which Aarvold converted. Lancashire showed some improvement in the second half, but failed to score until a few minutes from the end, when Stewart ran in for a try, which Ogden converted.

RESULTS

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

	Pts.		Pts.
Durham	.. 8	*Lancashire	.. 5

CLUB MATCHES

Birkenhead Park	.. 14	*Guy's Hospital	.. 3
*Harlequins	.. 16	Blackheath	.. 3
*London Scottish	.. 6	Oxford University	.. 6
*London Welsh	.. 12	Newport	.. 8
Bristol	.. 6	*Bath	.. 0
*Bedford	.. 6	Northampton	.. 0
*Bradford	.. 3	Headingley	.. 0
*Cambridge University	26	United Services (Portsmouth)	.. 0
*Gloucester	.. 6	Devonport Services	.. 5
*Leicester	.. 12	Mosseley	.. 6
*Coventry	.. 22	*Nottingham	.. 0
*Plymouth Albion	.. 11	R.N.E. College	.. 0
*Torquay Athletic	.. 6	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	.. 0
*Rosslyn Park	.. 25	St. Thomas's Hospital	.. 0
*Napier	.. 8	London Electric Railways	.. 0
*Saracens	.. 22	Southend	.. 9
*Wasps	.. 18	Taunton	.. 0
*"The Times"	.. 24	*Birkenhead College	.. 5
Catford Bridge	.. 6	*Westminster Bank	.. 5
*N.P. Bank	.. 7	Midland Bank	.. 3
*Wasps	.. 18	Taunton	.. 0
*Esher	.. 8	Guildford	.. 8
*Westcombe Park	.. 11	Charlton Park	.. 0
*Ilford Wanderers	.. 8	*Leytonstone	.. 5
*Worthing	.. 3	Portsmouth	.. 3
Brighton	.. 13	*Upper Clapton	.. 9
Reading University	.. 6	*Kajino	.. 0
*Chiltern	.. 14	Lincoln College, Oxford	.. 5
Harrow	.. 15	*Beckenham	.. 9
*Metropolitan Police	.. 18	R.A.C.	.. 3
West Herts "A"	.. 24	*Lazard	.. 5
*Toc H	.. 16	King's College	.. 3
*Bank of England	.. 13	St. Catherine's College, Cambridge	.. 8
*Bank of England "A"	23	Customs	.. 0
*Warlingham	.. 14	Esher "A"	.. 3
*Surrey Yeomanry	.. 24	Chartered Bank of India "A"	.. 0
*Exiles	.. 28	Twickenham	.. 8
*I.M.S.R.	.. 11	Osterley	.. 6
*South American Banks	5	Balfour Williamson	.. 0
*B.T.H. (London)	.. 6	St. Mary's College	.. 3
London School of Economics	.. 8	*East London College	.. 0
*Malden	.. 15	Croydon High School Old Boys	.. 3
*Royal Dental and Charing Cross Hospital	.. 0	Polytechnic	.. 0
Northern Assurance	.. 9	*Alliance	.. 6
Rosslyn Park A	.. 3	*Selfridges	.. 0
Siemens	.. 0	*Britannic House	.. 5
*Darenth	.. 12	Gravesend	.. 0
Newbury	.. 17	*Bunbury	.. 6
*United Services (Chatham)	.. 0	Lloyds Bank	.. 0
*Lloyds Bank A	.. 3	Wimbledon	.. 0
*Sutton	.. 27	Harpenden	.. 6

SCOTTISH RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL TRIAL MATCH

	Points		Points
*North of Scotland	.. 3	South of Scotland	.. 3

JUNIOR INTER-CITY MATCH

*Glasgow	.. 8	Edinburgh	.. 8

OTHER MATCHES

*Watsonians	.. 0	Edinburgh University	.. 0
*Kelso	.. 8	Glasgow University	.. 0
Heriots F.P.	.. 6	*Glasgow Academicals	.. 5
Royal High School F.P.	.. 8	*Kelvinside Academicals	.. 0
*Selkirk	.. 6	Gala	.. 0
*Hawick	.. 8	Langholm	.. 0
Edinburgh Institution F.P.	.. 9	*Edinburgh Wanderers	.. 6
*Edinburgh Academicals	9	Stewarts F.P.	.. 6
*Ayr	.. 6	Aberdonian Academicals	.. 3

The match between Edinburgh University and Watsonians was abandoned after 15 minutes in the second half as it was snowing heavily.

* Home team.

OXFORD AT RICHMOND

DRAWN MATCH WITH LONDON SCOTTISH

The match between London Scottish and Oxford University at Richmond Athletic Ground on Saturday afternoon was drawn, as each side scored a penalty goal and a try (6 points). Play was generally in favour of London Scottish until the last 10 minutes, when Oxford made a determined but unsuccessful effort to win and just failed before a stout and persistent defence.

The result may seem strange on the face of it, but there are two things to bear in mind. The first is that London Scottish are a vastly improved side since the early days of the season, when they went down in ignominious defeat before a number of clubs, including Cambridge University. The second is that Oxford were not at full strength on Saturday, and among those absent from the side was the mainstay of their backs, T. M. Hart, who was hurt in the match at Oxford on Thursday. Others who could not turn out were J. A. Adamson, whom it may even be advisable to leave out of the University match, for he has not played a full game for the University this season, A. G. Cridlan, and R. R. McGibbon, all of whom are now Blues. An interesting experiment was made in playing W. A. H. Druitt, a forward, at full-back, and he played as well as could have been done by any one else, and so, too, did H. N. Kelly, who took the place in the second half. It is pleasing in these days of excessive specialization in fixed positions to find players who will take any place in the side. Another who showed the same excellent quality was H. Rees, who was playing centre three-quarter back, his third place for the University during the season. He well deserves the Blue that may be his if Adamson cannot play on December 9 at Twickenham.

London Scottish started in fine style, and play was rarely outside the Oxford half of the field in the first half. They owed most to the fine play of their forwards in the loose. In the tight scrummages, on the other hand, they did not get the ball nearly so often as Oxford, but once play opened up they rushed and forced the ball down to their opponents' lines. It was sad to notice that both packs of forwards almost invariably had their feet up before the ball got into the scrummages, and it is time that players conformed to the laws of the game. A warning in season from referees would do much good.

Oxford did not get much chance of showing what they could do behind the scrummage, for the player at stand-off half-back showed poor judgment, and often ran right across the field, leaving the three or four men to whom he could have passed crowded close to the touch-line. He also hung on to the ball in a manner that was most exasperating, and frequently kicked wildly and nearly gave London Scottish a dropped goal, besides the penalty goal he gave away. Miers, who was playing in the same place on the other side, was also inclined to hold on to the ball unduly, and as a result neither Smith nor Macintosh had the chances that their speed and ability as runners deserved. Miers, however, played with great vigour, and had a hand in the try with which the side opened the scoring. Macaren got away on the narrow side from a scrummage and passed to Miers, who found Maclennan in support to take the final pass and force his way over. A somewhat similar try was scored by Oxford not long afterwards. Hofmeyr getting the touch-down after some close play near the line. Before half-time Langrish had kicked a penalty goal for London Scottish. The other penalty goal came late in the second half, and was a long kick from the centre of the field, which Henley took finely. After that Oxford played much better than they did before, but found London Scottish defending well, notably Smith, who was all over the field in the endeavour to save his side.

Oxford played with enough dash, but for the mistaken tactics of the outside half-back they might easily have won the match. Once again they showed that they were sound in defence. Hart was much missed, for he has shown himself to be the one man capable of starting promising movements. Minns, on the wing, at times had chances of showing his speed, but Macintosh was quite as fast and able to catch him up and bring him down. Cardale had few chances, for Smith never let him get started. Oxford forwards played finely in the scrummages, but their play in the loose was hardly up to their usual standard. The side appeared to be a little tired after their strenuous match on Thursday, yet they were better behind their opponents, and were going strongly at the end of the game.

The teams were :—

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; I. S. Smith, E. M. M. Henderson, A. Geddes, and C. E. W. Macintosh, three-quarter backs; A. C. C. Miers and G. Maclennan, half-backs; A. F. Macleod, K. M. Wright, R. R. F. Maclennan, D. H. Simson, R. S. Walker, J. C. Miller, and D. J. W. Dryburgh, forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—W. H. Druitt (Edinburgh Academy and Oriel), back; P. C. Minns (New Zealand and Balliol), P. C. Alexander (Grahamstown and Trinity), H. Rees (Grahamstown and University College), C. Cardale (Edmund Hall), three-quarter backs; W. Roberts (Cardiff and Brasenose) and K. M. Lamport (Sydney University and Balliol), half-backs; R. S. Holmer (Cape Town University and University College), G. V. Shillito (Taunton and Wadham), D. H. Swayne (Bromsgrove and Worcester), T. L. Tanner (Clifton and Trinity), W. E. Henley (New Zealand and New College), D. C. Evans (Merchant Taylors and St. John's), P. D. Howard (Mill Hill and Wadham), and H. N. Kelly (Sedbergh and Exeter), forwards.

CAMBRIDGE WIN EASILY

At Cambridge on Saturday the University beat United Services (Portsmouth) by a placed goal, a penalty goal, and six tries (26 points) to nothing.

The United Services were stated to be at full strength, but they were no match for the University, who were seen to much better advantage in the conditions. Two days of heavy rain had made the ground greasy and, although during the progress of the game the sky had cleared, there was a strong breeze to further balk the players, and it was therefore not surprising to find the passing occasionally breaking down. With the exception of Tanner, the University had practically a representative side, but Adams, who was played on the left wing, scarcely reached the standard of the other backs.

The Services found more than their match, and seeing that the seven tries were shared by all the three-quarter backs, showed how well they combined their efforts. The University forwards' heeling was better, and their footwork and backing—which in the open was irresistible. There was not a single position in the field in which the United Services could claim the slightest advantage, and despite the repeated urge of Browne to rally their forwards they could not respond to the pace set by Cambridge. Sladen at the base of the scrummage was often off-side; and once towards the close of the game, when he had dodged clear and had only Askew to beat, he found no support, and the effort failed when he was brought down.

The University had the wind at their backs in the first half, and although at the start they kept the game in the Services' territory they could make little progress until after eight minutes the ball went along the line and Adams just got over at the corner. Three minutes later Phillips broke away, Tallent swerved cleverly through the defence, and Askew kicked a goal from the try. The Services worked their way up, and a drop at goal by Llewellyn just went wide. The University returned to the attack, and Adams was forced into touch-in-goal before he could ground the ball. Sladen broke away near the centre, and when he punted Smeddle was collared in the University "25"; but Cambridge soon cleared with a loose rush, and Collison raced in for a try after giving a clever "dummy." Two minutes later the Services were dazzled by some rapid passing which enabled Smeddle to beat the defence, and shortly afterwards Adams was again pushed into touch within a few feet of the line. The game was in mid-field when Sladen was penalized and Williams kicked a fine penalty goal. Just before the interval Simpson raced away from the scrummage and a long pass to Adams enabled the latter to score, so that at half-time the University had scored 20 points.

Within a minute of the re-start Smeddle had handed off three opponents to score with the best individual effort of the match; but then for some time Cambridge had to act on the defensive until a capital loose rush and a good pick-up by Adams ended in a try by Tallent. Although the University continued to have the better of the subsequent play there was no more scoring.

The teams were :—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew (Durham and Emmanuel), back; R. W. Smeddle (Durham and St. Catharine's), L. H. Collison (Mill Hill and St. John's), J. A. Talent (Sherborne and Clare) and C. C. A. Adams (Radley and Pembroke), three-quarter backs; J. L. H. Phillips (Weymouth and Trinity Hall) and F. W. Simpson (Merchant Taylors' and Trinity Hall), half-backs; J. J. A. Middleton (Mill Field and Caius), W. P. F. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), D. M. Marr (Fettes and Caius), G. M. Greenwood (Rugby and Christ's), C. H. Williams (Bedford Modern and Caius), R. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), A. R. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), and J. G. Watherston (Sedbergh and Corpus Christi), forwards.

UNITED SERVICES (Portsmouth).—C. G. Gosling, bank; D. St. Clair Ford, T. S. Lee, E. F. A. Dyrbye, and G. R. Slater, three-quarter backs; J. G. Llewelyn and G. M. Sladen, half-backs; P. H. Penfold, M. C. Browne, G. W. Paine, J. N. Turner, A. F. Gibson, D. Orr Ewing, A. C. R. Argles, and R. T. Sanders, forwards.

LONDON WELSH WIN

NEWPORT BEATEN AT HERNE HILL

London Welsh did well to beat Newport at Herne Hill on Saturday by one goal, one dropped goal, and one penalty goal (12 points) to one goal and one try (8 points).

A heavy downpour of rain just before the start had left surface water lying on an already sodden field, with the result that after the first few minutes, during which London Welsh made every effort to open up the game before the ball became too heavy to handle, play resolved itself into a battle royal among the forwards. The backs were thus left to adapt themselves to the conditions as best they could and to avail themselves of what opportunities came their way. That they were fully capable of such adaptability was amply shown, especially in the play of Bowcott and Ralph for Newport, and Powell, Lewis, and Roberts for the Welsh, all of whom seemed thoroughly at home in the mud. It was due to an intelligent anticipation of stray chances and an ability to profit by them, combined with a great forward rally, that enabled London Welsh to triumph over their formidable opponents after having had rather the worst of matters up to half-time, when Newport led by eight points to none.

Newport, who possess a fast, determined pack of forwards, were quick to realize the advantages to be gained by quick breaking and following up on a day when passes were likely to go astray and, though at times inclined to overrun themselves, they established a distinct superiority during the first half. W. C. M. Morgan, who was tireless in his efforts, and Day were perhaps the best. While much of the touch-kicking, especially that of Ralph and Powell for their respective sides, was admirable, there was a deal of aimless kicking up and down the field which added considerably to the already arduous task of the forwards and may have accounted for the marked falling away of Newport towards the end. Roberts gave an excellent display at full-back. Not only did he save his side on several occasions, but initiated more than one passing movement. These, however, were almost entirely confined to the half-backs and centre three-quarter backs, leaving the wings but little to do in the way of attack. Bowcott at times got the ball away to Ralph at surprising speed, and the latter, though carefully watched by R. Thomas, cut through on several occasions. It was from one of these breaks through that he sent in Herrera for Newport's first try, while, shortly afterwards, he scored himself from a lightning pass from Bowcott on the blind side. Everson converted.

London Welsh, thanks to a strong rally on the part of their forwards, led by M. H. Evans, Thomas, and Jones, set up a strong attack immediately after half-time, and the ball coming out of a scrummage in front of goal, Powell, who judged the situation nicely, dropped a neat goal. The same player, after having made two unsuccessful attempts to place goals from free kicks, was successful with a third. With the score at eight points to seven in Newport's favour, both sides exerted themselves to the utmost, and employed rushing tactics, Newport making determined efforts to increase their lead. But London Welsh hung on grimly. Roberts, in saving one such rush, punted towards touch. The ball just failed to reach the line, and W. T. Lewis, quick to sense an opportunity, followed up hard down the wing, and, dribbling inside, managed to turn the ball towards the centre, where I. Morgan was favourably placed. Morgan dribbled on as far as the line, when Lewis, coming up again, put the finishing touch to a brilliant effort. Powell kicked the goal.

The teams were :—

LONDON WELSH.—J. Roberts, back; A. H. Jones, R. Thomas, T. E. Jones-Davis, and W. T. Lewis, three-quarter backs; W. C. Powell and R. S. Lewis, half-backs; D. Y. Hosell, R. Ellis, W. A. V. Thomas, I. Morgan, Idris Davies, R. Jones, T. P. M. Lewis, and M. H. Evans, forwards.

NEWPORT.—W. A. Everson, back; R. K. Watkins, R. C. Herrera, J. R. Edwards and A. J. Berry, three-quarter backs; J. E. Bowcott and A. R. Ralph, half-backs; J. T. Slade, T. H. S. Evans, R. A. Green, K. E. Matthews, H. W. Peacock, H. C. Day, E. J. Shiner, and W. C. M. Morgan, forwards.

RICHMOND v. OLD PAULINES

A match has been arranged between Old Paulines and Richmond, to be played at Thames Ditton on Saturday next, November 29. Richmond had arranged to play the Territorial Army on that date, but the T.A. are unable to raise a team.

OLD BOYS' MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
Old Emanuel	.. 0	*Old Whitgiftians	.. 0
Old Millhillians	.. 13	*R.N.C. (Greenwich)	.. 0
*Old Cranleighians	.. 23	Old Leysians	.. 14
*Old Merchant Taylors	8	Richmond	.. 8
*Old Blues	.. 8	London Hospital	.. 8
Streatham	.. 11	*Old Brightonians	.. 3
*Civil Service	.. 11	Old Haberdashers	.. 6
Old Reddenesians	.. 8	*Berkshire Wanderers	3
*Rugby	.. 15	Old Dunstonians	.. 5
*Old Colfeians	.. 17	Royal College of Science	.. 0
U.C.S. Old Boys	.. 21	*Old Paulines	.. 0
*Lensbury	.. 19	Old Haileyburians	.. 14
*Old Edmundians	.. 8	Staines	.. 3
*Chartered Bank of India	.. 12	Old Rutlishians	.. 10
*Chingford	.. 8	Old Westcliffians	.. 8
*Military College of Science	.. 16	Old Mid-Whitgiftians	6
*K.C.S. Old Boys	.. 21	Old Stortfordians	.. 6
*Old Caterhamians	.. 14	Old Merchant Taylors "B"	.. 5
Rosslyn Park "A"	21	*Old Dowegians	.. 6
*Old Askeans	.. 35	British Celanese	.. 5
*Thames Valley	.. 3	Old Elthamians	.. 3
*Cheltenford	.. 3	Old Alleynians "A"	10
*Old Bancroftians	.. 16	P.I.A.	.. 0
Old Johnians (Leatherhead)	.. 17	*Guildford "A"	.. 0
Beckenham "A"	.. 14	*Old Wimbledonians	9
*Old Fullerians	.. 10	Old Tiffinians	.. 6

* Home team

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

YORKSHIRE CUP.—FINAL ROUND

	Pts.		Pts.
*Leeds	.. 10	Huddersfield	.. 2

COUNTY MATCH

Glamorgan and Monmouth	.. 14	*Lancashire	.. 10

LEAGUE MATCHES

St. Helens	.. 7	*Barrow	.. 4
*Bramley	.. 12	Hull	.. 5
*Dewsbury	.. 9	Wigan	.. 5
*Hull Kingston Rovers	7	Leigh	.. 4
*Hunslet	.. 38	Bradford Northern	4
*Oldham	.. 21	Broughton Rangers	2
*Rochdale Hornets	.. 12	Batley	.. 5
*St. Helens Recreation	9	Warrington	.. 3
Halifax	.. 12	*Widnes	.. 2
*York	.. 11	Castleford	.. 5

The match between Wigan Highfield and Swinton was postponed, as the ground was unfit for play.

*Home team.

FIELD GAME AT ETON

The annual match between Eton and Mr. H. Brinton's Old Boys XI. was played on Saturday, on the Timbralls, and ended in a victory for the visitors by one shot goal and two rouges (5 points) to a forced goal (2 points).

This is always one of the hardest games of the Half, and the visitors took down a strong side, including the brothers I. J. and C. E. Pitman and D. V. and R. F. Shaw-Kennedy. Although the boys were beaten they put up a plucky fight, and there was not much to choose between the sides, although the visitors just about deserved to win. They were rather lucky, perhaps, to be three points ahead in the first five minutes, although it was a fine shot by D. V. Shaw-Kennedy, from about 30 yards range, which scored. During the first half the Old Boys kicked towards the Slough-road goal, and after Shaw-Kennedy's goal the School began to press. It was not until near the interval that they managed to score, however. Then Kelly got on the line, and Graham-Campbell touched down a rouge, which was rammed, and thus, at half-time, Mr. Brinton's side led by three points to two. After changing over the School pressed but they were unable to score. Even play followed, but towards the end the visitors attacked, and eventually their efforts were rewarded by D. V. Shaw-Kennedy scoring a rouge. The attempt at goal failed, but I. J. Pitman shortly afterwards added another rouge.

The teams were :—

ETON COLLEGE.—D. J. Graham-Campbell, L. D. Rawnsley, B. A. Johnston, J. N. Hogg, R. C. Watson, G. Cox, J. C. Atkinson-Clark, R. Page, C. H. Villiers, J. H. Lane Fox, and C. Kelly.

MR. H. BRINTON'S OLD BOYS XI.—E. L. O. Raddeley, I. J. Pitman, C. E. Pitman, G. C. Newman, G. H. B. Fox, D. V. Shaw-Kennedy, R. F. Shaw-Kennedy, Sir A. Bethune, K. M. Thornton, P. H. Lort Phillips, and J.Lyle.

LAWN TENNIS AT QUEEN'S CLUB

The Queen's Club electric light covered court tournament was begun at West Kensington on Saturday, when the results were :—

SINGLES.—First Round.—J. E. Morris beat E. Greenhill (6—3, 6—4); A. Deloford beat H. McLellan (6—1, 6—1); A. L. Bersey beat E. W. Sutton (6—3, 3—6, 6—4); G. F. Mathieson beat W. Blatter (6—3, 6—0); D. G. Pemberton beat K. Mounsey (6—4, 6—0); G. W. Pomeroy beat J. R. Pittman (6—4, 6—4); B. D. Helmore beat A. E. Jclivet (6—2, 7—5); J. de Verda beat P. V. V. Sherwood (6—3, 3—6, 6—4); T. P. Chang beat E. J. Hornby (8—6, 6—0); W. G. Cattle Morgan beat G. S. Collet (10—8, 7—5); S. Foster beat E. Keen (6—4, 3—6, 6—4); S. W. Harris beat E. de Nicse (6—0, 7—5); J. L. Deloford beat D. B. Jarvis (6—1, 6—0); P. Adorjan beat T. C. Hill (6—2, 3—6, 6—1). Second Round.—E. R. Avory beat C. M. D. Kahn (6—2, 6—2).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—First Round.—Lady D. Playfair-Bouverie beat Mrs. G. Osborne (6—4, 6—7); Mrs. A. Grey beat Mrs. Noel Hume (2—7, 6—4, 7—5); Miss D. Beste beat Miss J. Saunders (6—1, 6—2); Mrs. J. R. Pittman beat Miss I. Wynn Weston (6—1, 6—2); Mrs. D. A. Alston beat Miss E. Knight-Bruce (6—0, 7—5).

SCHOOL MATCHES

RUGBY BEAT HARROW

Rugby School beat Harrow School at Rugby by two tries (6 points) to one goal (5 points).

A strong wind blowing straight down the ground in the first half made handling difficult. In the second half a driving rain made matters far worse. Both sides, however, heeled well, and there were some good passing movements by both sides. A feature of the game was the determined tackling and falling on the ball. Both packs played well in the loose, but Rugby got the ball more often in the tight scrummages.

Rugby had the wind behind them in the first half, and led by six points at the interval. They were attacking for nearly the whole of this period, though once Snowball put in a strong run for Harrow on the right wing and was pulled up when only a few yards from the line. Rugby kept heeling, though their backs could make little headway, the visitors' defence being of a high order. Bruce-Lockhart, at fly half-back, took his passes beautifully, but was well marked and either tackled or forced to pass before he could get through. There was little to choose between the scrummage half-backs, and all the forwards did well, with Lewthwaite and Bowring on the Rugby side, and Laborde and Blackmoore, of Harrow,

Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ARSENAL WIN AGAIN

Arsenal kept their clear lead in the First Division of the League by beating Middlesbrough at Highbury on Saturday by five goals to three. Both teams played clever and entertaining football on rain-soaked and slippery turf, but the home forwards made more shots than their opponents, and five of these shots were too good for the Middlesbrough goalkeeper.

Arsenal had to fight all the way for their victory. Interest in the game did not slacken when Middlesbrough were three goals in arrears because the visitors never lost hope, and in the last half-hour had Arsenal mostly on the defensive. The Arsenal defence under pressure, however, consists of at least eight players, and the visitors found it difficult to shoot otherwise than wide or high.

Lambert scored three of Arsenal's goals and again showed himself to be a great-hearted and decisive centre-forward. It is doubtful whether any other player could fit in so well with a line which includes James and Jack. He has led the attack all through the present season, and Halliday, after a long period with the reserves, was transferred last week to Manchester City. Halliday's desire to be in first-class football can be understood, and while Lambert retains his present form there could be no question of the latter's displacement. In letting a good centre-forward go Arsenal, it is understood, considered Halliday's interests rather than their own. Lambert was at his best on Saturday. He was not treated gently, but he took all the bumps which came to him with good feeling and never flinched. It was interesting to observe how, after being put off-side several times in the first half, he watched the backs for position and yet succeeded in beating them in speed when the ball was put through for him.

Ten minutes before the kick-off a rain squall drenched the ground and a considerable section of the 38,000 spectators who attended the match, but afterwards the weather was fair. Arsenal by winning the toss had the first advantage of a gusty wind, and before the interval they secured the two goals lead which eventually gave them the points. The pace was fast from the start. Pease and Warren on the Middlesbrough wings quickly showed they could be dangerous while the Arsenal forwards were full of tricks of the right kind. Williams, the home outside right, has not the amazing speed of Hulme, but he does unexpected things, and his judgment is sound. It was from his centre that Lambert scored the first goal. The centre-forward headed the ball against the inside of the post and it rebounded into the net. Five minutes later Harper got mixed up with Roberts in making a clearance and failed to get the ball properly away. Parker diverted a return shot on the goal line at the expense of a corner, and from the flag kick Harper again cleared weakly and Bruce was able to dash in and equalize. Play afterwards swung from end to end with Arsenal more effective near to goal. Lambert recovered the lead with a smart hook which went over Hillier's head as the goalkeeper ran out. The ball crossed the line just before Jennings could reach it. From this point to the interval Arsenal were undoubtedly superior. Williams delighted the crowd with a fine dribble and a well-meant shot that went over the bar, and John from a free kick tested Hillier with a hard drive. Then Lambert drew the goalkeeper and left Bastin with an open goal with the result that Arsenal went further ahead.

The home side returned to the attack in the second half, and when Elkes brought Lambert down unfairly in the penalty area and Bastin with exemplary coolness put the ball into the net from the kick which punished the offence there seemed to be possibilities of a heavy defeat for Middlesbrough. Actually, the fresh reverse brought the best out of the visitors, and within a minute they had replied with a good goal scored by Camsell. Arsenal had not finished, for a typical touch by James sent Lambert through again, and taking the ball as he turned the centre-forward gave Hillier no chance with a hard, low drive. Half-an-hour then remained for play, and the greater part of the time was filled by the determined efforts of Middlesbrough to pull the game round. They were baulked by the soundness of the Arsenal backs and half-backs, and by the way in which James and Jack came to the assistance of the defence and yet gave Williams, Bastin, and Lambert passes which sent the Middlesbrough men racing down the field to prevent disaster. One more goal came and this was secured by Warren for Middlesbrough.

The teams were :—

ARSENAL.—Harper, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Seddon, Roberts, and John, half-backs; Williams, Jack, Lambert, James, and Bastin, forwards.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Hillier, goal; Jennings and Freeman, backs; Macfarlane, Elkes, and Forrest, half-backs; Pease, Cameron, Camsell, Bruce, and Warren, forwards.

THE ADVANCE OF PORTSMOUTH

LIVERPOOL OUTPLAYED

Portsmouth beat Liverpool at Fratton Park on Saturday by four goals to none and so moved up to second place in the Championship table. Portsmouth have won seven and drawn one of their last eight matches, scoring 26 goals against eight—a very fine performance.

In spite of the heavy ground and high wind Portsmouth played some excellent football and thoroughly deserved to win. Their passing movements, in which the ball was kept nicely on the ground, were usually a little too clever for the Liverpool defence, and Jackson had an unhappy afternoon trying to stop Cook, Portsmouth's outside-left, who was in particularly good form. Liverpool's inside forwards added to the trials of an overworked defence by failing to get back quickly, if at all, and Cook and Forward soon took advantage of this fault. The Portsmouth players were much more speedily off the mark, and the way in which they got into position and intercepted passes made Liverpool look even slower than they were. The Liverpool forwards were so well looked after by the Portsmouth backs and half-backs that they only gave Gilfillan one difficult shot to stop, while Scott, at the other end, was often bombarded for minutes on end. With a little more steadiness in front of goal Portsmouth might well have doubled their score, even though J. Smith was acting as reserve for England against Wales. Hodgson, Liverpool's regular inside-right, was also at Wrexham, but his presence at Portsmouth could hardly have altered the result.

Portsmouth had to face the wind in the first half, and they had no more than their fair share of the game. Cook sent over a number of nice centres, and there was some excitement when Liverpool were awarded a free kick in the Portsmouth penalty area for dangerous play. This, however, was successfully cleared, and after 20 minutes Ross pushed the ball out to Forward, who promptly centred. Weddle failed to score from very close range, but Easson was up, and he gave Scott no chance with a high drive. Before half-time Easson had some more chances, which he failed to take. With the wind at their backs, Portsmouth had all the play at the beginning of the second half, and Easson quickly took his opportunity to drive the ball past Scott after Jackson had miskicked in attempting to clear a centre from Cook. Five minutes later Forward beat several men, and passed to Weddle. Weddle was at too wide an angle to shoot himself, but Ross saw what was happening, and went inside to take his centre and score easily from close range. Liverpool should have reduced the lead immediately afterwards when Barton took the ball down the wing and passed across the goalmouth, but Smith failed to reach it. Portsmouth returned to the attack, and Easson got his third goal after Scott had done well to save from Ross. Weddle then hit the right post, with Scott many yards away, and Easson had a fine shot well stopped. Liverpool rallied after the first quarter of an hour of the second half without ever looking likely to score, and in the last few minutes Portsmouth made a tremendous but unsuccessful attempt to score again.

The teams were :—

PORTSMOUTH.—Gilfillan, goal; Mackie and Smith (W.), backs; Nichol, Kreppner, and Thackeray, half-backs; Forward, Ross, Weddle, Easson, and Cook, forwards.

LIVERPOOL.—Scott, goal; Jackson and Lucas, backs; Morrison, Bradshaw, and McDonnell, half-backs; Barton, Wright, Smith, McPherson, and Hopkin, forwards.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
MALVERN COLLEGE		*HEADFIELD COLLEGE	4
*SHREWSBURY SCHOOL	10	HABERDASHERS' PARK	1
OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS'	2	*ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL	2
*ABERGAVENNY GRAMMAR SCHOOL	9	*SHREWSBURY SCHOOL	8
		* Home team.	

ENGLAND BEAT WALES

A TAME MATCH

England beat Wales at Wrexham by four goals to none, but did not show the form generally looked for in an international match.

Play had been in progress 12 minutes when England took the lead. Leach placed a free kick well and Hodgson got in a shot which Len Evans in goal stopped, but he did not get the ball away. Hampson sent in a sharp low shot which passed several defenders and beat the Welsh goalkeeper, for he could scarcely have seen what was coming. Being in the lead England played strongly and were able to press fairly continuously, but not to score. Crooks made many determined runs on the wing and from one of his centres Hodgson scored with a good low shot. The Welsh forwards broke away occasionally and the English goal had some narrow escapes, but for the most part play continued in the Welsh half.

The second half did not bring any change in the course of the play, and England maintained the upper hand without being much troubled. The forwards, however, failed to make use of their opportunities. Len Evans kept his goal intact for 25 minutes, but Hampson then found an opening and scored again. Keenor took a penalty kick awarded for hands, but his shot went straight into Hibbs's hands. When Crooks was off the field for a while Bradford scored from a free kick taken by Leach. Wales played up well, but seldom looked like scoring. England had the game well in hand and were inclined to take matters easily, and so the game ended tamely.

The teams were :—

WALES.—Len Evans (Cardiff City), goal; F. Dewey (Cardiff Corinthians) and Crompton (Wrexham), backs; Rogers (Wrexham), Keenor (Cardiff City), and E. Ellis (Nunhead), half-backs; Williams (Wrexham), Richards (Colwyn Bay), Bamford (Wrexham), Neals (City), and Thomas (Newport), forwards.

ENGLAND.—Hibbs (Birmingham), goal; Goodall (Huddersfield Town) and Blenkinsop (Sheffield Wednesday), backs; Strange (Sheffield Wednesday), Leach (Sheffield Wednesday), and Campbell (Huddersfield Town), half-backs; Crooks (Derby County), Hodgson (Liverpool), Hampson (Blackpool), Bradford (Birmingham), and Houghton (Aston Villa), forwards.

LEAGUE NOTES

By winning a high-scoring match at Highbury against Middlesbrough on Saturday Arsenal keep their place at the head of the League.

Portsmouth and Sheffield Wednesday come second, equal on points. Sheffield Wednesday won a splendid game at Leicester and won by five goals to two, though they were without Leach, Strange, and Blenkinsop, who were playing for England at Wrexham. That shows the strength of their reserves. Portsmouth continued their victorious career and beat Liverpool by four goals. The other two London teams did well, for West Ham United, with V. Gibbins, the amateur international player, back at centre-forward, drew with Derby County, Gibbins getting the only goal for his side with a header, while Chelsea beat Leeds United at Leeds. Gallacher was absent, but Jackson, who was again at centre-forward, scored two goals and led his men well. Hallidays, who was transferred from the Arsenal late last week, signified his appearance for Manchester City by scoring two goals, and it is a good thing that he is back in football of the first class. Sunderland had a day out against their local rivals, Newcastle United, and won by five goals to none, though Newcastle did better than the score suggests. Blackburn Rovers did well to beat Huddersfield. L. Bruton scored three goals for Blackburn before half-time, the third from a penalty kick, and Robson scored all three for Huddersfield.

Everton are still head of the Second Division, and won easily against Stoke City. Dean, who seems to have returned to his best form, scored three goals, and Johnson got the other two. Williams, the Everton back, was hurt, but Everton still held the upper hand and got the last two goals after that. Preston North End were beaten at Hanley by the only goal scored, which came near the end of a game in which defence generally prevailed. Tottenham Hotspur had a fine victory over West Bromwich Albion by two goals. West Bromwich had many chances, but their forwards were weak in shooting. Harper scored both goals in the second half. Charlton Athletic beat Southampton by three goals to one, but Millwall were completely outplayed at Bury. Burnley, who are high up in the table, beat Bradford City by three goals to two. It was a fast, close game, and a penalty kick taken by McCluggage gave Burnley one of their goals.

The best game of the southern section of the Third Division was between the leaders, Notts County, and Northampton Town. It ended in a draw, and though Notts County have drawn three of their last four matches they still have a lead of six points, for they have not been beaten in a League match this season. Tranmere Rovers beat Lincoln City in the northern section, and are thus equal with them on points at the head of the table.

In the Scottish League Celtic and Rangers are once more at the top, but Celtic are leading, though Rangers are gradually making up for their indifferent start of the season.

AMATEUR RESULTS

F.A. AMATEUR CUP

QUALIFYING COMPETITION.—FOURTH ROUND

	Goals		Goals
*ROMFORD	1	TILBURY	2
EPSOM TOWN	2	*WHYTELEAFE ALBION	0
*LEAVESDEN MENTAL HOSPITAL	4	*WEALDSTONE	1
MAIDENHEAD UNITED	8	AYLESBURY UNITED	3
*TUFFNELL PARK	5	*SLOUGH	1
*EGHAM	1	HITCHIN TOWN	1
WORTHING	6	WALTON-ON-THAMES	1
	3	*EASTBOURNE	1

LONDON SENIOR CUP

*OLD LYONIANS	7	SUTTON UNITED	1
*MITCHAM WANDERERS	1	STANDARD TELEPHONES (HENDON)	1
(Abandoned during extra time.)			

LONDON CHARITY CUP

KINGSTONIAN	3	*ILFORD	1
*NUNHEAD	2	WALTHAMSTOW AVENUE	1

HERTFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP

*ST. ALBANS CITY	7	WATFORD SPARTAN	1

SURREY SENIOR CUP

GODALMING	8	*WORKING	7

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

OXFORD CITY	1	*CLAPTON	0
DULWICH HAMLET	2	*LEYTONSTONE	1
WIMBLEDON	5	*CASUALS	2
*WYCOMBE WANDERERS	3	LONDON CALEDONIANS	1

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

*SOUTHALL	5	REDHILL	2
*BARNET	5	UXBRIDGE TOWN	1
*ENFIELD	4	BROMLEY	0
*BARKING TOWN	2	CHESHUNT	1
HAMPSTEAD	2	*LEYTON	0

LONDON LEAGUE

*CARSHALTON ATHLETIC	1	DAGENHAM TOWN	0
*CHELMSFORD	8	WALTHAMSTOW GRANGE	1
*CRAY WANDERERS	5	FINCHLEY	3
*ERITH AND BELVEDERE	3	TOOTING TOWN	1

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*CHESHAM UNITED	6	HOUNSLOW	1
*GREAT EASTERN	7	BRENTWOOD AND WARLEY	1
*HAYWARDS (ENFIELD)	6	COLCHESTER TOWN	2
*METROPOLITAN POLICE	4	CRITTALL ATHLETIC	1

DIVISION ONE

*ASHLEY	8	HERTFORD TOWN	1
BERKHAMSTED TOWN	3	*MARLOW	2
*STAINES TOWN	4	LETCHWORTH TOWN	2
*WINDSOR AND ETON	9	COWLEY	1

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

*AQUARIUS	5	WESTMINSTER BANK	1
CAMBRIDGE TOWN	3	*IPSWICH TOWN	2
*BANK OF ENGLAND	3	HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS	2
*MERTON	3	BARCLAYS BANK	2
CIVIL SERVICE	3	*OLD PARRONIANS	0
*KEW ASSOCIATION	8	LENSBURY	1
LLOYDS BANK	5	*WINCHMORE HILL	3
*IBIS	6	ALLEYN OLD BOYS	1
*EAST GRINSTEAD	6	REIGATE PRIORY	3
*CUACO	5	HIGHGATE	2

SURREY SENIOR LEAGUE

GUILDFORD	7	*LEYLAND MOTORS	2
BEDDINGTON CORNER	2	*WEST NORWOOD	0
*HERSHAM	6	R.A.F. (KENLEY)	3
		* Home team.	

MATCH AT SANDHURST

The Old Wykehamists paid their annual visit to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on Saturday, a fast and interesting game ending in a draw of two goals each.

The Old Wykehamists were the first to attack, and in the first minute one of their shots skimmed the bar. Well supported by K. Muir, the left half-back, G. F. Watson Smyth, the Sandhurst captain, got his line going well, the ball finally going to D. G. R. Atkinson, who, beating both the opposing backs, got in a shot which gave the goalkeeper no chance. Having gained the lead Sandhurst attacked strongly, but were forced back, and their goalkeeper, J. T. Ennals, made several good saves, with the result that at half-time Sandhurst maintained their lead of one goal.

In the early stages of the second half Watson Smyth and Morgan caused Sandhurst to attack, but the Old Wykehamists' defence was sound, and when play was taken to the other end Guy beat Ennals with a good shot. Five minutes later another attack resulted in Sparrow obtaining the lead for the Old Wykehamists with a long shot, but towards the end another good movement by Blyth, Muir, and Watson Smyth resulted in T. S. Taylor, the home centre-forward, who had had to leave the field for some time owing to an injury, scoring an equalizing goal for Sandhurst.

RESULTS AND TABLES

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

	Goals		Goals
ENGLAND (Hibbs; Goodall, Hodgson, Bradford; Strange, Leach, Campbell; Crooks, Hodgson, Bradford, Houghton, Hampson)	4	WALES (Len Evans; Dewey, Rogers; Keenor, Richards, Williams; Neals, Thomas, Bamford, Robbins, Hibbs)	0

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*ARSENAL (Lambert 3, Bastin 2)	5	MIDDLESBROUGH (Bruce, Cassell, Warren)	3
*EVERTON (Dean 3, Johnson 2)	5	GRIMSBY TOWN (Coleman)	1
*BLACKBURN ROVERS (L. Bruton 3, J. Bruton, Puddefoot)	5	HUDDERSFIELD TOWN (Robson 3)	3
*BLACKPOOL (Hutchison, Tremelling)	2	ASTON VILLA (Chester, Mandley)	2
CHELSEA (Jackson 2, Pearson)	2	*LEEDS UNITED (Wainscoat, Duggan)	2
*DERBY COUNTY (Randall)	1	WEST HAM UNITED (Gibbins)	1
*MANCHESTER CITY (Halliday 2, Marshall)	3	BOLTON WANDERERS	0
*PORTSMOUTH (Rosson 5, Ross)	4	LIVERPOOL	0
*SHEFFIELD UNITED (Dunne 3)	3	MANCHESTER UNITED (Gallimore)	1
SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY (Ball 3, Burgess 2)	5	*LEICESTER CITY (Chandler 2)	2
*SUNDERLAND (Eden 2, Connor 2, Gurney)	5	NEWCASTLE UNITED	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Arsenal	16	11	4	1	47	25	26
Portsmouth	16	9	5	2	41	25	23
Sheffield Wednesday	16	9	5	2	36	22	23
Derby County	16	9	5	2	36	22	23
Aston Villa	16	8	6	2	39	27	22
West Ham United	16	8	4	4	44	33	20
Huddersfield Town	16	7	5	4	39	32	19
Leicester City	16	6	6	4	38	31	18
Sheffield United	16	8	2	6	39	40	18
Chelsea	16	7	2	7	29	25	17
Liverpool	16	7	3	6	37	33	17
Birmingham	15	7	2	6	33	34	16
Manchester City	16	4	7	5	28	26	15
Middlesbrough	16	6	3	7	27	30	15
Blackburn Rovers	16	5	4	7	28	38	14
Sunderland	16	5	3	8	34	34	13
Newcastle United	16	4	5	7	22	40	13
Blackpool	16	5	3	8	32	41	13
Grimsby Town	16	4	5	7	29	42	13
Bolton Wanderers	16	5	1	10	28	39	11
Leeds United	15	4	3	8	29	32	11
Manchester United	16	4	2	10	33	39	10
	16	1	1	14	21	57	3

SECOND DIVISION

	Goals		Goals
*BARNSLEY (Kerry, Wallbanks, Henderson)	3	*BRADFORD (Eaton, Davies)	2
BRADFORD CITY (Kirby, Rhodes, Davies)	3	*CARDIFF CITY	0
BURNLEY (McCluggage, Page, Reed)	3	*BRADFORD CITY (Hallows, Partridge)	2
*BURY (Smith 2, Pipe own goal, Pugh, Amos)	5	MILLWALL	0
*CHARLTON ATHLETIC (Astley, Whitlow 2)	3	SOUTHAMPTON (Slade)	1
*EVERTON (Dean 3, Johnson 2)	5	STOKE CITY	0
*PLYMOUTH ARGYLE (Leslie)	1	OLDHAM ATHLETIC (Johnson)	1
*PORT VALE (Jennings)	1	PRESTON NORTH END	0
*SWANSEA TOWN (R. Williams 3)	3	NOTTINGHAM FOREST (McKinlay, Dent)	2
TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR (Harper 2)	2	*WEST BROMWICH ALBION	0
WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS (Hartill 3)	3	*BRISTOL CITY	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Everton	16	12	3	1	48	17	27
Burnley	16	9	4	3	41	22	22
West Bromwich Albion	16	9	3	4	31	20	21
Preston North End	16	9	3	4	31	20	21
Tottenham Hotspur	16	9	2	5	40	26	20
Wolverhampton Wands.	16	10	0	6	39	25	20
Port Vale	16	9	2	5	36	24	20
Bury	16	9	1	6	39	29	19
Bradford	16	7	3	6	42	33	17
Southampton	16	6	5	5	30	21	17
Stoke City	16	7	3	6	25	28	17
Oldham Athletic	16	7	2	7	25	27	16
Swansea Town	16	5	5	6	23	30	15
Bristol City	16	6	2	8	23	30	14
Nottingham Forest	16	5	3	8	20	34	13
Charlton Athletic	16	4	5	7	34	36	13
Barnsley	15	4	4	7	15	25	12
Bradford City	16	4	3	9	19	32	11
Cardiff City	17	4	3	10	24	38	11
Millwall	16	4	3	9	11	23	11
Plymouth Argyle	16	3	5	8	28	40	11
Reading	16	3	3	10	20	32	9
	16	3	1	12	16	47	7

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

	Goals		Goals
BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION (Carruthers 2)	2	*BOURNEMOUTH AND BOSCOMBE ATHLETIC (Webb)	1
*CLAPTON ORIENT (Copper 2, Tricker)	3	BRENTFORD	0
*COVENTRY CITY (Lake 2, Ball, Phillips 2, Bowden)	6	NEWPORT COUNTY (Gittins, Hickie, Pearce 2)	4
CRYSTAL PALACE (Simpson 2)	2	*THAMES	0
*FULHAM (Thompson)	1	GILLINGHAM (Bethell)	1
*NORTH'S COUNTY (Andrews, Keetley)	2	NORTHAMPTON TOWN (Dawes 2)	2
*QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS (Burns, Rounce, Sheppard)	3	LUTON TOWN (Rennie)	1
SOUTHEND UNITED (Williams)	1	*NORWICH CITY	0
*SWINDON TOWN (Kirby, Morris)	2	EXETER CITY (Armfield)	1
*WALSALL (Eyres, Barnes, Bradford, Hellewell)	4	BRISTOL ROVERS (Attwood 2)	2
*WATFORD (Barnett 4, Woodcroft, James)	6	TORQUAY UNITED	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For Agst.		Pts.
Notts County	17	12	5	0	49	18	29
Northampton Town	16	9	5	2	25	10	23
Crystal Palace	16	9	3	4	46	18	21
Southend United	16	9	2	5	34	24	20
Brentford	17	8	4	5	37	29	20
Brighton and Hove Albion	17	8	4	5	37	29	20
Fulham	16	8	4	4	24	22	20
Torquay United	17	8	3	6	29	29	19
Swindon Town	17	8	2	7	40	29	18
Exeter City	17	8	2	7	34	33	18
Watford	16	7	3	6	31	33	17
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	16	6	4	6	30	31	16
Gillingham	16	5	5	6	28	22	15
Coventry City	16	5	5	6	28	22	15
Luton Town	16	5	5	6	33	29	15
Clapton Orient	17	5	5	7	24	31	15
Bristol Rovers	16	5	4	7	27	29	14
Queen's Park Rangers	17	5	4	8	27	43	14
Walsall	16	6	1	9	30	31	13
Norwich City	16	4	2	10	32	45	10
Newport County	16	3	4	9	31	51	10
Thames	16	3	2	11	31	51	8
	16	3	2	11	17	43	8

NORTHERN SECTION

	Goals		Goals
*DARLINGTON (Wellock 2, Mitchell 2, Halliday)	5	CHESTERFIELD (Pyegear)	2
*DONCASTER ROVERS (Smith 2)	2	CREWE ALEXANDRA	0
ROCHDALE (Lewis, Tippett)	2	*GATESHEAD	0
*HALIFAX TOWN (Pape 3, McFarlane)	4	BARROW	0
CARLISLE UNITED (Hutchinson 3, Watson, Armes)	5	*HARTLEPOOLS UNITED (J. Mordue, Simmons, Pedwell)	3
WREXHAM (Hughes, Taylor, Mustard)	3	*HULL CITY (Duncan 2)	2
TRANMERE ROVERS (J. Kennedy, Meston, Dixon)	3	*LINCOLN CITY (Kitching)	0
*NELSON (Hill, Segrave)	2	ROTHERHAM UNITED	0
SOUTHPORT (Newton 2, Johnson, Webster)	3	*NEW BRIGHTON (Hough)	1
*WIGAN BOROUGH (Jackson, Scullion 2)	3	ACCRINGTON STANLEY (Broome)	1
	3	YORK CITY (Kelly)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Lincoln City	16	11	2	3	35	17	24
Tranmere Rovers	16	11	2	3	50	30	24
Wrexham	16	9	4	3	41	21	22
Stockport County	16	10	2	4	34	21	22
Hull City	16	9	3	4	36	24	21
Chesterfield	16	9	3	4	34	24	21
Wigan Borough	15	10	1	4	31	23	21
Carlisle United	16	10	0	6	40	24	20
Rotherham United	16	6	4	6	34	31	16
Southport	16	7	2	7	27	26	16
Darlington	16	6	3	7	32	25	15
York City	16	7	1	8	31	32	15
Gateshead	16	5	5	6	21	24	15
Halifax Town	16	6	3	7	23	30	15
Rochdale	16	6	2	8	37	44	14
Accrington Stanley	17	6	2	9	33	53	14
Doncaster Rovers	16	5	3	8	28	27	13
Crewe Alexandra	16	6	0	10	27	41	12
Hartlepools United	15	4	1	10	27	35	9
Barrow	17	3	3	11	17	43	9
Nelson	16	2	3	11	20	38	7
New Brighton	16	2	3	11	13	36	7

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
CELTIC (Napier 2, McGrory 3, Scarff)	6	*AYR UNITED	2
QUEEN'S PARK (Bremner, Taylor 2, McLelland)	4	*CLYDE (King, Smith)	2
*COWDENBEATH (Paterson 3, Black, Higgins, Frame, Hamill)	7	LEITH ATHLETIC (Reid)	1
HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN (Battles 3)	3	*DUNDEE (Ritchie)	1
*FALKIRK (Morgan, Stevenson 3, Gall)	5	ABERDEEN (Merrie, McLaren, Love)	3
HAMILTON ACADEMICALS (King 2, Herd, D. Wilson)	4	EAST FIFE (Liddell)	1
*HIBERNIANS (Main 3)	3	KILMARNOCK (Caswell, T. Smith)	2
*RANGERS (McPhail, McGowan 2, Morton, Marshall, Gray, Craig)	7	MORTON (McRorie)	1
AIRDRIEONIANS (Muir 2, Piper)	3	*ST. MIRREN (Rankine, Colquhoun)	2
Motherwell v. Partick Thistle postponed owing to snow.			

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Celtic	15	10	4	1	47	19	24
Rangers	15	10	3	2	37	19	23
Partick Thistle	15	11	1	3	41	18	23
Cowdenbeath	14	10	2	2	29	19	22
Motherwell	15	8	5	2	30	22	21
Dundee	16	10	1	5	39	23	21
Heart of Midlothian	16	9	2	5	38	26	20
Hamilton Academicals	17	8	3	6	28	19	19
Morton	15	8	3	4	34	25	17
Airdrieonians	16	7	3	6	34	35	17
St. Mirren	15	6	3	6	22	21	15
Aberdeen	17	7	1	9	30	30	15
Kilmarnock	16	6	1	9	28	28	13
Clyde	15	5	3	7	27	30	13
Falkirk	16	5	3	8	31	39	13
Queen's Park	15	4	3	8	25	32	11
Hibernians	16	4	3	9	18	35	11
Leith Athletic	16	4	2	10	23	42	10
Ayr United	16	3	3	10	15	35	9
East Fife	15	4	1	10	19	44	9
	16	1	1	14	16	57	3

* The asterisks denote the team on whose ground the match was played, and the scores in parentheses are of the players who scored the goals.

CAMBRIDGE AT CRYSTAL PALACE

A LUCKY VICTORY

The return game between Cambridge University and the Corinthians was played on Saturday at Crystal Palace, when Cambridge won by four goals to three.

Both teams were forced, for various reasons, to make changes. B. H. Valentine and G. B. Partridge filled the inside-right and centre-forward positions in place of Toppin and German, while Cambridge University had B. E. Bryant at right half-back and R. C. Human at inside-right forward.

The field was muddy and it rained heavily as the match began. A boisterous wind also threatened to spoil the match. For the first half Cambridge had the advantage of the wind. In spite of that the Corinthians did all the pressing during the first part of the game, but their play was scrappy and many promising attacks failed for want of good control of the ball. As the game continued both teams settled down and a hard, dogged, well-fought-out game was played. The Corinthians were the first to score through Doggart. A neat dribble was followed by a splendid shot, taken on the turn, from 18 yards out. G. J. Edwards had no chance of saving. That this heartened the Corinthians was apparent. They returned to the attack and G. B. Partridge just failed at least twice. One of his efforts was close. When six yards from goal Edwards came out to tackle him, but Partridge regained the ball and shot at an acute angle, towards the empty goal. By this time a Cambridge defender had recovered and saved on the goal line. Cambridge were rarely dangerous. Their best attacks came from their right wing, Fabian and Human, Abbott being erratic. The finishing of the Cambridge forwards was so weak that nothing came of their efforts. Kemp-Welch missed unaccountably, with an open goal. The Corinthians scored again through Doggart. Edwards kicked hard out from goal against one of his own backs. From the rebound he kicked feebly to Whewell, who passed to Valentine, who lobbed the ball to Doggart and he shot into goal from close quarters as the goal-keeper advanced.

After half-time Cambridge played like a different side. They were more determined and met with more success. More use was made of the wing players, Moxon and Fabian, and Kemp-Welch improved as the game went on. In going through he ran into Grant, who was seriously injured. Play continued for some moments, and from a shot which appeared to be going outside Abbott put the ball through his own goal in trying to clear. Grant was carried off, and it is feared that he has fractured his leg. In the reorganization of the Corinthian team Abbott went in goal, Ashton to left back, and Partridge to right half-back. The game became more lively and interesting with 10 men against 11 on a holding pitch. Kemp-Welch scored a second goal for Cambridge. Soon after that Robins, with one of his many magnificent runs down the wing, scored for the Corinthians, making the score three goals to two in favour of the Corinthians. Webster equalized for Cambridge, and Kemp-Welch won the match for them with a headed goal one minute from time.

Cambridge were lucky to win. Their defence was good, and every one at some time or other played splendidly. Lister, however, stood out as a promising centre half-back. He played hard, tackled well, and passed the ball on to the inside forwards with discret

Sporting News

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GOLF

MATCH AT MILDENHALL

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

Cambridge University beat the Royal Worlington and Newmarket Club in a foursomes match at Mildenhall on Saturday by six games to four.

The weather on Saturday was what typical middle-aged fair-weather golfers would bitterly call "undergraduate weather," and nothing but duty would have taken them outside the club house. Black battalions of clouds followed one another across the sky, and storm after storm of rain blattered on the wretched players. Yet there were rainbows and intervals of sunshine, and a big wind coming up in the afternoon kept at any rate some of the rain off. Moreover, Worlington is so magnificent a course—too magnificent for those who cannot drive the ball 250 yards perfectly straight—that it was possible even from the worst of the storms to snatch a fearful joy.

The match was played by Foursomes, which gave the players more time under their umbrellas, and Cambridge won on the day's reckoning by two matches. The best golf of the day was played by the first Cambridge pair, E. M. Prain and W. H. Bermingham, who crushed E. C. Millard and B. Darwin in the morning, and were only a little less murderous against J. H. S. Cannon and J. H. Thompson in the afternoon. Incidentally, to win a match against Cannon at Worlington, even when he is not quite at his best, is always an achievement. Prain was driving beautifully and generally striking the ball with great confidence, while Bermingham, who had had a run of losing matches, seemed gradually to believe in himself again; that is all he needs, for he is a good golfer. Another player on the Cambridge side who decidedly impressed me was I. K. MacRosty. It was not that he was playing particularly well, for he was not, but when he did play good shots he did it with such ease, and gave such a sense of power and balance, that I am sure he is going to be really formidable.

H. L. Carr and G. M. Turner won both their matches for Cambridge, and Carr putted extremely well, whereas I have sometimes seen him give the ball a horrid little jab. His brother also holed some very good putts in the afternoon in a match in which the ball kept flying into the hole from unexpected quarters, the chief criminal being perhaps one who showed his cowardice by putting with a driving iron. Still the Worlington greens are so beautifully fast that any means of getting the ball into the hole is permissible.

The results were:—

SATURDAY MORNING		CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY	
ROYAL WORLINGTON			
B. Darwin and E. C. Millard	0	E. M. Prain (Clare) and W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex) (7 and 5)	1
J. H. Thompson and J. H. S. Cannon (6 and 5)	1	W. C. Carr (Trinity) and I. K. McRosty (Clare)	0
T. P. Whitaker and N. C. Selway	0	N. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex) and H. Martin Row (Jesus) (4 and 3)	1
N. V. S. Cannon and H. F. Robinson	0	G. M. Turner (St. John's) H. L. Carr (Trinity) (2 and 1)	1
A. B. Coote and S. W. Cole (1 hole)	1	H. W. Higginson (St. John's) and J. Temple (Clare)	0
F. Fay Bennett and W. Halliday (halved)	0	C. R. Chronander (Emmanuel) and J. B. M. Stapleford (Christ's) (halved)	0
Total	2	Total	3
SATURDAY AFTERNOON			
Thompson and J. H. S. Cannon	0	Prain and Bermingham (6 and 4)	1
Darwin and Millard (halved)	0	W. C. Carr and McRosty (halved)	0
N. V. S. Cannon and Robinson	0	Keith and Row (2 and 1)	1
Whitaker and Selway	0	Turner and H. L. Carr (4 and 3)	1
Halliday and Bennett (2 and 1)	1	Higginson and Temple	0
		Chronander and Stapleford	0
Cole and Coote (1 hole)	1		
Total	2	Total	3

OXFORD BEATEN

Worplesdon beat Oxford University in a match by Singles and Foursomes at Worplesdon on Saturday by 11 games to five. Oxford were without the services of the brothers Scheftel.

A heavy rainstorm, with a high wind, swept over the course, and players were drenched after a few holes. The conditions did not appear to trouble R. Straker and A. J. Peech, who both played well to win their Singles matches for Worplesdon. Straker was out in 37 and one up on J. P. Marston, and he then got perfect 4's at the 11th and 12th holes for a lead of three. A bunkered second shot cost him the 13th, but he halved the next four holes to win by 2 and 1. Peech, who putted extraordinarily well, gave J. W. L. Adams few chances, and won by 5 and 4. C. Sweeny, the American undergraduate, was also the victim of some sound putting on the part of G. D. Roberts. J. R. Keen scored a useful point for Oxford by beating G. C. Stokoe. He won the first two holes in perfect 4's and never lost this lead.

The first two pairs in the Oxford team did well in the Foursomes, but the remaining four games all went to the home club. Marston and Adams, playing top for Oxford, retained their unbeaten record as a pair by halving with Straker and Stokoe, after being two down and five to go, and would have won the match had not Marston missed a short putt at the 18th.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES		OXFORD UNIVERSITY	
WORPLESDON			
R. Straker and G. C. Stokoe (halved)	0	J. P. Marston (Trinity) and J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) (halved)	0
G. D. Roberts and E. A. Tooth	0	J. R. Keen (Wadham) and C. Sweeny (Wadham) (3 and 1)	1
A. J. Peech and J. I. Spens (2 and 1)	1	E. G. Lansford (Pembroke) and E. M. Wellings (Christ Church)	0
P. Gold and the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe (5 and 4)	1	A. B. Miller (Wadham) and G. A. Loveday (Magdalen)	0
E. D. Dickson and Major Sir G. Palmer (4 and 3)	1	E. L. Dunnett (Queen's) and C. L. Hartley (Magdalen)	0
Sir Robert Maclean and J. B. Thomson (3 and 1)	1	E. H. Moss (Trinity) and A. G. Robinson (Oriel)	0
Total	4	Total	1
SINGLES			
Straker (2 and 1)	1	Marston	0
Stokoe	0	Keen (3 and 1)	1
Roberts (2 and 1)	1	Sweeny	0
Peech (5 and 4)	1	Adams	0
Spens (3 and 2)	1	Lansford	0
Gold (3 and 2)	1	Miller	0
Calthorpe	0	Loveday (1 hole)	1
Maclean (3 and 2)	1	Dunnett	0
Dickson (2 and 1)	1	Hartley	0
Palmer	0	Moss (1 hole)	1
Tooth	0	Robinson (2 and 1)	1
Thomson (halved)	0	Wellings (halved)	0
Total	7	Total	4

TADMARTON HEATH BEAT OXFORD

Oxford University played a Foursomes match at Tadmarton Heath yesterday, when they were beaten by four games to three.

The results were:—

MORNING

TADMARTON HEATH		OXFORD UNIVERSITY	
B. H. Wethered and Capt. Beach-Hay (halved)	0	J. P. Marston (Trinity) and I. A. Lyle (Trinity) (halved)	0
Major G. Osborne and C. King (1 hole)	1	J. R. Keen (Wadham) and A. B. Miller (Wadham)	0
Dr. F. Wells and L. R. Moon	0	E. G. Lansford (Pembroke) and A. F. Becher (New College) (5 and 3)	1
Dr. C. Gardiner-Hill and H. E. du C. Norris (3 and 2)	1	E. A. Smith (Merton) and E. M. Wellings (Christ Church)	0
Total	2	Total	1
AFTERNOON			
Wethered and Beach-Hay (2 and 1)	1	Marston and Keen	0
Osborne and King (4 and 3)	1	Miller and Lyle	0
Wells and Moon	0	Lansford and Wellings (6 and 4)	1
Gardiner-Hill and Norris	0	Becher and Smith (2 and 1)	1
Total	2	Total	2

OLD CLIFTONIANS WIN

The Old Cliftonians beat the Imperial Chemical House at Millbank by three matches to none. The results were:—

S. F. Rixon (O.C.) beat P. N. Durlacher (9—3, 9—6, 9—3); G. C. Aisat (O.C.) beat Commander D. J. Clark, R.N. (10—8, 9—2, 10—9); V. R. Marden (O.C.) beat O. K. Rowbotham (9—5, 9—6, 9—3).

EXHIBITION MATCH AT BROCKENHURST

BRILLIANT DISPLAY BY T. H. COTTON

Henry Cotton gave further evidence of his qualities as a great golfer at Brockenhurst Manor on Saturday, when he beat Abe Mitchell in an exhibition match over 36 holes by 10 up and eight to play, his score for 28 holes in very trying conditions being only one above an average of fours.

Additional interest was added to the match by the use of the bigger and lighter ball that will become the standard implement of play in the United States from January 1 next. Originally Cotton was matched against Charles Whitcombe, and both had taken steps to become familiar with the ball in question. Then at the eleventh hour Whitcombe had to withdraw owing to a recurrence of septic poisoning, and Mitchell stepped into the breach. It is only fair to Mitchell to emphasize that he came to the ball without preparation, and this certainly had a definite bearing on the severity of his defeat. At the same time nothing can detract from Cotton's remarkable golf, which in every department of the game was truly convincing. He was very steady from the tee, bold and accurate up to the hole, and on the green was Mitchell's master. In fact, even a Jones or a Hagen would have been hard put to hold him. Mitchell often outdrove Cotton, but was not so steady, and up to the hole and on the green showed an uncertainty that, for so great a player, could be explained only by his unfamiliarity with the ball.

The weather, although miserable for players and spectators alike, was admirable for such a test. A strong south-westerly wind blew across the course, and torrents of rain—3¼in. had fallen in three days—had made the ground very heavy and in places water-logged. Mercifully the rain stopped by 11 o'clock, and did not fall again until the last hole had been played in the afternoon. In such circumstances it reflects the greatest credit on all concerned that the course played so well. Brockenhurst is a most pleasant course, well balanced, with four really good short holes, and one outstanding example of a drive and an iron—the fourth. It is 6,000 yards in length, but plays long for that except in summer, a very suitable length therefore.

From one such match, especially where one of the players is new to the ball, no conclusive data can be gathered, and many more meetings between both class and handicap golfers must be held before one can speak with authority. However, certain facts did appear. Down wind the new ball probably flies just as far as the small and heavy one in general use. Against the wind there is an appreciable loss of distance, especially off iron clubs. Through a cross-wind the larger ball will fly perfectly if hit truly; otherwise inaccuracies are emphasized, especially in the form of a slice where the wind is blowing from left to right. On the green a smooth stroke is essential. Then—as Cotton showed—the results are all that can be desired. There is no doubt, however, that through the green, out of bad lies, and from the rough, the larger, lighter ball confers definite advantages, for it sits up better and can be "picked-up" more easily. Cotton and Mitchell were very guarded in expressing their opinions when asked by eager questioners. Cotton said that personally he liked the ball, but advised golfers to try it for themselves as the best way to arrive at an opinion. Mitchell said he found the ball went very sweetly if hit quietly, with a swing, but that it could not be forced with satisfactory results. To sum up, Saturday's play suggested further and wider tests would be well worth trying.

The actual play, in light of what has been said, can be dismissed briefly, the holes Mitchell lost being the natural result of uncertainty up to the hole and weakness on the greens when opposed to Cotton's almost faultless exhibition. The first hole (295 yards) was finely halved in 3, but at the second (448 yards) Cotton took the lead with a magnificent 3. He became two up at the short fifth, where Mitchell was at fault, but lost the seventh, where he cut his drive into a wood. He won the eighth (416 yards) in a good 4, and turned two up, being out in 37 for Mitchell's 38. Coming home, the first three holes were halved in par figures, but Cotton, continuing in this vein, won the next three and, after two more halves, took the home hole in 4, and went into luncheon with the long lead of six, his score for the second nine holes being 36 to Mitchell's 42.

Mitchell raised hopes of a fight by winning the first hole in the afternoon with a fine 3, only to disappoint, for Cotton won the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, and 10th—the others were halved—and all was over. A bye was played, and this Mitchell won by two holes, the respective scores for the second round being Cotton, 36+38=74; Mitchell, 39+37=76.

On the day, therefore, and in spite of difficult conditions, Cotton completed 36 holes with the trial ball in 147 strokes, figures that speak for themselves.

CLUB COMPETITIONS

(Figures in parentheses denote scratch score)

BERKHAMSTED (76).—Monthly Medal.—Q. V. Hoare, 82—6=76.

BEXHILL (73).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—J. R. Turner (8), 6 down. Junior.—H. C. Hopkins (11), 6 down.

BURNHAM BEECHES (76).—Monthly Bogey.—C. J. Trosh (10), 1 down.

COODEN BEACH (75).—Robson Farewell Competition.—Ladies.—Mrs. Cronk, 102—8=94; Mrs. Marsden, 115—20=95. Men.—H. R. Brassey, 84—4=80; H. E. E. Thomas, 97—6=91.

COOMBE HILL (76).—Captain's Prize (presented by Lord Ashfield).—W. E. Palmer, 84—14=70.

FLACKWELL HEATH (73).—Prize, presented by Artisans' G.S.—Final (36 holes).—S. H. Grundy (8) beat C. W. Birch (9) by 1 hole.

HAMPSTEAD (73).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—Dr. G. T. Hebert (6), all square. Junior.—W. T. Warwick (14), 5 down.

KINGSWOOD (77).—Bogey.—Basil Stevens (16), 1 up; G. Gooch (11), 6 down.

LEATHERHEAD (74).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—C. H. W. Frost (9), 3 up. Junior.—D. R. West (14), 1 down.

MAIDENHEAD (76).—Monthly Bogey.—G. S. Fish and Ashley Benjamin tied at 1 down.

NORTH HANTS (78).—Monthly Bogey.—J. F. Stewart (4), 2 down.

OXHEY (78).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—L. Lewis (10), 3 up; E. C. Laws (scratch), 2 up.

ROYAL WIMBLEDON (76).—Monthly Medal.—Captain E. J. Jacob, 80—6=74.

ROYAL EPPING FOREST (70).—Bogey.—E. Peachey, 1 up.

ROYAL WIMBLEDON (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—H. U. Mann, 82—5=77. Junior.—R. A. Glen, 98—18=80.

SHANKLIN AND SANDOWN (74).—Bogey.—S. Godfrey (1), 6 down.

SEAFORD (74).—Monthly Bogey.—A. R. Furguson (5) and A. Spottiswoode (18) tied at 7 down.

STOKE POGES (79).—Ladies' Singles Tournament.—Final.—Mrs. Chadwick (10) beat Mrs. Durlacher (10) by 5 and 4.

TANDRIDGE (76).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—B. H. Valentine (2), all square. Junior.—S. A. Farr (18), 3 down.

WEST KENT (77).—Isherwood Cup.—Qualifying Round.—V. R. Saffery, 87—14=73; F. Scott, 91—11=80.

WILDERNESSE (—).—Monthly Medal.—Captain R. F. Barton, 82—3=79, and Major E. R. Hatfield, 90—11=79, tied.

BOXING

CHARITY TOURNAMENT AT THE STADIUM CLUB

A boxing tournament was held at the Stadium Club on Friday evening in aid of the funds of the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, in St. John's Wood. A large audience was entertained by a good and varied programme, which had been arranged by Mr. Sam Russell.

The chief contest was between Evan Lane (Wales) and François Machtens, feather-weight champion of Belgium, which Lane won on points after a well-contested fight. Lane went ahead in the early stages, but Machtens did better in the sixth round, although afterwards he was slow to follow up his opportunities. Lane recovered in the last few rounds and deserved his victory. In a 15-round welter-weight fight Alec Thake (Canning Town) beat Arthur Unwin (Bethnal Green) on points. Thake forced the pace from the beginning and clearly won, but there was a closer contest between George Brown (Stepney) and Billy Adair (Bethnal Green), Brown had height and reach in his favour, and just won. In a six-round bout Al Huxley (Chiswick) beat Billy Roy (Hammersmith) on points, with something to spare.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT R.A.F. OFFICERS

Cambridge University beat a team of Royal Air Force officers at the Central Hall, Cambridge, on Friday night by seven bouts to four. The University were strongest in the welter-weights and won three of the four fights at this weight. The results were:—

FEATHER-WEIGHT.—P. Marx (Jesus) beat P/O. C. E. Littler (Netherayon) on points.

LIGHT-WEIGHT.—L. Levy-Tessler (Christ's) lost to P/O. P. H. Heygate (Sealand) on points.

WELTER-WEIGHT.—D. G. Obeysekere (Trinity) beat P/O. R. E. Nicholson (Sleaton) on points; C. S. Godwin (Jesus) beat P/O. B. H. Jones (North Weald) on points; F. W. Denison (Sidney Sussex) beat P/O. G. Calvert (Duxford) on points; J. L. Nolan lost to P/O. O. F. V. Nixon (Sealand) on points.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT.—P. A. N. Milmo (Trinity) lost to P/O. F. E. Abbott (Netherayon) on points; R. M. Stroud (St. John's) beat P/O. D. R. McGill (Gosport) on points.

LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT.—S. W. Dannemike (Emmanuel) lost to P/O. D. L. Maclean (Honiley) on points; F. L. Blaikie (Calne) knocked out P/O. R. A. Hredenbury (Duxford) in second round.

HEAVY-WEIGHT.—S. Knox-Cunningham (Clare) beat P/O. C. E. Dayus (North Weald) on points.

HOCKEY

OXFORD BEATEN BY RICHMOND

Oxford University were rather unlucky to lose to Richmond by two goals to one at the Old Deer Park on Saturday in a very fast but somewhat scrappy game. The University were without their centre forward, T. J. R. Dashwood, and one of their backs, M. L. Docker, failed to arrive. Richmond, however, lent them a very efficient substitute in L. F. Monk, who played at left half-back and was a distinct success. P. F. Garthwaite, who has been absent through illness, turned out for the first time this season for Oxford and, although by no means really fit yet, was the best back on the field.

The Richmond side, who have not yet been beaten this season, are a very fast, but by no means showy, side, who swing the ball about freely and make the goal their one object. Their best forward is the Hampshire player, J. E. Marsden, a brilliant opportunist, but on Saturday he was suffering from a damaged shoulder, due to a motor accident earlier in the week, and was not at his best. In view of the forthcoming divisional trials he would be well advised to rest it for a fortnight. T. K. Brown, their outside right, was at his best on Saturday, and indirectly both goals were the result of his efforts. Their defence was very good indeed, H. E. Nash at back and S. Clarke at half-back both tackling and passing with very good judgment.

There was nothing to choose between the two sides in the first half, when neither side scored, though on two occasions Marsden went very close with good shots for Richmond. Pataudi and Paul made some good efforts for Oxford, but the Richmond defence was so sure that they never actually had a clear shot, though Theophilus gave Paul one very fine chance in the circle which was missed. The play in the second half was very fast throughout, Oxford attacking strongly at the start and Oswald and Pataudi both making good openings which went a-begging. King saved very well from Hinds-Howell, who went through from a fine cross-pass from the left half, too seldom seen nowadays, and which took the Richmond defence by surprise. Pitwood then saved well twice from strong Richmond attacks, and Marsden went just wide with a fine shot. After about 20 minutes play T. K. Brown broke through with a splendid effort, but was obstructed in the circle, and from the ensuing penalty corner Matthews scored a good goal for Richmond. Within five minutes Oxford drew level, also indirectly from a penalty corner which was first saved, but Paul afterwards cleverly tricked two Richmond players and equalized with a very good flick shot from an acute angle. Afterwards Jones had a very fine chance for Oxford, but his shot was not well placed and from a great run by the Richmond forwards Pitwood made a wonderful save from a flying shot by Marsden. Just when it appeared certain to be a drawn game Richmond scored the winning goal through Marsden, who scraped the ball through from a scrimmage in the goalmouth.

The teams were:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—C. E. Pitwood (Jesus), goal; P. F. Garthwaite (Wellington and Brasenose) and H. J. Lidnell (St. Laurence and Trinity), backs; J. M. Monkhouse (Rugby and Trinity), G. Theophilus (St. Laurence and University) and L. F. Monk (a substitute), half-backs; C. A. Hinds-Howell (Marlborough and Trinity), T. L. Jones (St. Laurence and Brasenose), D. G. Oswald (St. Laurence and Wadham), J. S. M. Paul (Marlborough and St. John's), and the Nawab of Pataudi (Lahore and Balliol), forwards.

RICHMOND.—H. King, goal; G. H. Lamb and H. E. Nash, backs; H. M. D. Fletcher, R. E. Pearmund and S. Clarke, half-backs; T. K. Browne, W. R. Matthews, J. E. Marsden, H. E. Heath, and W. G. Welchman, forwards.

BECKENHAM BEAT R.A.F.

Although Beckenham succeeded in beating the Royal Air Force at the Foxgrove-road ground on Saturday by three goals to two, they were a little fortunate to do so, and have their defence to thank for the victory.

The R.A.F. got quickly off the mark, and within three minutes Flying Officer Sales had given them a lead. They continued to monopolize the play, and only the brilliant defence put up by Beckenham prevented the score from being increased. Captain Cork led the Beckenham forwards well, and his efforts in initiating attacks were eventually rewarded when J. H. Pope made a dashing run through to score the equalizing point. Sales, however, then went through alone from the half-way line to place the R.A.F. in front; but Cork equalized just before half-time. J. D. Taylor Marsh giving the pass which Cork converted. The second half was contested strenuously, and, though the visiting forwards appeared to have more of the attacking movements, Beckenham's forwards were the more dangerous inside the circle. Both defences were sound, though a corner at the Airmen's end gave H. L. Lewis the chance to hit the winning goal.

The teams were:—

BECKENHAM.—A. R. Patterson, goal; V. H. Wilson and J. F. L. Elliott, backs; E. Parker, R. Y. Fison, and R. Owen Thomas, half-backs; F. H. Louder, H. L. Lewis, Captain M. H. Cork, J. H. Pope, and J. D. Taylor Marsh, forwards.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Cpl. C. Butler (Stanmore), goal; Cpl. L. G. Beeton (Henlow) and Sergt. N. Z. Foreman (North Weald), backs; L.A/C. D. R. Lodge (Worthy Down), Sergt. W. C. Maher (Upavon), and L.A/C. R. Hobbs (Uxbridge), half-backs; L.A/C. Newbold (Sealand), Fl. Off. S. C. Button (Sealand), Fl. Off. H. E. Sales (Bicester), Fl. Off. B. A. J. Crummy (Worthy Down), and L.A/C. C. G. Stevenson (Henlow), forwards.

R.N. AND R.M. TRIAL

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines trial was played at Chatham on Saturday, when each side scored one goal. The weather was very bad, and it is doubtful whether the match gave the selectors any satisfaction. Whites fielded only 10 men owing to the absence of Sub-Lieutenant Sinclair, and it was a good performance on their part to hold the opposition to a draw. Sub-Lieutenant Rathbone, who came into the Whites team for Sub-Lieutenant Blacker, scored for his side before the interval, and Sub-Lieutenant J. H. Eaden equalized.

The teams were:—

WHITES.—Captain R. V. O'Donnell (Eastney), goal; Lieutenant G. P. U. Morris (U.S., Portsmouth) and Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander K. Phillips (U.S., Portsmouth), backs; Lieutenant-Commander W. G. Agnew (U.S., Portsmouth), Lieutenant J. H. Malcolm (Leuchars), and Schoolmaster Lawrence (U.S., Portsmouth), half-backs; Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander E. S. Satterthwaite (Shotley), Sub-Lieutenant Rathbone (U.S., Portsmouth), Second Lieutenant D. C. Ireland (U.S., Portsmouth), and Lieutenant-Commander R. C. Taylor (Shotley), forwards.

COLOURS.—Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Campbell (U.S., Portsmouth), goal; Sub-Lieutenant V. W. Dobson (R.N.C., Greenwich) and Captain H. W. Simpson (R.N., Chatham), backs; Sub-Lieutenant H. H. MacKeown (U.S., Portsmouth), Lieutenant B. H. Wilkinson (Chatham), and Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander B. D. Reed (Devonport), half-backs; Lieutenant G. T. Smith (R.N.C., Greenwich), Sub-Lieutenant J. H. Eaden (R.N.C., Greenwich), Sub-Lieutenant A. Kirkconnel (Devonport), Lieutenant T. W. K. Atkinson (Devonport), and Writer Payne (P.C.L.D.H.A.), forwards.

HOCKEY RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
*CHESHIRE	4	NORTHUMBERLAND (At Knutsford)	0
COLOURS (Yorkshire Trial at Leeds)	5	WHITES	3
WHITES	1	R.N. AND R.M. TRIAL (At Chatham) COLOURS	1
*RICHMOND AND KINGSTON HILL	2	OXFORD UNIVERSITY	1
*BECKENHAM	3	ROYAL AIR FORCE	2
*OLD KINGSTONIANS	1	TULSE HILL	1
*TEDDINGTON	1	HAMPSTEAD	0
BLACKHEATH	14	*R.N.C. (GREENWICH)	1
*LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS (First Round Inter-College Tournament)	5	ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE	1
WEST HERTS	2	*HARLESDEN	0
HOUNSLOW	3	*EPSOM	1
*CITY OF LONDON MENTAL HOSPITAL	4	SWANLEY AND DISTRICT	1
*ROYAL OBSERVATORY	5	CHESHUNT	3
*SEVENOAKS	12	OLD MONOVIANS	0
*BURNHAM COLLEGE	3	HARROW	0
WEYBRIDGE	8	*LATCHMERE	1
SOUTHAMPTON	4	*U.S. (PORTSMOUTH) II.	2
*POLYTECHNIC "A"	4	TONBRIDGE	3
*GOODMAYES "A"	2	G.W.R. "A"	1
VIRGINIANS	8	*HORNSEY II.	2
*WEST HERTS II.	3	SAWBRIDGEWORTH	1
*CROYDON M.O. II.	4	OXFORD CIRCUS	2
WOMEN'S MATCHES			
*ENGLAND (At Merton Abbey)	8	AUSTRALIA	0
LINCOLNSHIRE (At Norwich)	7	*NORFOLK	3
*NORTHUMBERLAND	7	EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY (At Newcastle)	1
*NORTHUMBERLAND II.	9	CUMBERLAND II. (At Newcastle)	4
*BRENTHAM	3	ROUGE ET NOIRE	3
*CATFORD WANDERERS	3	SIEMENS	3
LATCHMERE	2	*ST. SAVIOURS	1
Home team			

BADMINTON

Mrs. H. S. Uber was successful in three events at the South of England Badminton Championships at the Crystal Palace Club on Saturday.

The results were:—

SINGLES FINAL.—F. Hodge beat W. B. Jones (15—11, 15—10).

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL.—Mrs. H. S. Uber beat Mrs. M. Harrett (holder) (14—10, 14—10).

DOUBLES FINAL.—F. Hodge and R. du Rovray beat G. R. Sherwell and P. D. Macfarlane (16—17, 15—5, 15—0).

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.—G. R. Sherwell and Mrs. H. S. Uber beat R. G. Livingstone and Miss R. H. Whitfield (17—16, 15—3).

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

AUSTRALIAN TOUR ENDED

The Australian women's hockey team ended their tour in the British Isles on Saturday when they were beaten by the English team of last year by eight goals to none. This was the fourteenth match of the tour, and the Australians have scored 12 goals against 58 scored by their opponents, and won only two of their matches, both in Ireland, and one of them against the Irish team.

Their tour has been successful in that it has brought them into touch with the game as played here, and those who saw them play in their opening game at Southampton were pleasantly surprised on Saturday to see what a vast improvement they had made. They have been travelling all over England, Ireland, and Scotland, and they have been generously entertained, so that the wonder is that they have been able to do so well. Their experience in this country should do much good for the game in Australia, and when they return they should inspire fresh enthusiasm among their clubs there and help to raise the play to a high standard.

The English team on Saturday was faster and more clever, but the Australians played a plucky and determined game on conditions to which they are not usually submitted. The storm and the rain had not lessened the interest in the match. There was a large crowd present, and they would greatly have enjoyed seeing the Australians score at least one goal. The ground was wet and heavy and the grass on the wings was rather long in places.

Play was even at the start, but then Miss J. Ellis, who was in excellent form all through the game, enticed Miss Tazewell out of goal and flicked the ball past her into the net. Miss Higgins, on the right wing, was soon back attacking, and she too induced Miss Tazewell to come out. Miss Ellis was quick after the ball when Miss Higgins had shot in, and scored the second goal. Australia were kept on the defensive for a time and had to give away several corners, but some time passed before Miss Ellis scored the third goal for England, again with a flick shot after getting a good pass through from a free hit. Her play was reminiscent of Mrs. A. V. Bridge, the former centre-forward for England. She could not be held in check, and shortly afterwards she scored yet a fourth goal with the same tactics and sending the ball into the same corner of the net. At half-time England led by four goals to none, all of them scored by Miss Ellis.

The second half had barely started when Miss Summers scored a well-deserved goal. Play seldom came in the direction of the English right wing. The Australian backs failed to clear and let Miss Albright get through, and she scored. Miss Summers scored again and Miss Lingfield scored the last goal of the match. Miss M. Bloore frequently seemed dangerous at inside-left for the Australians, but she could not get through the English defence. The Australians played nobly and they did nearly everything but score. Their chief failing seemed to be the failure to look where they were passing the ball. Their tackling was good, but they seemed unable to get the ball away to someone else on their own side. The half-backs were much better than they had been in previous matches and they were probably the strongest part of the team on the day's play, though all played hard and kept at it to the end.

Miss Ellis was the outstanding player on the English side, and besides scoring the first four goals she invariably played well.

It was a pity that the spectators thought it necessary to walk on the field at half-time. On such a day such behaviour was most reprehensible, for many were wearing high heels and they left their tracks all over the pitch. This practice ought to be avoided in future matches, and it would be a simple matter for the players to leave the pitch if they are wanted by friends who are watching.

The teams were:—

ENGLAND.—Miss S. M. Anderson (Kent), goal; Miss M. M. Knott (Kent) (captain) and Miss J. Whetham (Dorset), backs; Miss P. Barnes (Surrey), Miss E. V. Fowler (Dorset), and Miss F. I. Bryan (Middlesex), half-backs; Miss E. M. Higgins (Northamptonshire), Miss B. Summers (Sussex), Miss J. Ellis (Surrey), Miss N. Albright (Surrey), and Miss T. J. Lingwood (Somerset), forwards.

AUSTRALIA.—Miss M. Tazewell (South Australia), goal; Miss T. Wicks (captain) (New South Wales) and Miss C. Charlesworth (Tasmania), backs; Miss A. Ramsay (Victoria), Miss M. Taylor (Victoria), and Miss A. Foster (Victoria), half-backs; Miss M. Cashmore (South Australia), Miss P. Buckland (Queensland), Mrs. Macrae (New South Wales), Miss M. Bloore (Victoria), and Miss J. McKay (South Australia), forwards.

FENCING

ENGLAND BEAT SCOTLAND

The third annual match between England and Scotland for the King Edward VII. Trophy was fought at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, on Saturday, and resulted in a win for England by 16 defeats to 33. This is England's third success, Scotland so far having failed to win a match, though last year, in Edinburgh, she was defeated by the narrowest of margins, 24 to 25.

At the moment England has a very definite superiority. With the foil and with the *épée* her team was definitely graded to suit requirements, and the British foil champion, J. Emrys Lloyd, was not called upon. Yet with each of these weapons she won, and by a comfortable margin. England's sabre team was almost fully representative, and outpointed the Scottish team by a ratio of three victories to one defeat in each series of four assaults.

The foil match lasted for two hours, too long from a spectator's point of view, unless the play is of the very highest class, and this it was not. There was a noticeable lack of animation and of inspiration. The competitors appeared to be frightened of one another, and, in the earlier stages especially, to be waiting for openings instead of creating them. It is true that the competitors were very equally matched, and numbers of bouts went to the ninth hit, but play might have been shortened had the decisions of the judges been given more quickly and concisely, and had the *planche* been shortened to its correct length of 24ft. There were far too many occasions on which a fencer, forced to the limit of the *planche*, was called back to the centre. Unless frequently repeated no penalty for these retirements was entailed. England started well by winning three of the first four assaults, but the second series was halved at two all, and S. C. O'Grady beat C. W. N. C. Twite in the ninth assault by five hits to four, to put Scotland one point only behind. From then onwards England gradually increased her lead. F. E. Lloyd beat J. W. D. Tait by five hits to two and Squadron-Leader F. G. Sherriff beat B. L. Seton 5—3 in the best assault of the series. N. G. Abercrombie, however, who is now at Cambridge, beat G. V. Hett, his last year's captain, in a bout marked by plenty of movement, to reduce Scotland's deficit, but shortly afterwards Sherriff's win over Tait gave England her ninth victory and the certainty of the event. Tait led in this assault by two hits to one, but two attacks in low line, a pretty counter *riposte* and an attack with a beat, gave Sherriff the verdict.

The *épée* match produced some very spirited fencing, and proved a welcome change from the comparative dullness of the foil play. The early play ruled fairly level, and at the half-way mark England stood where she had done with the foil, leading by five assaults to three. She gained three of the next four bouts, however, and when the final round started needed one victory only to secure the verdict in this event. This was achieved by J. B. Armstrong in the thirteenth encounter, though Captain R. A. Hay, his opponent, contributed to his own discomfiture by running on to his opponent's point. Of the remaining three fights England won two and Scotland one.

The sabre event, though it produced the best play of the day, was too one-sided to be of interest. The British Amateur Champion, O. G. Trinder, gave a fine display for England, and was undefeated. G. L. G. Harry and A. G. Pilbrow were little behind him. In any case, Scotland, faced with a deficit of nine assaults at the start of the sabre combats, had little to hope for. C. R. Scott, the old Etonian, showed very pretty form and won two of his four assaults.

The results were:—

FOIL

ENGLAND.—Squadron-Leader F. G. Sherriff, no defeat; F. E. Lloyd, 1; G. V. Hett, 2; C. W. N. C. Twite, 3. Total, 6.

SCOTLAND.—N. G. Abercrombie, S. C. O'Grady, and B. L. Seton, 2 defeats each: J. W. D. Tait, 4. Total, 10.

ÉPÉE

ENGLAND.—J. B. Armstrong and C. L. de Beaumont, one defeat each; B. Childs and R. C. Dicker, 2 each. Total, 6.

SCOTLAND.—G. S. Cormack and Captain R. A. Hay, 2 defeats each; J. B. Cormack, 3; J. L. Hope, 4. Total, 11.

SABRE

ENGLAND.—O. G. Trinder, no defeat; Captain G. L. G. Harry and A. G. Pilbrow, 1 each; R. D. S. Anderson, 2. Total, 4.

SCOTLAND.—C. R. Scott, 2 defeats; Colonel R. B. Campbell and T. F. Saunders, 3 each; Hay, 4. Total, 12.

MERCHANT TAYLORS WIN

In a two-weapon match (foil and *épée*) held at Charterhouse-square on Thursday, November 20, Merchant Taylors gained a win of eight defeats to 11 defeats over London Hospital F.C.

The teams were:—

M.T.S.—C. Mitchell, A. F. Gardner, N. H. Carrier, D. Mitchell.

L.H.F.C.—V. L. Kahan, A. L. L. Silver, C. L. Bramley.

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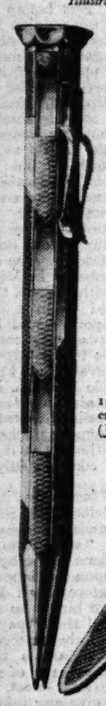

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Letters to the Editor

THE SCHOOL AGE

RURAL EXEMPTIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me space to bring out facts which have an important bearing on the Bill for raising the school-leaving age now in Committee in the House of Commons, facts which there has been little opportunity to make clear?

The Bill proposes to compel all parents to keep their children in school until they reach the age of 15, without allowing local education authorities to exercise the power of granting exemption which they at present possess, and which in the five areas in which the age has so far been raised to 15 has been liberally exercised. Do readers of *The Times* and members of the House of Commons realize that if the Bill passes in this form a law of school attendance of a rigidity without parallel in any other country will be brought into operation?

The President of the Board of Education has courteously supplied me with a memorandum on the law of attendance in all the other countries or provinces of Dominions in which the leaving age is over 14, from which it appears that in none of these countries or provinces is there a law of universal application (*i.e.*, covering rural as well as urban areas) in which there are both as long a school year as in Great Britain and no power of exemption. In each of the seven Canadian provinces which have raised the age exemptions are allowed for employment below the upper age limit, though in some provinces only for a limited period. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick such exemptions may be granted from the age of 12 if a certain educational grade has been passed; in Manitoba, from the same age without such qualification, if the pupil is needed to assist in husbandry or household duties. And the Canadian school year varies in length from 89 days upwards—ours being 200 days (with two attendances on each day) or 40 weeks. With us an average of about 88 per cent. of possible attendances is secured, after allowing for sickness, weather, &c.

South Africa has a school year of much the same length as ours, but in every province exemptions are allowed for employment on the attainment of an educational standard which it is said many children reach at the age of 13. In the 44 United States of America which have raised the age, the school year is shorter than ours, usual periods being six, seven, or eight months; and exemptions are everywhere allowed for employment, usually from the age of 14. In a few cases a certain grade must have been passed. Switzerland's school year includes as many weeks as ours, but practical exemption is secured by not requiring a full week's attendance in summer, or even sometimes in winter. Finally, in Norway, though in the towns the school year may appear as long as ours, in the rural areas younger children need not attend more than 12 weeks in the year and older ones not more than 14. The utmost attendance which a rural local authority may require is 21 weeks—a little over half what is required of British children in rural and urban areas alike.

Though an education Bill must consider education first, surely it is carrying matters too far to make it impossible for girls and boys over 14 to give assistance in harvesting a crop of fruit or vegetables or grain, which is the staple product of the areas in which they live? Adult labour even in days of many unemployed is by no means always procurable, and, as we know, harvesting must be done at short notice or it may be done in vain. Surely to make it impossible for boys and girls of 14 to give such assistance is to pile a last straw on the back of an already overburdened basic industry, and to commit a pedantry which every other country which has raised the school age above 14 has been careful to avoid? I am, &c.,

KATHARINE ATHOLL.

DAME MARY SCHARLIEB

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The life work of Dame Mary Scharlieb was so comprehensive that it is not surprising that one phase of it should have been overlooked, but I should, indeed, be ungrateful if I allowed the admirable work she did as a magistrate in our Children's Court to be forgotten. It was my privilege to sit with her as a colleague on many occasions. She took the greatest interest in her duties, and discharged them with a rare knowledge and kindly wisdom that set an example to us all. I am, &c.,

CHARTRES BIRON.

Bow-street, Nov. 22.

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SWEEPSTAKES FOR HOSPITALS

TWO POINTS OF VIEW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I see from your columns to-day that Sir Gordon Campbell proposes to imitate the Irish by collecting money for our hospitals by means of a form of lottery called a sweepstake, in which the name of a horse that may run in a certain race at a future date replaces a number chosen by lot for the prize. But what Sir Gordon Campbell calls a "natural, instinctive sportsmanship" may seem to many but a part of a curse which in our nation is taking the place of drunkenness as this passes away.

The desire to get rich quickly by hook or by crook instead of earning wealth by hard and sustained labour appears to be the underlying motive in most of the gambling of to-day, and to call it an indulgence in an occasional "flutter" is an abuse of language. There may be something to admire in the gambling of a century and a half ago. To arise from the table when the last die had been cast without a trace upon the face or in the bearing that any emotion accompanied the loss of the last broad acre, the last piece of timber, and even of the last crown, may have had some glamour to place against the wrong done thereby to the relatives, the dependents, and the small creditors of the gambler. There is no such glamour in the gambling of to-day when sums each in themselves trivial are frittered away in such numbers that their total is as great as the magnificent stakes of a bygone age. And with each successive loss time is spent in studying form in discussing the next chance of losing money or in sending another postal order to some further sweepstake, time that might be better employed in study, in work, or in rational amusement.

To harness this desire to gamble to the collection of funds for our hospitals is the antithesis of the voluntary principle. I have been brought up in the tradition that this means the co-ordination of voluntary payments on the part of subscribers with voluntary service on the part of the lay governors and of the medical staff, and I have always believed that it involved the idea of charity or the giving of something for nothing out of love for those who needed help.

At the hospital that I serve I should like to see a reconstruction even more revolutionary than that which we Londoners have had before our eyes at the Middlesex or St. Bartholomew's; but I would rather retain our beloved 200-year-old buildings than see the slightest change from means such as those outlined by Sir Gordon Campbell, which are based upon a craving that is, I believe, neither "natural" nor "instinctive," and which is a "sportsmanship" only in a debased meaning of the term. I am, &c.,

T. B. LAYTON.

The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, S.W., Nov. 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent's letter in Friday's issue has expressed his unequivocal disapproval of sweepstakes as a means of providing funds for hospitals. But Dublin hospitals have been handed £130,000 as a result of the recent sweepstake which would not have accrued to them otherwise. There is this practical result to admit, even if ethical considerations cause some people to shake their heads impotently. So long as hospitals are not completely supported by the State and so long as the ordinary appeals provide inadequately for their support, then extraordinary means will be devised to make up the deficiency.

Canon Bell thinks that irreparable harm is being done to the spirit of real charity by the sweepstake method of assistance. I do not think many will agree. Will any of the subscribers to the Dublin sweepstake abate one shilling or one penny of his usual yearly gift to hospital funds, and will his mite be given in any grudging spirit because he did not win a prize? His charitable outlook will be unaffected, and his benevolence undiminished.

As to the attempt to get "something for nothing" being the cause of a good deal of unemployment, those of us who are fortunate enough to have work are not so utterly blind to things obvious as to lay down our pens to spend 12 months' penury and fatuous inactivity broken only by two or three shots at sweepstakes promising infinitesimal chances of gain. Those who are less fortunate and have no work are just as logical. They are of the class that better understands the utter remoteness of gaining wealth fortuitously, but the hopelessness of the outlook in all other directions tempts them not to let slip even such an outside chance. But they are none the worse for it morally and none the less employable, or ready for employment. I am, &c.,

J. H. JENNER.

2, Morden-road, Blackheath, S.E.3, Nov. 21.

GOLD AND SILVER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The suggestions made by "Peregrinus" in your issue for November 20 were put before the Gold and Silver Commission of 1887-88 in a less elaborate form. The decline in the value of silver as compared with gold was at that time agitating the commercial world, and the suggestion was made that a standard coin composed of gold and silver, in certain specified quantities, should be adopted. The Commission in its report rejected the suggestion as impracticable without discussing it at any length.

Professor Marshall put forward in evidence before the Commission another interesting scheme which he described as a system of "linked bars." He proposed that paper currency should be adopted for general use exchangeable at the Mint, not for gold, but for gold and silver bars in a proportion to be fixed once and for all. He suggested that the unit should be a gold bar of 100 grammes and a silver bar of 2,000 grammes. He considered that if this system were adopted by a number of leading countries these linked bars would become an international currency, each country retaining its own currency for internal circulation I am, &c.,

STEPHEN G. LEE.

Magdalen College, Oxford.

X-RAY TREATMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I beg the hospitality of your columns on behalf of the X-Ray Department of the West London Hospital, W.6? This hospital was the first in this country to instal a deep therapy X-ray machine for the treatment of patients suffering from malignant diseases. In November, 1920, at a cost of £1,000, the hospital purchased an Erlangen deep therapy machine, and since that date it has been in constant use. Many hundreds of patients suffering from inoperable malignant diseases have been treated with beneficial results. Their pain has been relieved and their symptoms mitigated. The apparatus is now worn out, and reported by experts to be past efficient repair. Its splendid work for the relief of suffering has been brought to a complete standstill.

The board of management feels that a new machine should be purchased at once, but, with so many other pressing liabilities, hesitates to incur this further heavy burden. Many of your readers will have experienced beneficial treatment from similar machines which have been installed since this hospital, 10 years ago, acted as the pioneer of this particular method of X-ray treatment. Will they please send a donation to me in gratitude for the help and alleviation from pain they have themselves received, and thus enable the hospital to continue a work which is so important to suffering humanity?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM H. WELLS, Chairman, Board of Management.

West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.6.

POLISH COAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We have just received advice from Swedish clients that their ss. Orvar, just discharged in Hull, is sailing from there in ballast to Gdynia (Poland) to load coals for Nice. This, in our opinion, is a very striking instance how the coal trade in this country is still suffering from the effects of the coal strike of 1926, and the present refusal on the part of the miners' delegates to consider any modifications in the miners' terms.

The Mediterranean coal market in years gone by was supplied almost entirely by the coals from this country, but the present instance shows that not only are the Polish coal exporters able to undercut the coal shippers in England, but are able to pay a rate of freight to justify a steamer sailing from this country in ballast to Poland to load. Instances of this description we think should be considered by the miners' delegates.

Yours faithfully,

P. J. COPEMAN, Director, H. G. Harper and Co., Limited.

9, Billiter-square, E.C.3, Nov. 19.

LABOUR IN RUSSIA

"OFFICIAL INFORMATION"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Parmoor is greatly mistaken in thinking that anything in his letter in *The Times* to-day enables me to revise the opinion I expressed in debate, to which he takes exception. That opinion was that the information in regard to labour conditions in Russia, which Lord Parmoor read in the House of Lords from an anonymous document was worthless. I emphatically repeat that opinion.

I tried to find out something about that anonymous document; but all that Lord Ponsonby would say in reply to my questions was that it was "nothing more than what Lord Parmoor himself had drawn up with the assistance of officials from the Foreign Office." Lord Parmoor, who himself said much the same thing in the House of Lords, now gives a different version in his letter to *The Times*. He says nothing about having drawn it up himself, with or without assistance. He says it was "an authoritative document, officially supplied." But before he can expect me to revise my opinion that his information was worthless, Lord Parmoor must tell us a good deal more than that. If he drew it up himself, in whole or in part, what materials did he use? If it was "officially supplied," from what sources was the official information derived? Lord Parmoor says, truly enough, that it would not do to publish diplomatic correspondence; but he also says that apart from diplomatic correspondence the Government have no other communications with Soviet Russia. Where, then, did Lord Parmoor and his co-compilers of his mysterious document learn their facts? Does anyone suppose that the British Embassy in Moscow is regularly supplied with copious Consular reports, as it would be in a civilized country, or that anyone would be foolhardy enough to write a report containing anything unpalatable to the Ogpu? The Russian Press, as every one knows, is worthless as a vehicle of truth, and the foreign Press maintains practically no representatives in Russia. I repeat, therefore, that it is extremely unlikely that Lord Parmoor's "authoritative document officially supplied," contains any trustworthy information.

Moreover, the real fact is that it did not even pretend to describe actual conditions as they exist in Russia; it consisted of statements as to "what the Soviet Government have done either by legislation or ordinance upon the labour question." When, therefore, Lord Parmoor says that "labour for hire is on a purely voluntary basis," and that "payment is made in money, and, where necessary, in kind also," all he means is that the Foreign Office possess a copy of some so-called ordinance to that effect, and he does not profess to give any information as to the probable fate, for example, of any Russian labourer who should complain of not getting "payment in money and in kind also." The Soviet Government have so sealed up Russia that it is impossible to be confident of the trustworthiness of any news that may percolate across the frontiers; but it is fairly certain that, notwithstanding the legislation and ordinances so complacently rehearsed by Lord Parmoor, large numbers of *kulaks* have recently been forcibly deported to work as slaves at great distances from their homes, and that not a few of them have been shot for counter-revolutionary plotting, which means incurring the anger or envy of the secret police.

I said in the House of Lords last week that, in regard to Russian economic conditions, even our diplomatic correspondence, if it could be produced, would be of very little value. Lord Ponsonby tried to raise a little prejudice by importing into my words the gloss that I "would not believe our Ambassador"—quite a different thing. And I strongly suspect that our Ambassador has himself warned the Foreign Office that all the information he can furnish about Russian conditions is of very little value.

Your obedient servant,

CUSHENDUN.

House of Lords, Nov. 22.

ALLOTMENTS IN DISTRESSED AREAS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Without in any way wishing to detract from the admirable work in connexion with the allotments movement carried out by the Society of Friends, whose activities in South Wales in 1928 were undoubtedly an inspiration and example to those responsible for the administration of the Coalfields Distress Fund, I think it is only right that the public should give the credit for the success of the allotments work financed by the Fund to those really responsible.

The expenditure from the Fund on this work was over £14,000 in 1929, and approximately £18,000 in the current year, and a more detailed account of the work can be found in the interim report of the Fund published in July of last year supplemented by a further account to be included in the second report, which will be published shortly.

In view, however, of the prominence being given to the matter at the present time, I desire to explain that, while there was close cooperation throughout with the Society of Friends, who also undertook direct administration of part of Glamorgan for the 1929 season, the actual responsibility for the execution of the scheme rested solely on a number of area administrators, and it is to their enthusiastic voluntary efforts and those of their many helpers that the great success of the work is really due. These administrators were:—

G. B. Brown, Esq., M.A., County Education Officer, Cumberland; J. Broughton, Esq., F.L.A.S., County Land Agent, Lancashire; J. W. Cassels, Esq., B.Sc., Director of Agriculture, Durham; J. B. Davidson, Esq., Director of Agriculture, Glamorgan; F. A. Hughes, Esq., M.A., Director of Education, Staffordshire; A. P. Ker, Esq., County Land Agent, Northumberland; J. L. Lloyd, Esq., M.Sc., Principal, Carmarthenshire Farm Institute; G. H. Purvis, Esq., F.C.S., Principal, Monmouthshire Agricultural Institution; W. P. Richardson, Esq., County Land Agent, West Riding,

and to them, as well as to the Society of Friends, I desire to express the sincere thanks and appreciation of the Central Committee.

I might, perhaps, add that in the development of this work which is now being undertaken by the Government it will be a pity if advantage is not taken of the experience of these administrators, who have now so intimate a knowledge of the detailed working of these schemes over the past two years.

I am, &c.,

C. A. BATHO, Chairman, Central Joint Committee, Coalfields Distress Fund.

November 22.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

Points from Letters

A PROMISE TO BE REDEEMED

At the Land Agents' Society's dinner on July 3, the Minister of Agriculture said: "No party in the State can tolerate the destruction of a vital industry as far as it is being destroyed by artificially cheap imports." We are still waiting to see how his party intend to implement this distinct promise.—Mr. M. W. MORTIMER, Manor House, Warminster.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

Lord Lloyd seems to misconceive the position of this country in Palestine, both when he speaks of its "significance in the Imperial scheme" and when he suggests that a hypothetical standing authority set up by the Imperial Conference should interpret "the text and instruments" governing that policy. He never mentions the League of Nations nor uses the word "Mandate," and one would never guess from his letter that we are in Palestine not as an Imperial Power but as a mandatory for the League of Nations. The Mandate provides that any dispute as to its interpretation or application shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which can decide the question in the light of that Mandate and of Article 22 of the League's Covenant.—Mr. ARTHUR DAVIES, Ivy Gates, Berkhamsted, Herts.

A PAINTER WHO EMIGRATED

I have in this house six landscapes by John Glover. I have always heard that when Glover was starting for Australia he had a sale of his unsold pictures, and Mr. J. C. Herries, who was well known as a Cabinet Minister in the second quarter of the last century, commissioned his brother, my grandfather, to attend the sale and buy some pictures for him. Finding that the pictures were not fetching high prices, my grandfather bought a number of them—in fact, more than his brother wanted. He, however, kept them, and they have been in this house ever since. One of them is a large picture of a Swiss scene, showing the Dent du Midi and the village of Bex. This is a fine landscape and is generally admired. The other five pictures are smaller and represent Italian scenes of a more conventional type. It would be interesting to know where other pictures by Glover may be found in this country.—Mr. ROBERT S. HERRIES, St. Julians, Sevenoaks, Kent.

BEFORE THE SAXONS

Professor Childe, in the book "The Bronze Age" you reviewed two weeks ago, is inclined to believe that we inherit the blood and traditions of the Bronze Age men. If so, the orthodox view that in England the Saxons exterminated or drove out the Britons must be wrong. But the Place-Name Society, so far as their researches go, say that in England only river names and a few others are of Celtic or pre-Celtic origin; all the rest are names given to places by our supposed Saxon forefathers. The Place-Name Society, therefore, would seem to accept the orthodox view of a Saxon massacre or semi-massacre. Which view is correct? After all, the extermination theory is comparatively modern and dates from 1869. Before then all English historians from Camden downwards (except only Hume) examined the theory, but after examination rejected it.—Mr. E. G. BOX, Sevenoaks.

RAIL AND ROAD

In the past 10 years we have spent £545,000,000 on roads, and will spend a further £50,000,000 during the next 10 years. According to G.W.R. pamphlet No. 16, June, 1925, the construction of our railways during the previous 100 years had cost about £1,190,000,000, barely double what we have spent on roads during 10 years. The capital value of these railways has been largely destroyed by the expenditure on roads. Moreover, the greater part of our road transport is run on imported fuel, while our national fuel, coal, becomes increasingly unsaleable.—Mr. J. G. H. WARREN, 97, Lansdown-road, Bath.

"A NON-PRODUCER"

Are not the fallacies involved in the Socialistic dictum that the class holding fixed-interest-bearing investments produce nothing and give no employment even more far-reaching than your correspondent Mr. Filleul suggests? Money is a basis of credit and thus of employment, even if it is lying in a bank. If it is employed in securing goods or services, is it not inevitably giving employment? Further, is not the national turnover increased by the expenditure of income arising from investments, and does not this expenditure carry part of the overhead expenses of all those who manufacture, handle, and transport goods, or provide services, such, for instance, as transportation, electric light, &c.? In addition, therefore, to the employment directly arising from this source, would not the elimination of a class drawing their income from fixed-interest-bearing investments tend to increase the cost of goods and services to all classes of the community?—CAPTAIN R. T. HINCKES.

CHRISTMAS BOWLS

The beautiful picture of the Winchester Bowl in *The Times* of November 21 reminds those of us who come from the West of the great antiquity of the Christmas ceremonial bowls. When I was a child in Gloucestershire most of the villages round had its bowl, a simple wooden affair, handed down from father to son beyond human memory. At Christmas time this bowl went round with the carol-singers and was decorated with box and holly and yew branches and coloured ribbons till it was almost hidden from view. Just enough space, however, was left through which to drop a suitable Christmas box! The bowl was a very mild affair compared to the Kingcote Bull, a magnificently dressed head, which we children were always brought down to see. I wonder if he still goes round to delight and terrify the children on Christmas night.—Mrs. ENID M. MAPLES, Rowley Hill, Farndon, near Chester.

BOUNDARIES IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

It is proposed to urbanize this entirely rural and agricultural parish of Ashley Green. The parish council is opposed to the proposal, and a large number of the ratepayers in the parish have expressed their wish to remain a rural district. Ashley Green is in one of the most beautiful parts of purely rural England and is unspoilt by what your correspondent rightly described as "vandalism from centralized bureaucracies," and we at Ashley Green resent any attempt to compel us to become a part of an urban council.—Mr. WILFRED GODDEN, Old Oak Farm, Ashley Green, Chesham, Bucks.

HORSES AT NIGHT

I have often wondered why saddle horses are not compelled to carry a light at night, having come upon an accident where a motor had run into three horses in the dark, breaking the leg of one and causing another to bolt, and smashing up the front of the car.—Mr. L. STEVENSON, 1, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W.7.

CONVEYANCE OF PRISONERS

May I express my entire agreement with the statement in Mr. Courtney's letter that "the exposure in a public place of unfortunate human beings chained together is a relic of barbarism and a disgrace to civilization"? It is degrading not only to the criminal but to the whole nation. The use of a motor prison van seems a very simple and obvious remedy. In taking our young children to the Isle of Wight for their summer holidays two years ago, we came quite unavoidably upon a gang of chained convicts on the platform at Reading station. We saw them at Portsmouth. We met them again in the boat. I shall never forget the shock it gave to my children or the impression it made on myself.—Mrs. E. W. MOSERLY, Forest Hill Vicarage, Oxford.

THE ELM DISEASE

In the Forestry Commission's report it is said that out of 335 large elms growing along a four-mile stretch of road in Essex 33 of the trees were already dead, while another 130 trees showed obvious symptoms of disease. The reason for this tragedy among the roadside elms is that every autumn and winter the hedgers and ditchers cut their roots with spades and shovels when cleaning out the ditches. On this property it was discovered many years ago that elm trees and other trees became weak and diseased in hedgerows where there were ditches. The elms here are beautiful trees when they grow in the open ground, but I have known many to suffer when bordering ditches and also blown down by the wind and storms when their foothold was weakened by being cut when the ditches were cleaned.—LADY ROLLESTON, Glen Parva Grange, Leicester.

CONSUMERS' COUNCIL

It is curious that a Free Trade Government should suggest a Consumers' Council as a method of trying to bring down food prices, instead of wiping out present restrictions on distribution, and the cost of inspectors to see they are carried out. This is pure protection and extremely costly, not only in inspectors' salaries, but in addition to the business expenses of each distributor, and the whole of this extra and unnecessary expense has to be paid by the consumer in the extra price charged, constituting a food tax. Before the War food distribution was practically free, expenses were low, and the retailer could afford to sell cheap, as he could and would again if the mass of restrictions and regulations were lifted from his shoulders.—Mr. C. S. HICKS.

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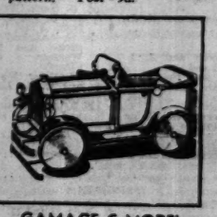
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SCIENCE AND RELIGION

SIR A. EDDINGTON'S FAITH

DIVISION OF EXPERIENCE

Professor Sir Arthur Eddington broadcast from the B.B.C. National Station yesterday an address on "Science and Religion."

Speaking of the scientist's descriptions of the profusion of worlds, he said that to realize the insignificance of our race amid the majesty of the universe was probably healthful; but it brought to us a more alarming thought. For man was the typical custodian of certain qualities or illusions which made a great difference to the significance of things. He displayed purpose in an inorganic world of chance. He could represent truth, righteousness, sacrifice. In him there flickered for a few brief years a spark from the Divine spirit. Were these as insignificant as he was?

It might possibly be going too far to say that our bodies were pieces of stellar matter which by a contingency not sufficiently guarded against had taken advantage of the low temperature to assume unusual complication and perform the series of strange antics we called "life." But he did not combat this view; even if he doubted that it was tenable, he kept an open mind, and was unwilling to base philosophy or religion on the assumption that it must necessarily break down. But alongside this there was another outlook. Science was an attempt to set in order the facts of experience. Every one would agree that it had met with wonderful success; and the picture which it drew of the physical universe was its answer to the problem. But it did not start quite at the beginning of the problem of experience. If we went right back to the beginning, the first thing we must recognize in the world was something intent on truth—something to which it mattered intensely that beliefs should be true. We settled that as the first ingredient of the world of experience before we invited science to take the problem in hand and put in order other facts of experience. If in its survey of the universe science rediscovered the presence of such an ingredient, well and good; if not, the ingredient remained none the less essential, for otherwise the whole quest was stultified.

THE NATURE OF MAN

What was the truth about ourselves? We might incline to various answers. We were a bit of a star gone wrong. We were complicated physical machinery—puppets that strutted and talked and laughed and died as the hand of time turned the handle beneath. But they had to remember that there was one elementary inescapable answer. We were that which asked the question. Responsibility towards truth was an attribute of our nature. It was through our spiritual nature, of which responsibility for truth was a typical manifestation, that we first came into the world of experience; our entry *via* the physical universe was a re-entry.

He did not regard the phenomenon of living matter (in so far as it could be treated apart from the phenomenon of consciousness) as necessarily outside the scope of physics and chemistry. Arguments that, because a living creature was an organism, it *ipso facto* possessed something which could never be understood in terms of physical science did not impress him. It might happen that some day science would be able to show how from the entities of physics creatures might have been formed which were counterparts of ourselves even to the point of being endowed with life. The scientist would perhaps point out the nervous mechanism of this creature, its powers of motion, of growth, of reproduction, and end by saying, "That's you." But the inescapable test was, "Is it concerned with truth as I am; then I will acknowledge that it is indeed myself." We demanded something more even than consciousness.

Although the physicist had carried his work to greater perfection than formerly, he now put it in a form which did not hide its incompleteness. The scientific conception of the world had come to differ more and more from the commonplace conception, until we had been forced to ask ourselves what really was the aim of this scientific transformation. The doctrine that "things are not what they seem" was all very well in moderation; but it had proceeded so far that we had to remind ourselves that the world of appearances was the one to which we had actually to adjust our lives. That was not always so. At first the progress of scientific thought consisted in correcting gross errors in the commonplace outlook. We learned that the earth was spherical, not flat. That did not refer to some abstract scientific earth, but to the earth we knew so well with all its colour, beauty, and homeliness.

In Einstein's theory the earth, like other matter, was a curvature of space-time and what we commonly called the spin of the earth was a ratio of two of the components of curvature. When the Blessed Damosel of Rossetti's poem looked down from the gold bar of Heaven what was she going to make of that? He was afraid she would have to be a bit of a blue-stocking. Perhaps there was no great harm in that. He was not sure that it would be derogatory to an angel to accuse him of understanding Einstein's theory. The objection was more serious. If the Blessed Damosel saw the earth in the Einsteinian way she would be seeing truly—he could feel little doubt as to that—but she would be missing the point. It was as though we took her to a picture gallery, and she (with that painful truthfulness which could not recognize anything that was not really there) saw 10 square yards of yellow paint, five of crimson, and so on.

So long as physics in tinkering with the familiar world was able to retain those aspects which appealed to the aesthetic side of our nature, it might with some show of reason claim to cover the whole of experience; and those who claimed that there was another—a religious—aspect of experience had to fight for their claim. But now that its picture omitted so much that was obviously essential, there was no suggestion that it was the whole truth about experience. To make such a claim would bring protest not only from those religiously inclined but from all who recognized that man was not merely a scientific measuring machine.

FAILURE OF DETERMINISM

Another striking change of scientific views was in regard to determinism—the view that the future was predestined, and that time merely turned over the leaves of a story that was already written—

"Yea, the first Morning of Creation wrote
What the last Dawn of Reckoning shall read."

Until recently this was almost universally accepted as the teaching of science—at least in regard to the material universe. It was the distinctive principle of the mechanistic outlook which superseded the crude materialistic outlook. But to-day physical theory was not mechanistic and it was built on a foundation which knew nothing of this supposed determinism. So far as we had yet gone in our probing of the material universe, we could not find a particle of evidence in favour of determinism. There was no longer any need to doubt our intuition of free will.

When from the human heart, perplexed with the mystery of existence, the cry went up, "What is it all about?" it was no true answer to look only at that part of experience which came to us through certain sensory organs and reply, "It is about atoms and chaos; it is about a universe of fiery globes rolling on to impending doom; it is about tensors and non-commutative algebra." Rather it was about a spirit within which truth had its shrine, with potentialities of self-fulfilment in its response to beauty and right.

It was the essence of religion that it presented this side of experience as a matter of everyday life. To live in it, we had to grasp it in the form of familiar recognition, and not as series of abstract scientific statements. Its counterpart in our outward life was the familiar world, and not the symbolic scientific universe. The man who commonly spoke of his ordinary surroundings in scientific language would be insufferable; and if God really had a part in our everyday life, he did not think we need mind if the critic tripped us up for speaking and thinking of Him unscientifically.

He frankly admitted that the application of any method which we should call scientific to the examination of our religious experience was likely to work havoc. But what else could we expect? If our treatment consisted in codifying, what could we possibly get but a code? The fact that scientific method seemed to reduce God to something like an ethical code might throw some light on the nature of scientific method; he doubted if it threw light on the nature of God. It did not fall within his scope to give the earnest Christian the assurance he desired; he doubted whether there was any assurance to be obtained except through the power of the religious experience itself; but he did bid him hold fast to his own intimate knowledge of the nature of that experience. He thought that would take him nearer to the ultimate truth than the codifiers and symbolisers could reach.

THE COAL MINES BOARD

FIRST DISPUTES FOR SETTLEMENT

It is expected that the new Coal Mines National Industrial Board will hold its first meeting to-morrow in London under the chairmanship of Sir Harold Morris. The meeting will be of a preliminary character, and questions of procedure will be considered. It is likely, however, in view of a decision of the Council of the South Wales Miners' Federation on Saturday, that the first dispute to be referred to the Board will have been received. The South Wales miners accepted the advice of the national conference of the Miners' Federation, and will forward to the Board a request that the matters in dispute between them and the coalowners of the district relating to the termination of the Conciliation Board Agreement at the end of the present month shall be considered.

A further application is regarded as certain from Scotland, where the owners are stated to be asking for a spread-over arrangement accompanied by a wage reduction of 7½d. a day, or, if the spread-over is not accepted, a reduction of 1s. 4½d. a day. Mr. A. J. Cook said on Saturday that the miners' officials would be in touch with the Government all this week, as it was by no means certain yet that a crisis would be avoided.

SOUTH WALES CONFERENCE

The Council of the South Wales Miners' Federation, at the meeting on Saturday, decided to call a delegate conference of the South Wales miners at Cardiff next Saturday to receive a report of the progress made in the consideration by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the National Board of matters arising from the termination on November 30 of the conciliation board agreement and to request all miners' lodges to arrange for meetings to receive the reports from the delegates to this conference respecting the position relating to employment at the collieries on Monday, December 1. It was emphasized at the meeting that it was highly important that at this stage of the proceedings all colliery workmen should studiously refrain from accepting any statements regarding the position other than those received from their executive representatives.

A joint conference of Northumberland coal owners and miners after two hours' deliberation in Newcastle on Saturday failed to arrive at an agreement as to arrangements to be made for working under the new Coal Mines Act. The Mine Workers' Federation for Northumberland, it is stated, will hold a special council to-morrow to consider the matters in dispute. The proposals before the meeting were not disclosed.

A meeting of the Warwickshire Miners' Council was held on Saturday to consider the Warwickshire coalowners' offer for a new wages agreement under the new Coal Mines Act. The offer was for a spreadover of hours to eight hours a day on five days a week and five hours on Saturdays, with no reduction in wages. After the meeting Mr. Johnson, secretary of the Miners' Association, stated that the matter had been fully discussed, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

MR. COOK'S VIEWS

Mr. A. J. Cook made several speeches during the week-end on the position in the industry, and in a statement to the Press said that apart from the present Act of Parliament and the reduction of hours to 7½ a day, the South Wales owners were demanding a new agreement which would give them larger profits and without any minimum wage. Their proposals would leave the lower paid men at about 5s. 6d. a day, and the miners would not stand for this under any circumstances. The South Wales case was being hurried up and would be sent to the National Industrial Board probably to-day.

Speaking on Saturday at Stratford, Mr. Cook said he felt sure the public must realize that the country could not afford an industrial crisis at the present time. Trouble in the railway and coal industries meant disaster for industry as a whole and catastrophe for the nation.

The average weekly wage was £2 and under in the districts where the coalowners were demanding reductions. Under the new Mines Act with quotas and prices fixed to eliminate overproduction, dumping, and price cutting, it would be unfair and unjust to the districts in one area if coalowners were allowed to reduce wages in another area. If they locked out the miners in order to force wage reductions in some districts, then obviously the whole coalfield was affected and involved.

"We want to avoid a stoppage," he added, "because we believe in the machinery of the new Mines Act, which may in practice need changing and extending in order to reconstruct and reorganize the mining industry on productive and distributive lines which will improve economically, financially, and socially the conditions of the industry and mineworkers. Further, we have accepted a National Wages Board as a medium to deal with disputes, hoping to avoid strikes and lock-outs, either sectionally or nationally, believing that the great problem of control and ownership of industry and a new social order is a question for the whole community, especially the organized trade union movement. Work, wages, conditions depend upon a healthy industry, which we as mineworkers are prepared to help secure, not for profiteers or financiers but for ourselves and the nation as a whole.

"I would warn the nation that the Act of 1926 of Baldwin's Government terminates next July. Peace is all-important to the nation if we are to prosper. The nation will support the Government in preventing a stoppage in any part of the mining industry on December 1. Districts in dispute will present their case to the National Board, but the Government must see that there is no stoppage in the industry."

TAXICAB DESTROYED

MEN CHARGED WITH SETTING FIRE TO VEHICLE

An alleged attempt to destroy a taxicab by setting fire to it was described at Middlesex Sessions on Saturday, when ALBERT EDWARD TURNER, 27, and ALFRED TRIBE, 32, both taxicab drivers, pleaded "Not Guilty" to a charge of committing damage to the amount of £165 to a taxicab at Mill Hill. Mr. R. E. Seaton prosecuted, and Mr. Frederick Levy was for the defence.

Mr. Seaton said that the accused men were charged with taking a taxicab out on September 30 to a place where few people were about and deliberately setting fire to it with the object of destroying it and getting as much benefit as they could from it. Turner entered into an agreement to acquire a taxicab on the hire purchase system, and he was in arrears with his payments. On September 30 Thomas Eyres and Charles Herbert, labourers, were working in Saunders-lane, Mill Hill, when they saw Turner and Tribe get out of the cab. Next they saw one of the men get under the car. There was a tapping noise beneath the driver's seat, where the petrol tank was situated. One of the accused men struck a match, which he placed under the petrol tap, and the two men then hurried off as quickly as they could. In an instant the cab blazed up. Eyres followed Tribe, overtook him, and said, "What about the car down the road?" Tribe replied, "Yes, is it still burning?" Have they sent for the fire brigade yet?" Turner remarked to the other labourer, "Hi, mate, my car's on fire. Where can I phone?" Eyres told a police-constable that he saw the men set fire to the car and run away. Tribe said to the officer, "Yes, it's alight. My mate brought me and a 'bird' round here. The car caught fire, and he told me to clear out." The officer asked where the young lady was, and Turner said, "There is no young lady."

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

EXPORT OF PEDIGREE STOCK

The latest returns available show that on September 5 last the number of cattle, sheep, and pigs which had passed through the quarantine station since it was opened on April 4, 1928, was 1,483. In the first year there were 543; in the second 693, and in the five months from April 4 to September of this year the figure was 247. South Africa and Southern Rhodesia continue the largest buyers of cattle, and Australia and the Irish Free State buy only on a slightly smaller scale. In sheep, however, Australia heads the list of Empire buyers from Britain, with the Irish Free State and South Africa second and third respectively. A consignment of nearly 30 pedigree sheep, including some noted prize-winners, will be shipped to Australia by the ss. Forsdale on December 23.

ROUND THE SHOPS

THE CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES

The Christmas catalogues are now appearing in large numbers and make fascinating reading. At this time of year everything becomes a possible present, and more and more things of beauty and utility are finding their way into Christmas lists. A great deal of personal enjoyment can be found in going over the Christmas bazaars, and those who have the time should do this early, for as Christmas draws near the increase in shopping crowds makes the enjoyment distinctly less.

HARRODS, Brompton-road, have issued their Christmas catalogue, which is a very comprehensive affair and covers almost every department, giving valuable ideas for presents for young and old. There are a thousand and one gift suggestions: jewelry, from platinum and diamond watches to handbag tortoiseshell combs mounted in solid gold; useful gifts, from recording barometers to suitcases; a wide range of silver gifts, cigarette cases, cocktail shakers, petrol lighters; gifts for the bathroom, from weighing machines to portable showers; musical gifts of ukeleles, guitars, gramophones, and wireless sets; leather gifts; art gifts, from boxes of water colours to pictures from the art section; gifts for the home, auction bridge tables, draught screens, book rests, and bed tables; gifts to wear, blouses, dressing gowns, coatees, furs, gloves, and umbrellas; gifts of perfumery; smokers' gifts and toys and hampers, chocolates and wines. The entertainment and catering sections undertake every detail of Christmas parties, and the motor hire service see to the comforts of Christmas shopping and theatre parties. This useful book will be sent on application.

JAYS, Regent-street, are showing a new collection of hats for the Riviera and also for town wear. The hats are still very much off the face, and a number show bandeaux and brims in models for the south. A novelty is a hat in red piqué which is starched to give the effect of straw and is piped in black patent leather. A smart hat in black bangkok has a bandeau effect and a very shallow crown in black felt. A number of hats are in black pedal straw, which has returned to favour, and also in grosgrain, which is a feature of new millinery, some of which are made entirely of this material. A hat in black pedal has its brim in two sections, one of which is lined in white. A hat of black paper straw which has the appearance of baku is made with a smart kink at the back, and there are novel effects in cockades in black and white and smart finishes where the hat touches the nape of the neck. A pretty hat in canvas straw in natural colour has lines of patent leather forming a pattern. New draped knitted caps are shown in two tones and have crêpe de Chine allied with the knitted material. Others in chenille and straw are in pastel shades for the south.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVES, Oxford-street, have some charming novelties in scarves, which are meeting with great success, and which would make very acceptable Christmas presents. In a light, but warm, cashmere material lined in taffeta in brilliant plaids and stripes there are delightful scarves at a guinea, which are being sold as fast as they can be made. Others in reversible satin in cameo shades as well as brilliant contrasts are equally popular and cost 12s. 6d. In cloth, like nun's veiling, there is a practical and pretty scarf at 7s. 6d. All of these are made in their own workrooms, and are in a becoming cut with narrowing ends like a man's tie; there is a big range of colours in all of them. An attractive novelty is a scarf-zouave, which is very useful over evening dresses or for afternoon wear at bridge; it is made in a zouave shape and gives the effect of a draped wide sleeve; in georgette with a raised velvet design in black it costs 49s. 6d.; in spotted ring velvet it costs 54s. 6d., and in chiffon and metal brocade, four guineas. An evening scarf wrap made in a rounded shape and finished with fringe is in coloured prints in lamé at 59s. 6d. The new season's ribbons are also being shown, and there are lovely new wide chene taffetas for sashes and bags and new wide ribbons in gipsy colours, and a big variety of millinery and dress ribbons.

THE ARMY AND NAVY COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, Victoria-street, have their Christmas Bazaar now open and have also a good selection of unusual things for presents. The toy bazaar is full of amusing new toys from animals of every kind made of real fur and mounted on wire which allows them to take unusual positions, to dolls, both the soft variety and the elaborate baby doll. There are giant seaplanes, new climbing tractors, models of the Silver Bullet, and the latest British-made motor-cars, some in aluminium sporting bodies for children. Demonstrations are being held of model railways and steam launches, which are fascinating for young and old. Among the constructional toys there are demonstrations of Kliptiko, a wonderful Birmingham-made outfit, boxes of which are from 2s. 6d. and, owing to the number of tubes and clips, can be a fascinating and harmless method of making models for quite young children. A new parlour game which is proving popular is Corinthian bagatelle, which resembles its namesake but is played with metal balls. In the novelty gift section there are quaint menu holders of gangsters, "glad" young men, and other characters. Cigarette boxes in glass with hunting scenes are 22s. 6d.; a set of six toilet bottles for cosmetics on a tray and a drawing-room beauty box for surreptitious repairs are other novelties. Pretty hand-painted French clocks with Parisian scenes are 27s. 6d.; a library newspaper rack is 22s. 6d.; and there are travelling cushions with pockets for rugs which, with rug complete in English hand-made tweeds, are 3gns. There are many novel lamps, and among them are some in brilliant colours in glass.

WARINGS, Oxford-street, suggest that useful and beautiful gifts can be found in a great furnishing house and have issued a charming booklet of suggestions which contains lists of suitable things for both sexes and all ages. There are many people who welcome some piece of furniture or a lovely cushion or lamp to improve their favourite room, and in this Gift Guide will be found a number of things which will bring pleasure to those who receive too many of the more usual type of present. It will be sent on application.

LIBERTY, Regent-street, have brought out a Christmas catalogue in colour which is representative of their colourful stocks. It gives an excellent idea of the goods, from rich dressing gowns to lovely scarves, shawls, leather work, and jewelry, all of which are distinctive in design. Toys and calendars, cushions and table centres, lamps and ornaments for the house are shown in colour, also attractive miniature gardens and garden ornaments. This catalogue will be sent on request.

JOHN BARKERS, Kensington High-street, in continuation of their Diamond Jubilee Celebrations, are offering this week at from 8s. 6d. to 15s. a yard a fine collection of tapestries, brocades, silk damasks, and velvets which have been from 15s. to 60s. a yard. These are specially attractive to those who are refurnishing handsome rooms in various styles and are choosing fine hangings and covers for furniture. The collection is worth attention, as such goods are rarely available at such low prices.

THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY, New Bond-street and Cheapside, are showing their new season's gloves at the present time in the popular "wear-clean" English doeskin in a choice of fashionable shades and a big range of lined gloves and fur-backed gloves at reasonable prices. These make very acceptable gifts for men, women, and children and should find a place in every Christmas list.

DICKINS AND JONES, Regent-street, are showing dressing gowns at special prices this week. They have also special offers of French négligées and French lingerie at half-price which are for personal shoppers only.

SELFRIDGES, Oxford-street, have already decorated their store with seasonable illuminations and giant figures and trees, and are encouraging the early Christmas shopper to make a choice of gifts. In the store also this week there are special sales of blankets, linens, carpets, and rugs.

GAMAGES, Marble Arch, have a vast array of toys in their fine new building, where everything is within easy reach of the shopper and where children will find every rare animal and every new doll and every new engine, aeroplane and motor awaiting them. In the Holborn Gamages, in addition to thousands of toys, there is a circus with clowns and acrobats and live animals and a great many sideshows. A visit to both would give enormous pleasure to the younger children before their big brothers and sisters arrive back from school. They in their turn will want to hear about all the new toys and games and see them for themselves. For many years boys and girls and their elders have taken pleasure in the monster Gamage Christmas catalogue, and this year it is full of surprises and has many coloured illustrations. It can be had post free from the Holborn shop.

GOOCH'S, Brompton-road, have their Christmas bazaar now open, and this year their entertainment is an enchanted castle where the heroes and heroines of fairy books come to life from between the pages and pass in a long array, ending up with a Father Christmas in a vista of roof tops laden with gifts. There is a large selection of British-made toys,

FULHAM POWER STATION

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN CENTRAL LONDON

The London County Council, at its meeting to-morrow, will be recommended by its Parliamentary Committee to oppose an application by the Fulham Borough Council for leave to extend the electricity generating station in Townmead-road, Fulham. If the L.C.C. decides to oppose the application, concerted action to this end will be taken with the Westminster City Council and the borough councils of Chelsea and Kensington.

The proposed extension would be, in effect, a new power station, and it would be built "by arrangement with the Central Electricity Board" and as part of the South-East England Electricity Scheme. Its ultimate capacity, of about 318,000 kilowatts, would be approximately that of the Battersea power station of the London Power Company, Limited, and the first instalment of the new station, again, as at Battersea, would have about a third of this capacity.

The Parliamentary Committee of the L.C.C. reports:—

"If the present proposal is given effect to there will be a concentration of power stations within a limited area—*e.g.*, the super-generating stations at Battersea and Fulham, the power station of the Battersea Metropolitan Borough Council, and that of the Underground Railway Company at Lots-road, Chelsea, within a radius of about a mile; and in view of the prevalence of south-westerly winds it is apparent that Central London may suffer considerably from smoke, fumes, and grit from these stations. There can be little doubt that, viewed from the aspect of atmospheric pollution, it would be advisable for super-generating stations to be erected on riverside sites nearer the mouth of the River Thames. So far as the results of the investigations as to the treatment of sulphur fumes arising in connexion with the working of power stations are known, we do not feel that they are of a character that justify consent being given to the proposed extension of the Fulham generating station in the present circumstances. We are therefore of opinion that the application for consent to the extension of the station should be opposed. In view of the urgency of the matter we have authorized the engagement of technical experts to advise on the report of the committee presided over by the Government chemist, and if necessary to give evidence on behalf of the Council at the inquiry to be held by the Electricity Commissioners on December 15, 1930, to deal with the application of the Fulham Metropolitan Borough Council."

A report on the hours at which patients are awakened in L.C.C. hospitals will be submitted to the Council at its meeting to-morrow by the Central Public Health Committee. At the Middlesex Hospital patients are now allowed to sleep until 7 a.m., instead of being awakened as early as 5, or even 4.30. The committee reports to the L.C.C. that informed opinion is by no means unanimous on the principle of allowing patients to sleep until 7 a.m., apart from purely staff considerations. At the Middlesex Hospital external traffic conditions with resultant noise continue until late at night and recommence at a relatively late hour in the morning. At Guy's Hospital, in close proximity to Borough Market, traffic begins at a very early hour and ceases relatively early at night. The wards at Guy's Hospital close down at 8 p.m. and reopen at 6 a.m. At the Warneford, Leamington, and South Warwickshire General Hospital the routine awakening of patients at 5 a.m. was altered for a month or two as an experiment, and breakfasts were served at 7 a.m. and after a time at 8 a.m. Objections were taken to the new arrangements on the ground that too long a period elapsed since the previous meal of the evening before, and that it was not possible in the shorter time available to clean and prepare the wards. With the agreement of the majority of nurses and patients the former routine was reverted to."

The committee states that at present there is a shortage of nursing staff in the L.C.C. hospitals, but the position is gradually being improved. It is proposed that, so far as is practicable, no patient should be awakened, except in special circumstances, before 6 a.m.; and that those hospitals which are below this standard should be raised up to the standard as and when staff are available. The subject will be reviewed by the committee in a year's time, in the light of information then available.

DISTRICT NURSES' PENSIONS

GIFT OF £100,000

A benefactor who wishes to remain anonymous has given a sum of £100,000 to form the nucleus of a fund to provide pensions for District Nurses. The fund will be known as The 1930 Fund (for trained District Nurses), and a committee to deal with its administration consists of Sir Campbell Rhodes (chairman), Sir William Foot Mitchell (treasurer), Dame Maud McCarthy, Miss Musson, Miss Finch, Miss Darbyshire, Miss Cox-Davies, Miss Cockrell, Sir William Sheppard, and Mr. Arnold Herbert, K.C. The committee, it is announced, is not yet in a position to begin operations, but as soon as arrangements are further advanced and an office has been secured to which communications can be addressed, further details will be published.

Members of the committee said yesterday that they had no knowledge of the identity of the generous donor and could not say whether the gift had been made by a man or a woman.

Sir Campbell Rhodes has been a member of the Council of India for five years. He was president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and president of the Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon in 1922, and has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly. While in India he was a governor of La Martinière School, Calcutta, and the Sumbhanath Pundit Hospital. Sir William Foot Mitchell represented Dartford as a Conservative in the House of Commons in 1910, and was member for Saffron Walden from 1922 to 1929. Before 1906 he resided for 16 years in Japan as a merchant. He is Lord of the Manor of Quendon, Essex. The women members of the committee are prominently associated with the nursing profession. Dame Maud McCarthy is a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and among her many decorations are the Royal Red Cross and the Florence Nightingale Medal. She was Matron-in-Chief, Q.A.I.M.N.S., with the British Armies in France, 1914-19, and from 1920 to 1925 held the position of Matron-in-Chief of the Territorial Army Nursing Service. Miss Ellen Mary Musson is chairman of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales and a member of the Council of the College of Nursing. Miss Cox-Davies is deputy chairman of the General Nursing Council for England and Wales. Sir William Sheppard entered the Indian Civil Service in 1884, and was a member of the Council of India from 1916 to 1923. He is a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

EXPLOSION AT LONDON GAS WORKS

NARROW ESCAPE OF 40 MEN

An explosion occurred on Saturday at the works of the Gas Light and Coke Company in Fulham, S.W. No one was injured, but considerable damage was done inside the works, windows were smashed in buildings outside, and an area of 150ft. by 20ft. of concrete paving was torn up.

Forty men who were at work five minutes before the explosion had a narrow escape. They had left their work at the sound of the dinner bell just before the explosion.

Mr. McSwiney, a former employee of the works, said that just after the explosion the flames were 40ft. high, and neighbouring houses were shaken by concussion.

Mr. George Bond, the foreman, by his presence of mind and quickness of action, was the means of preventing the accident from being much more serious. When the explosion occurred Mr. Bond was only a few yards away from the affected area. He was flung to the ground, and his face was slightly cut by glass. He at once sprang to his feet, an employee stated, and dashed to the valves, by which the gas can be turned off, thus preventing further danger.

Lord Gainsborough, who is seven years of age, laid on Saturday two foundation-stones of a new village hall at Exton, Rutland. He was accompanied by his mother, Alice, Countess of Gainsborough, his sister, Lady Maureen Noel, and his grandmother, the Dowager Countess of Gainsborough.

SKULL OF PEKING MAN

CAST AT SOUTH KENSINGTON

A cast of the fossilized skull and lower molar recently discovered at Chou Kou Tien, near Peking, has been presented to the British Museum (Natural History) by Mr. F. O. Barlow. It was received by the Trustees at their meeting on Saturday, and is on view to the public in the Fossil Mammal Gallery at South Kensington for comparison with other skulls of primitive man. The importance of *Sinanthropus* (as the Peking Man has been named) has been emphasized in letters to *The Times* this year by Professor G. Elliot Smith. While the remains are of approximately the same age as those of the Ape-Man (*Pithecanthropus*) of Java, and the Piltdown man (*Eoanthropus*) found in the Sussex Weald in 1912, the juxtaposition of casts in the same display-case now enables visitors to recognize the distinctions.

Among the further gifts received this month are several additions to the zoological collection, notably the skull and skin of a semi-albino Thomson's Gazelle from Kenya, presented by the Maharao of Cutch. Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, has placed on loan a record pair of female elephant tusks which belonged to an animal shot by the late Mr. P. C. Pearson, a game ranger of Uganda, while two small collections of mammals have been purchased from the Cameroons and the Peruvians Amazons respectively, both containing specimens of rare monkeys. The Collection of Minerals has this month received its first specimen of alluvial gold from the Rhine ("Rheingold") through a gift from Dr. E. A. Wülfing, of Heidelberg, while Sir Auckland Geddes has presented minerals from the copper mines of Katanga and Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. F. N. Ashcroft has increased his gifts of zeolites.

The Department of Botany has received 152 natural-size water-colours of North American wild flowers from Mrs. Hosea B. Morse, who has enhanced the value of her gift by full botanical and biological notes. The Rev. J. W. Spreckley has presented three bundles of the Chinese fungus *Cordyceps Sinensis*, a growth of peculiar interest, known in China as "Hsia-ts'ao-tung-ch'ung," or "summer-plant-winter-insect." This name is not inexact, for the fungus grows from the head of a caterpillar, forming at first a disease of the insect, but gradually eating its way through the interior of its host until the creature dies. The brown ringed form of the caterpillar becomes during this process practically a solid mass of mycelium, but retains its shape, while the fertile portion of the fungus protrudes in a greyish spur of over an inch, flexible and more or less twisted. So curious a growth is naturally in demand as a medicine—for phthisis, jaundice, or more generally as a stimulant, especially in conjunction with stewed duck. It is said to be worth four times its weight in silver.

Another interesting present is a quantity of hazel-nuts from Loch Treig, Inverness-shire, presented by the North British Aluminium Company. This lake lies 784ft. above sea-level at the eastern end of the Ben Nevis range, and no hazel bushes exist in the neighbourhood. During the unusual spell of dry weather this year the level of the water (now used as a reservoir for hydro-electric developments) was considerably reduced, and a thick bed of dark-coloured nuts was seen at the northern exit of the lake 741ft. above sea-level. Heavy rains, refilling the lake, washed the nuts from the seam, and they floated to the surface in great quantities. It is suggested that hazel-bushes must have grown in this district (as in Scandinavia) during the warm period which succeeded the last Glacial Age.

Over 1,400 specimens of two-winged flies (Dipteras) from Mount Kinabalu, North Borneo, have been presented by the Federated Malay States Museum at Kuala Lumpur, which obtained them through the expedition of Mr. H. M. Pendlebury. Plants and animals (including even birds) which do not occur anywhere else in the world are found on this mountain, and it is suggested that they may represent old forms of life which have persisted on the mountain. Most of the island, it is believed, has been submerged in the sea, and colonized by the tropical jungle of to-day only after its re-elevation. Mount Kinabalu, the highest peak in the Malay Archipelago, is inaccessible rather than difficult to climb. Somewhat similar conditions explain the rarity of the African stag-beetles presented by Dr. K. H. Barnard.

News in Brief

To-day's issue of *The Times* is No. 45,878.

Lord Greenwood was sworn in at Middlesex Sessions on Saturday as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

The Prince of Wales, Grand President of the League of Mercy, has appointed Lord Brentford to be president of the Brentford district of the league.

William Swan, 29, a garage attendant, who was charged with stealing three pairs of socks, was found *Not Guilty* at Middlesex Sessions on Saturday and was discharged.

The Nevasa, which is conveying troops and their families from Southampton for stations on the way to the Far East, is the first transport to be equipped with cinematograph apparatus.

Walter Warner (22), of Tuxford (Notts), was killed while working at Wellow, near Worksop, on Saturday afternoon. It is believed that the bucket of a steam navvy suddenly fell and pinned him to the ground.

Dr. Malcolm Sargent, the conductor, on Saturday, on behalf of the Gilbert and Sullivan Society, laid a wreath on the Sullivan Memorial in the Embankment Gardens. It was the thirtieth anniversary of Sir Arthur Sullivan's death.

Miss Rosie Muff, 12, of Folkestone-road, Bradford, was knocked down, it is alleged, by a man who jumped off a wall as she was passing below on her way to school, and is now lying injured in the Children's Hospital, Bradford.

The dead body of a youth was found on Saturday morning on the railway line near Shirland-lane Bridge, Derbyshire, on the L.N.E. Railway. Later it was identified as that of John Leicester, 17, of Brinsworth-street, Sheffield.

A prize of £10 is offered by the Society of Chemical Industry for a design for a badge in connexion with the society's jubilee in 1931. Details may be obtained from the General Secretary, Society of Chemical Industry, 46, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

Two men who were disturbed in Amersham (Bucks) Baptist Church after they had broken open offertory boxes, which had recently been cleared, escaped across a stream near the church by using as a stepping stone a chair taken from the building.

William James Woolhouse Saltley, of Birmingham, fell from an excursion train travelling from Paddington to Wolverhampton, on Saturday. He was taken in a later train to hospital at Banbury suffering from injuries to his head and legs.

Mr. W. G. Bethell has informed the Romford Liberal Association that he is unable, for business reasons, to accept their invitation to become their candidate. Mr. Bethell is a son of Lord Bethell, who at one time represented the Romford Division.

The retirement of Mr. Frederick Kelly, clerk to the Maryport Harbour Commissioners, and the appointment of the assistant clerk, Mr. J. T. Grisedale, as his successor, were announced on Saturday. Mr. Kelly is 80 and has had 63 years' service under the commissioners.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Leave is sought to amend the specification of the application for a letters patent for an invention entitled "Air-cooled internal combustion engines." (p. 1)

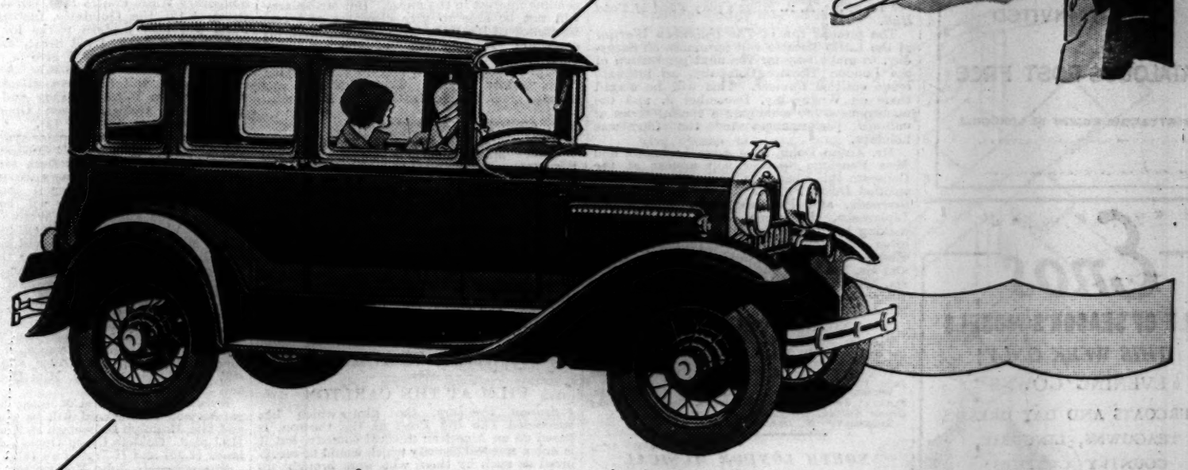
Copies of *Punch*, Vols. 1841-1898, are required by a private purchaser. (p. 1)

The Board of Education invite applications for the appointment of an assistant on the higher staff of the Victoria and Albert Museum. (p. 3)

NEW OFFICERS OF OXFORD UNION SOCIETY

Mr. John M. Foot (Balliol) has been elected president of the Oxford Union Society for next term. He obtained 257 votes, as against 156 polled by Mr. E. D. O'Brien (Exeter) and 64 by Mr. D. Walker-Smith (Christ Church). The new president is a son of Mr. Isaac Foot, Liberal member of Parliament for the Bodmin Division. His brother, Mr. Dingle Foot, has already been president of the Oxford Union and a second brother has been president of the Cambridge Union. Mr. G. M. Wilson (Oriel) has been elected librarian; Mr. O. C. Papineau (Hertford) treasurer, and Mr. H. Z. A. Kabir (Exeter) secretary.

Would you buy a suit without looking at several kinds of cloth?



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RESERVE OF POWER

By CALLISTHENES

We are getting near the days when the reserve of power in the stores and shops of London will be tested.

It is not difficult to give personal attention to each customer when the assistant has four customers in the hour. It is easy to be courteous when the customer is an old friend. It is no great achievement to be prompt in delivery when there are few parcels to deliver. Accuracy is only to be expected when there is ample time in which to avoid mistakes.

Any store can be attentive, courteous, prompt and accurate in its slack time.

But the month between now and Christmas is not slack time.

The real test of the quality of a Firm is how it does its work in the next four weeks.

Can it, right up to December 24, make each customer feel that she is receiving personal attention! Can it preserve its courtesy, its power of enjoying the day's work and of making other people enjoy theirs? Can it be as unswerving in its determination to see that every single transaction ends in satisfaction for the customer? Can it keep with exactness its promises about delivery?

Only the firm which has a reserve of power can do these things. If there is no reserve of power its speed develops into a scramble. Its courtesy becomes forced. Mistakes abound. Delivery gets into confusion.

This Organization of ours, we are glad to say, is built for busy times. Like every sound ship, like every good motor-car, like every satisfactory piece of engineering and architecture, it has force in reserve. When the strain rises from the usual to the unusual, there is ample power to meet it.

This reserve of force gives a feeling of greater enjoyment even in quiet times, as both driver and passenger have an extra sense of comfort in an 80 horse-power car even in a suburban road.

But power in action is finer than power in reserve, and we feel that our Store will be at its best during the next few weeks. The experience of our staff will have its greatest use. The efficiency of our organisation will have its most complete test. Our desire to be of service to the public, to add to the brightness and comfort of the homes of England, will have their fullest scope.

Power delights in opportunity and these weeks are our opportunity.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

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OVERCOATS AND DAY DRESSES
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All you want to know about the art and artists of to-day is contained in
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The aristocrat of drinking waters
Perrier

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

MANY NEW PLAYS THIS WEEK

A particularly interesting theatrical week opens to-night with the production at the Old Vic of *Antony and Cleopatra*, which will be staged there for the third time during the 16½ years of Shakespearian repertory. The producer will be Mr. Harcourt Williams, who has, it is said, followed closely the ideas set forth in Mr. Harley Granville-Barker's preface to the play, both in relation to costume and the simplification of the artificial subdivision of scenes. Mr. John Gielgud will be Antony and Miss Dorothy Green will be Cleopatra. To-night will also see the production at the Aldwych Theatre of a new farce by Messrs. George Arthur and Arthur Miller, entitled *Marry the Girl*, the story of which deals with a breach of promise action. In this Mr. Ralph Lynn will be seen as the defendant, Miss Winifred Shotter as the plaintiff, Mr. Tom Walls as the counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. Robertson Hare as the judge.

The Embassy Theatre Repertory Company will also present themselves this evening in Mr. John Masefield's translation of *The Witch*. The company, including Miss Edith Sharpe and other members of the repertory company, will be augmented by Mr. Donald Wolfit, Mr. Robert Donat, Mr. Richard Fisher, and Miss Rita Daniels. The part originally created in England by the late Miss Janet Achurch will be played by Miss Sharpe, and that created by Miss Lillah McCarthy will be taken by Miss Joyce Bland. On Monday, December 8, *The Witch* will be succeeded by an original play by Mrs. Agatha Christie. The central figure in the work will be Hercule Poirot, the French detective, well known in the author's novels and in the play *Alibi*, by Mr. Michael Morton.

To-morrow George A. Birmingham's Irish comedy *General John Regan* will be revived at the Criterion Theatre. The story of this play, it will be remembered, tells how Horace P. Billing, an American tourist in Ireland, is so disgusted with the hotel accommodation in Ballymoy that he determines to liven up that remote village. He tells some of the leading inhabitants that a famous Bolivian soldier was born there, and that his memory should be appropriately honoured in the village. The inhabitants believe the story, and go so far as to erect a statue on behalf of the Lord Lieutenant. The period of the play is being kept to the days before the founding of the Irish Free State. The principal parts will be played by Mr. Fred O'Donovan, Mr. Percy Parsons, Mr. J. A. O'Rourke, Mr. Allan Stephenson, Miss Helena Pickard, and Miss Joyce Chancellor. On Wednesday evening Mr. Emlyn Williams's ghost story *A Murder has been Arranged* will be seen at the St. James's Theatre, with practically the same cast as that which appeared in the recent performance of the play by the Repertory Players.

Mr. J. T. Grein's scheme for the establishment of a People's Theatre on the lines of the institution of that name in Berlin has progressed rapidly, and arrangements have now been completed by Mr. Grein for a series of productions to be given at the Fortune Theatre, beginning on Wednesday. The first of these to be staged will be Anstey's comedy *The Man from Blankley's*, in which Mr. Maurice Evans, Miss Sydney Fairbrother, Mr. H. O. Nicholson, and Mr. Huntley Wright will appear. On the preceding evening the new Faculty of Arts Theatre will begin its interesting season with the production of Strindberg's *Lady Julie*, preceded by a curtain-raiser by Conrad, entitled *One Day More*.

Two other news plays to be seen this week are *Oh, Daddy!* a new farce adapted by Mr. Austin Melford from the German of Franz Arnold and Ernst Bach, to be presented on Thursday at the Prince's Theatre; and *Getting George Married*, a comedy by Mrs. Florence Kilpatrick, which will be staged at the Everyman Theatre on Wednesday, with Miss Louise Hampton, Miss Marie Dainton, and Mr. Bruce Belfrage in the principal parts. Two of Mrs. Kilpatrick's plays have already been produced in London—*Virginia's Husband* and *Wild-Cat Hetty*.

Petticoat Influence, Mr. Neil Grant's successful comedy, will be transferred to-night from the St. Martin's Theatre to the New Theatre.

NEW PLAY FOR DRURY LANE

The next production at the Drury Lane Theatre will be an "all-British" musical play with an Asiatic setting, which will probably take place before Christmas. It was intended that the scene of the new play, as yet unnamed, should be India, but this has now been altered to an imaginary Eastern country, with a definitely European atmosphere. It will be a Ruritanian story of love, adventure, war, and intrigue. The authors are Messrs. Fred Thompson and Guy Bolton, with music by Mr. Vivian Ellis and Mr. Herman Finck. The company will include Mr. Bobby Howes, at present appearing in *Sons o' Guns* at the London Hippodrome, Miss Marie Burke, Miss Clarice Hardwicke, Mr. Peter Haddon, and Mr. Lance Fairfax. There will also be a chorus of more than 150 members.

The last weeks of *Let Us Be Gay* at the Lyric Theatre are announced. The end of the play is necessitated because the theatre has been let to Mr. Basil Foster and Mr. Tom Miller for the Christmas production, on December 15, of Mr. A. A. Milne's play *Toad of Toad Hall*.

The present run of *The Unknown Warrior* at the Little Theatre will terminate on Saturday, to make way for the next production of the London Theatre Company, an intimate revue entitled *Caviare*. This will be staged there on Wednesday, December 3, and the management are arranging a special series of *matinée* performances for the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Anton Dolin, Miss Anna Ludmilla, and Miss Penelope Spencer will appear at the Coliseum this week in a new series of dances entitled *Danse Profane*, *Baedeker*, *Manhattan Serenade*, and *Parisian Dolls*. Miss Lydia Lipkowska, the prima donna, will also be making her first appearance in variety, and other contributors to the programme are Messrs. Naughton and Gold, Miss Dorrie Dene, and Mr. Norman Long. At the Palladium are Mr. Will Hay and his company; Miss Norah Blaney and Miss Gwen Farrar, and Mr. Robert Chisholm.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

TO-NIGHT.—*Antony and Cleopatra*, Old Vic; *Marry the Girl*, Aldwych; *The Witch*, Embassy; *Petticoat Influence*, New (trans.).
TO-MORROW.—*General John Regan*, Criterion; *Lady Julie*, Faculty.
WEDNESDAY.—*A Murder Has Been Arranged*, St. James's; *The Man from Blankley's*, Fortune; *Getting George Married*, Everyman.
THURSDAY.—*Oh, Daddy!* Prince's.

NORTH LONDON MUSICAL FESTIVAL

The competitions organized for the eleventh annual North London Musical Festival ended on Saturday at the Public Halls, Kentish Town, where the prize-winners' concert and distribution will be held on Saturday next. Premier honours in three classes (large choral societies, mixed choral societies up to 40 voices, and the light opera *ensemble*) were secured by the Ministry of Labour Choir from Kew, but in the new madrigal class (unaccompanied) they had to yield to the High Wycombe Madrigal Society. In the instrumental competitions the Barnboro Main from Mexborough sent the best full orchestra, with 94 per cent. of points awarded, against 92 to Bush Hill Park, Enfield. Gertrude Hall (Hove), with 90 per cent. marks, carried off the open violin event, and the gold medal for pianoforte went to Edna McKay (Wood Green, N.) for her interpretation of the Chopin Sonata in B minor.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES GUN DOG LEAGUE

The annual retriever trials of the Southern Counties Gun Dog League were held on Wednesday and Thursday at Forage Barn, Lavant, by permission of Colonel Hankey, Binderton, Chichester. The judges were Colonel Raitt and Messrs. John Hastings and Leslie Sprake, and Captain A. S. Williams was honorary secretary. Results:—

ALL-AGED STAKE.—1, Lorna, Countess Howe, Idsworth Horndean, Hants (Banchory Becky, bitch); 2, Mr. C. Mitford (Piper of Pitehill, dog); 3, Mr. H. Venables Eyre, Otterbourn, Surrey (Annispiery Crackers, dog), and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray, Ranger's Lodge, Windsor Great Park (Banchory Tern, bitch), bracketted equal. Certificates of Merit.—Major J. T. North, Mr. Gilbert H. Turner, Colonel H. D. Milward, and Mrs. Charlesworth.
NOVICE WORKING STAKE.—1, Mr. W. Stanley Hunt (Otter shaw Buncash, dog); 2, Lorna, Countess Howe (Banchory's Bolo's Trust, dog); 3, Mr. C. Mitford (Piper o Pitehill, dog). Reserved. Certificate of Merit.—Mr. H. Venables's Eyrie (Annispiery Donna, dog).

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

WEEK-END CONCERTS

MR. CHALIAPIN

A large audience assembled at the Albert Hall yesterday afternoon when Mr. Chaliapin sang two groups of songs in a programme to which Mr. Karolyi contributed some pianoforte pieces and Mr. Suekely some violin solos. Mr. Chaliapin was in excellent voice and the highest of spirits. If his singing seems to have grown something too mannered, his skill in giving dramatic colour to his voice remains as remarkable as ever. Like the old style of actor, he makes his best effects with second-rate material. He can make good melodrama out of Dargomishky's "The Old Corporal," turn Flegier's "Le Cor" into something musical by the beauty of his tone, and extract the last ounce of fun from a thumbnail sketch of a drunken miller. One wishes that he would confine himself to such things, for in a great song like Schubert's "Der Doppelgänger" his restless gestures and the meretricious effects, to which rhythm and even at the climax beauty of tone were sacrificed, are out of place. Mr. Ivor Newton accompanied self-effacingly, taking his tempo and dynamics from the singer's instructive right hand.

MISS E. OWEN AND MISS D. HOWELL

At the Royal Academy of Music on Saturday night Miss Elsie Owen and Miss Dorothy Howell gave the first performance of a sonata for violin and pianoforte by Dr. J. B. McEwen. Of the three movements, the *finale* made an immediate appeal with its delightfully vigorous jig-like subjects and cross-rhythms. The first impression was that it was a little out of keeping with the rest, being so much lighter in mood; it may also be that it is more effective, being very clearly stated, while the opening *allegro* tends to be discursive, and having the advantage over the *andante* in that the material is definitely melodic, whereas in the latter a great deal of the interest is of a harmonic nature and therefore the less violinistic. The performance was most assured in every way, and players and composer were warmly applauded. Another novelty in the programme was an "Andante and Allegro" by Miss Howell, two pleasing movements if not of any special character or individuality.

PROFESSOR DONALD TOVEY

Professor Tovey's recital at Wigmore Hall on Saturday afternoon was a paradox. As a critic and scholar his insight and knowledge are such that there is no one in Europe who can illumine the classics more profoundly. Yet on Saturday afternoon he made nonsense of Bach and Beethoven. On the other hand, we expect Chopin to be the field in which the special gifts of the virtuoso are most suitably employed, and on Saturday we found Professor Tovey easily beating the virtuoso at his own game and making a group of preludes and mazurkas sound more fiery, more brilliant, more incisive, and more strongly coloured than they appear under the fingers of the most demonstrative virtuoso.

Professor Tovey's special flair as a critic is for relating technical features of structure to the philosophical content of the thought of the great composers, and the explanation of Saturday's paradox seems to be philosophical—roughly, the confusion of concepts and percepts. Structural rhythm, contrapuntal logic, are the concepts of Professor Tovey's musical thought, and he is so anxious to insist on the significance of the particular shape of this or that phrase that he forgets that in actual performance they must be percepts or they will be nothing at all. Rhythm especially is perceptual. Without it the B minor Prelude and Fugue from Book I. of the "48" became a heap of *disjecta membra*, and Beethoven's "Pastoral" Sonata was pulled apart till holes showed between every phrase—until the *coda* of the *finale*, when all conceptual thought was suddenly forgotten and the music, released from its leash, rushed forward on its natural impulse. There is very little "thought" in Chopin; his rhythms, his patterns, his coloured harmony, are immediately perceived, and no sooner are they perceived than they are realized in the process of performance. Professor Tovey's percepts here were as lucid as are the concepts of his musical writings. But the paradox of intellect defeating itself was most bewildering to observe.

THE PEOPLE'S CONCERT SOCIETY

A performance of Mozart's operetta *Bastien and Bastienne* was given at the Rudolf Steiner Hall on Saturday in aid of the funds of the People's Concert Society, which was one of the first organizations for the giving of good concerts in the poorer parts of London. This slight work, written when Mozart was 12 years old, shows that at that early age he had already the gift for a charming turn of phrase and a remarkable command of the conventions of *opera buffa*. The simple story of the shepherd, the shepherdess, and the quack-magician must have diverted, as something topical, the original audience in the house of Dr. Anton Mesmer. Treated naively as it was by Miss Mabel Ritchie, Mr. Geoffrey Dunn—who made the translation—and Mr. Frederick Woodhouse, and dressed with a touch of fantastic absurdity, the piece still amuses, apart from its interest as a work of Mozart's. Before the operetta a brief concert was given by Miss Orrea Pernet (violin), Miss Vida Morris and Miss Victoria Anderson, who sang duets by Brahms and various English composers, Mr. Sheridan Russell (violoncello), and Mr. Gilbert Bailey (baritone).

MR. FRANCIS QUARRY

Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata, the "Etudes Symphoniques" of Schumann, some Chopin, and Liszt formed the programme of the pianoforte recital given by Mr. Francis Quarry at the Grotrian Hall on Thursday night. Behind certain technical shortcomings and imperfections in the playing there was felt to be a direction and a purpose suggesting genuine interest in the music. But Mr. Quarry will not be able to give clearness and real coherence to his ideas unless he improves his execution. He uses plenty of tone, but is apt to let the left hand outplay the right. His passage-playing is untidy and the time-keeping often unduly erratic. The Schumann was perhaps given the most satisfactory interpretation.

MR. STEPHAN BERGMANN

A pianoforte recital was given in the Wigmore Hall on Friday by Mr. Stephan Bergmann, who included in his programme the two Rhapsodies of Brahms's Opus 79, Beethoven's Sonata in F minor (Opus 57), a group of pieces by Chopin, and Ravel's "Valses Sentimentales et Nobles." Mr. Bergmann's serious style was heard to the best advantage in Brahms and Beethoven, even if his playing lacked that intensity and concentration which would lift it above the ordinary. Chopin, as he infallibly does, found out the faults in his rhythmic sense more surely than the others had done, and Ravel, translated into German, lost much of his wit and brilliance.

"ANIMAL CRACKERS"

FILM AT THE CARLTON

Animal Crackers, the film which has succeeded *The Big Pond* at the Carlton, is based on an American musical comedy, but it is not a musical comedy which would be recognized as such by those who were brought up in the gentle tradition of *The Quaker Girl* and *Our Miss Gibbs*. In such plays as those there is an attempt, however half-hearted and interrupted by the business of the comedian and the activities of the chorus, to forge some kind of a plot and to unravel its complications by 11.15, to the vocal satisfaction of the entire cast, but *Animal Crackers* is magnificently disdainful of all continuity of idea. There is, it is true, some talk about a picture, and for a few moments the audience is asked to be interested in the problem of the original and the two copies, but for the most part the four Marx brothers are allowed to ride rough-shod over Mrs. Rittenhouse's house-party and to follow the grotesque bent of their various inclinations.

The result is a film which at moments reaches a height of satisfying absurdity, which the author of the "Alice" books would have appreciated and which is never without the joy of imagination and highly efficient clowning. The four brothers have such distinct methods that it is difficult to believe in the closeness of their relationship. Zeppo Marx, as Captain Jeffrey Spaulding's private secretary, acts more or less straightforwardly, but Groucho Marx, as Spaulding, the famous African explorer and big-game hunter, Chico Marx, as Signor Emanuel Ravelli, the Italian musician, and Harpo Marx, as his partner, the Professor, turn the characters they represent into the creatures of a gorgeously extravagant fantasy. All three, however, are rigidly consistent in their surprising interpretations—Spaulding is unfailingly loquacious and imperturbable, as willing to laugh at himself as much as at anybody else; Ravelli invests everything he does with a kind of solemn, calculating villainy; while the Professor, who is a dumb—no man with his command over facial expression ever needed the puny help of words—combines the happy exuberance of a child of six with the mentality of a hardened criminal fallen into a state of senile decay. The Professor does many astonishing things, but nothing becomes him more than his expression as he plays his third consecutive ace of spades during a game of bridge in which his hostess had been rash enough to join. Two aces of spades would have been enough for any ordinary film, but *Animal Crackers* is built to a plan and a scale which demand three.

ARTS THEATRE

"STURM IM WASSERGLAS"

BY BRUNO FRANK

Viktoria Thoss	LILI HOHENBERG
Betty	JOAN CLEMENT SCOTT
Burdach	GUY PELHAM-BOULTON
Frau Vogt	ALIX GREIN
Lisa Quilling	GERTRUDE GOULD
Doktor Konrad Thoss	GERALD COOPER
Pfaffeneller	LEO DE POKORNY
Quilling	VICTOR FAIRLEY

Herr Frank's new comedy (new still to its native stage) is suspended upon a thread so slight that it must obviously suffer a good deal from exposure to the chances of a scratch production. At the Arts Theatre yesterday afternoon the taut fun of the introductory act seemed to swing a trifle loosely through the second act and to become distinctly frayed in the third. Possibly another rehearsal or two and scenery that could be relied upon to behave properly would have made a great difference, and we should not have thought all the bother about a dog a bit too protracted. The dog—played by Toni, a dachshund with an admirable sense of the theatre—is really the hero of the comedy. But for this dog a pompous councillor would certainly have become a mayor and might not have lost his wife to a reporter on one of the local newspapers. One other separation and a marriage would not have taken place. Such is the theme, if it can be called a theme, which Herr Frank decorates with ingenuity and wit.

No licence has been taken out for the dog, and the local authorities have passed sentence of death upon it. A reporter who happens to be interviewing the councillor when the dog's papers are being dealt with offers to pay the amount of the licence. It appears that he is under a vow to espouse the cause of dumb animals. The councillor, resenting the impertinence, holds stiffly that the time of grace has expired and that the dog is beyond human aid. From this piece of official stupidity flow all sorts of amusing consequences, for the journalist attacks the councillor in print to such good purpose that his enemy's meetings are broken up by canine barks and howls from the audience. Moreover it sets in motion a set of wives and husbands, and since one of the wives is Miss Luli Hohenberg and Mr. Pelham-Boulton is the intrusive lover we get some scenes of admirable light comedy admirably played. Miss Alix Grein, as the complacent owner of the dog, and Mr. Leo De Pokorny, the magnificently opportunist clerk of the Town Hall, give us broader comedy, equally delightful in its kind, and Mr. Gerald Cooper ridicules without caricaturing the foolish councillor.

MUSIC THIS WEEK

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS AND OPERA

The Covent Garden Opera Syndicate's touring company begins a two-week season to-night at the Golders Green Hippodrome with a performance of Johann Strauss's *Die Fledermaus*. Orchestral concerts will be given on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday by the B.B.C. under Sir Henry Wood, by the Royal Philharmonic Society under Herr Eugen Szenkar, of Cologne, and by the Hallé Orchestra under Sir Hamilton Harty respectively. At the B.B.C. concert Bela Bartok, the Hungarian composer, will play the piano part in his Rhapsody for piano and orchestra.

TO-NIGHT.—Miss Antonia Butler will give a violoncello recital at Wigmore Hall at 8.30.
TO-MORROW.—Mme. Gabrielle Ritter-Ciampi will give a vocal recital of works by Latin composers (Queen's Hall, 8.15). The New London Trio (Messrs. John Pauer, Boris Pecker, and Livio Mannucci) will give their first concert at Grotrian Hall (8.30), the programme consisting of piano trios by Beethoven (Op. 70, No. 1), Mozart (G major No. 5), and Schubert (B flat). Miss Violet Pusey will play Brahms's D minor Sonata at her violin recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.15). An organ and piano recital will be given at 8 at the Grosvenor Chapel in connexion with its bicentenary. Golders Green Opera: *I Pagliacci* and *Gianni Schicchi* (8).
WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Alfredo San-Malo and Mr. Arthur Shattuck will combine to give a programme of Bach's works for violin and piano (Wigmore Hall, 3). The programme of the B.B.C. concert (Queen's Hall, 8) contains Bartok's Rhapsody, Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, and songs by Mr. Norman Allin. Messrs. Dushkin and Webster will give a second recital of sonatas for violin and piano (Grotrian Hall, 8.30). Herr Friedrich Wührer will give a recital of piano sonatas (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). Golders Green Opera: *Tosca* (8).
THURSDAY.—The soloist at the Philharmonic concert (Queen's Hall, 8.15) is Mr. Arthur Rubinstein, who will play Brahms's Second Piano Concerto; Herr Szenkar will conduct Schubert's C major Symphony. At the Contemporary Music Centre (224, Great Portland-street, 8.15) the Quintette Instrumental de Paris will play modern works for flute and strings by Roussel, Cyril Scott, and Jongen. Mr. Augustus Milner will give a recital of *Lieder* (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). A song and piano recital will be given (Grotrian Hall, 8.30) by Miss Edith Delaney and Mr. Alec Templeton. Golders Green Opera: *Faust* (2.30). *Madame Butterfly* (8).
FRIDAY.—Schubert's C major symphony will also be played by the Hallé Orchestra and Sir Hamilton Harty (Queen's Hall, 8); Brahms's fourth symphony and Elgar's violoncello concerto (soloist: Mme. Suggia) complete the programme. Piano recitals will be given by Miss Gertrude Peppercorn (Wigmore Hall, 3) and M. Vladimir Cernikoff (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). Miss Dorothy Britten will give a vocal recital, assisted by the Dettmar Dressel Trio (Grotrian Hall, 8.30). Mr. John Morel will give the first of six song recitals at Chelsea Town Hall at 8.15. Golders Green Opera: *La Bohème* (8). A free concert organized by the Guild of Singers and Players will be given at Conway Hall (Red Lion-square, W.C.1) at 8, when the programme will consist of violoncello sonatas, songs, and piano solos, and the artists will be Miss Irena Milne, Miss Dora Stevens, and Miss Phyllis Sellick.
SATURDAY.—A recital of music for viola da gamba and harpsichord will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Dolmetsch at Rudolf Steiner Hall at 3. Golders Green Opera: *Die Fledermaus* (2.30) and *Il Trovatore* (8).
SUNDAY.—Mr. John McCormack will sing at the Albert Hall at 3.

NEW DRILL HALL FOR MIDDLESEX ANTI-AIRCRAFT UNIT

GENERAL SIR R. B. STEPHENS, Director-General of the Territorial Army, in opening the new drill hall of the 317th (Middlesex) Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Company at Hendon on Saturday, said that the fact that the Government had granted this hall showed a recognition of the company's importance as part of the air defence of London. The company were worthy of the support of every citizen of London. No one could accuse anti-aircraft units of militarism. They could not go out to invade any other country. The sole purpose for which they enlisted was to defend their homes and the people of the neighbourhood. Sir Reginald Stephens explained the importance of interesting the local authorities in the work. Mr. De Salis, Chairman of the Middlesex Territorial Army Association, presided and Major-General C. A. Ker (Commander, Air Defence Formations) was present. The hall cost £10,000.

ST. JOAN

The five-hundredth anniversary of the delivery of Joan of Arc into the hands of the British at Rouen was commemorated at Kensington Town Hall on Friday. Mrs. CORBETT ASHBY said that between France and this country there was a long history of misunderstanding, and everything we could do now should be to cement the friendship between the two countries. To atone for the treatment of St. Joan we should help build a memorial and honour St. Joan as France had honoured the dead of R.101. St. Joan was the modern woman's patron saint, an ideal woman and yet typical of youth. Sir JOHN SIMON FORBES-ROBERTSON said the English wanted to be responsible at least for the porch of the chapel to be built in the market place at Rouen, on the spot where we burned "a dear precious saint, the most amazing female figure in the history of the world."

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. FOR TWO WEEKS.
EVENINGS, at 8. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS WEEK.

TO-NIGHT	DIE FLEDERMAUS
To-morrow	PAGLIACCI and GIANNI SCHICCHI
Wed.	TOSCA Mat., Thurs. FAUST
Thurs. (evening)	MADAME BUTTERFLY
Fri.	LA BOHEME
Mat., Sat.	DIE FLEDERMAUS
Sat. (evening)	IL TROVATORE

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
TO-NIGHT, at 8. Subs. 8.15. Wed., Fri., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"MARRY THE GIRL."
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH WINIFRED SHOTTER
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.40. Mats., Tue., Fri., 2.30
H. M. HARWOOD'S Brilliant Political Comedy.
"THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED."
Nicholas Hannen, Eva Moore, Joyce Kennedy.

APOLLO. 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30. Last Week.
THE OUTSIDER.
Isobel Elsom, Harold Huth, Norman McKinnel

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6036.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
BY EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
JANET MEGREW ROY EMERTON
REX WELDEN CAROL REED
DENNIS WYNDHAM JOHN GORDON
GILLIAN LIND.
Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) TO-MORROW, 8.30
THE FAMOUS FARCICAL COMEDY.
GENERAL JOHN REGAN.
By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM.
First Mat., Sat. Next, and Every Tues., Sat., 2.30.

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201.
NIGHTLY, 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., at 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON presents
"LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER."
A New Musical Comedy.
IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.15.
"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

FORTUNE. WED. NEXT, 8.15. (Tem. 7373.)
THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.
POPULAR PRICES. ALL STAR CAST.

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
"STREET SCENE."
By Elmer Rice.
"IT FASCINATED AND THRILLED."—*S. News.*

GRAFTON, Tottenham Ct.-road. Evgs., 8.30.
UNUSUAL VARIETY.
Plays, Opera, Sketches, Ballets, Songs.
Mat., Fri., 2.30. Museum 1424. Licensed Café opens 6.30.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
EVERY EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London.
EVGS., 8.15. WEDS., THURS., SATS., 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES
In a New Musical Comedy
"SONS O' GUNS."
With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
Box-office, 10 to 10. (Ger. 0648.)

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
EVELYN LAYE
in *"BITTER SWEET."*
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.
IVY ST. HELIER. GEORGE METAXA.

KINGSWAY. Holborn 4032.
NIGHTLY, at 8.40. Mats., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
BEATRIX THOMSON in
"WOODEN SHOES."
A Play in 3 Acts, by Beatrix Thomson.
Based on the famous novel by "Ouida."
"A sweet and abiding memory."—*Morning Post.*
"I am grateful to Miss Thomson."—*Daily Mail.*

LITTLE. Evgs., at 8.30. LAST WEEK.
THE LONDON THEATRE COMPANY Presents
THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR.
Catherine Lacey, Laurence Hanray, Maurice Browne.
MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. Temple Bar 6531.

LYCEUM. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
THE HOUSE OF DANGER.
MARY GLYNNE. DENNIS NEILSON-TERRY.
LYN HARDING.
Mats., Weds. and Thurs., at 2.30. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
Commencing about Dec. 15. Twice daily, 2.30 and 8.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
TOAD OF TOAD HALL,
by A. A. MILNE.
Music by FRASER SIMSON. Box-office now open.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
LAST WEEKS.
EVGS., 8.40. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3686.)
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"LET US BE GAY."
A Comedy in 3 Acts, by RACHEL CROTHERS.
"MISS TALLULAH BANKHEAD AMAZES THE TOWN ONCE MORE."—*Daily Herald.*

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.
Transferred from the St. Martin's Theatre.
NIGER PLAYFAIR. DIANA WYNYARD.

PALACE. (Ger. 6834.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and SAT., 2.30.
"FREDERICA."
With LEA SEIDL and JOSEPH HISLOP.
LAST 3 WEEKS OF PRESENT SEASON.

PHŒNIX THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Charing Cross-road and Phœnix-street. (Tem. 8811.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.45. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
AND NOEL COWARD in
"PRIVATE LIVES."
By NOEL COWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER and GERALD du MAURIER
in *"CYNARA."*
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON.
ANN TODD. DORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Regent 1527.)
EVGS., 8.15. MONS., WEDS. & SATS., 2.30.
Julian Wylie in conjunction with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
"NIPPY."
A New Musical Comedy,
with BINNIE HALE, CLIFFORD MOLLISON, Arthur Riscoe, Debroy Somers & His Band.

PRINCES. Thurs., Nov. 27th, and Nightly, at 8.30.
Mats., Weds. and Sats., at 2.30. Temple Bar 3033.
"OH, DADDY!"
W. H. BERRY. HEATHER THATCHER.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. (Ger. 9437.)
EVENINGS, 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE-ST.
By RUDOLF BESIER.
Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies,
Marjorie Mars, Scott Sunderland, Joan Barry
Cedric Hardwicke

ROYALTY. (Ger. 2690.) 8.30. Thrs., Sat., 2.30
(FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.)
MARRIAGE À LA MODE.
GEORGE HAYES. HERBERT WARING.
ATHENE SEYLER. ANGELA BADDELEY
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

ST. JAMES'S. Gerrard 3903.
WED. NEXT, 2. Subs., 8.30. 1st Mat., Sat. 2.30.
THE DANIEL MAYER COMPANY
by arrangement with GILBERT MILLER presents
"A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED."
A Ghost Story in Three Acts, by Emlyn Williams.
HENRY KENDALL J. H. ROBERTS
MARGARETTA SCOTT AMY VENESS
ANN CODRINGTON WHITMORE HUMPHREYS
VIOLA COMPTON VERONICA TURLEIGH

THEATRES (continued)

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson Smoking
EVENINGS, 8.30. Mats., THURS. and SAT., 2.30
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
LEAVE IT TO PSMITH.
A Comedy by
IAN HAY and P. G. WODEHOUSE.
EXTRA CHRISTMAS MATS.—Mon., Dec. 22nd; Fri., 26th; Mon., 29th; Tues., 30th; Wed., 31st; Tues., Jan. 6th; Wed., 7th; Tues., 13th; Thurs. & Sat. Mats. as usual.

STRAND. Tem. Bar 2660. Prop., Kyrle Bellew
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30. (Smoking)
"IT'S A BOY."
A New Farce.
LESLIE HENSON.
Connie Ellis. Austin Melford
SYDNEY HOWARD.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.)
To-night and Wed., Fri., 7.45; Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. 4871.) EVENINGS, 8.45.
THE BREADWINNER.
By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM.
RONALD SQUIRE. MARIE LOHR. Mon., Sat., 2.45.

WHITEHALL THEATRE. Whitehall, S.W.1.
(Reg. 3148.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Mon., Thurs., 2.30.
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE BERTRAM WALLIS
CATHLEEN NESBITT. NIGEL BRUCE.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 3s. 6d. to 12s. SMOKING.

WINTER GARDEN. Holborn 8881
NIGHTLY, 8.10. Mats., Tues. and Sat., at 2.30.
*FOL

Imperial and Foreign News

FROM BANDIT TO GENERAL

A LAWLESS RULER IN CHINA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHINA)

The career of Lu Hsing-pang, in the neighbourhood of whose satrapy Miss Nettleton and Miss Harrison were foully murdered, is instructive of the conditions of life in many parts of China. As often happens in this country it was injustice that first drove him to evil ways, and being of sterner stuff than his fellows, he soon rose to eminence as a brigand chief.

Lu, a man of no education, inherited from his grandfather the family property, unfortunately mortgaged. He worked hard for years as a papermaker, and, when he had made enough money, he sought to redeem the loan and recover the property. Meanwhile the property had increased in value and the mortgagee refused restitution unless a larger sum was paid. The local officials supported the mortgagee, and Lu was non-suited, according to all accounts most unjustly.

Soon afterwards the mortgagee was visited in the night by a band of ruffians who killed him and burned the house over his dead body. Rightfully or wrongfully, Lu was suspected. He fled to the hills and joined the brigands, of which the adjacent regions contained

many bands. Curiously enough he proved to be a failure at deeds such as armed robbery and cold-blooded murder, and was relegated to the position of cook, in which his qualities as manager and organizer soon made him prominent. After some years the bandit chief died of wounds and he was chosen to succeed him.

Lu infused order into the affairs of the band, took $30 a month for himself, gave his officers $20 each, and every man had $10, all as regular as clockwork. The source of revenue was blackmail and pillage, mainly the former, the whole countryside being constrained to pay as an insurance against molestation and to secure protection from rival bands. With the surplus remaining after his men were paid, kept clothed and housed, Lu was able to purchase arms and munitions, and the band soon became so well established that authority weakly functioning at the coast was unable to deal with it.

LU'S SUBSIDY

When Lu's band numbered a thousand or so, and was notoriously a thorn in the flesh of the Provincial Government, then under Peking, Sun Yat-sen was projecting one of his expeditions to conquer the North. Lu was given a subsidy with which to increase his force and to make trouble for the Central Government, which for a time he did with much effect. When Sun was compelled to retire the subsidy ceased, but Lu had become so powerful on the upper Min River that it was found impossible to oust him. When Sun returned to power in Canton, Lu was again subsidized and appeared likely to make himself master of the whole of Fukien. At that juncture Admiral Sah Chen-ping, well known as having been trained in the British Navy, was Governor of the province and recommended the Central Government to compound with the troublesome bandit. Lu thereupon was gazetted General in the Forces of the Republic and appointed to command the 2nd Division of the provincial army, the division of course being his own collection of thieves and blackmailers, now wearing the national uniform and having the law behind them.

Meanwhile two important movements were developing in the world outside Fukien, one the Nationalist campaign against the North, the other the spread of Communism which followed in the train of the first. Communism appeared in a virulent form in the littoral of Kwangtung between Swatow and Hongkong, and soon infected Kiangsi province and became established at many points, of which one was the mountainous borderland on the Fukien frontier a little to the north of Lu Hsing-pang's domain. This region included Chunganhsien, where Miss Nettleton and Miss Harrison were subsequently captured.

LEGISLATORS KIDNAPPED

The numerous wars elsewhere in China naturally attracted the attention of Lu Hsing-pang, and his fame having spread throughout the land no doubt his co-operation was sought by those who wanted to embarrass the Nanking Government. What particular element of the Opposition inspired Lu to action is not known, but in January of this year, when an official banquet was being held in the environs of Foochow, attended by five members of the provincial Government, all the nominees of Nanking, a band of ruffians broke up the feast and carried off the legislators. The five were bound with ropes and taken inland by the Min River, and are now either held prisoner in one of Lu's mountain fortresses or, as thought by some, have long been deprived of their heads. The organizer of the plot was Lu Hsing-jung, an ambitious nephew of Lu the First, but whereas the outrage was originally attributed to bandits, it later emerged that the whole affair was a put-up job in the stereotyped Oriental fashion.

When Lu Hsing-pang was found to be the guilty party Nanking ordered a division of troops to proceed to Fukien to avenge the affront. Lu then advanced upon Foochow, and it was when war between Lu and the Government had begun—it still drags on—that the missionaries inland were warned of impending trouble, and advised to retire to the coast. Miss Nettleton and Miss Harrison packed up and started for Kienningfu, but were held by the local Communists, who apparently had become venturesome because Lu's troops were engaged elsewhere. The fact of two missionaries being detained and a number of others being within the power of Lu then led to the Consular expedition to extract the missionary communities from their precarious position. Some 40 were safely withdrawn through the opposing lines, but only after negotiations, the outcome of which was doubtful to the very last, was the party allowed to proceed.

All the promises of action to secure the release of the two captured women were broken, and indeed were never made in good faith. Lu himself said that hundreds of Chinese were imprisoned by the Communists and were being killed by the dozen daily, and he coolly expressed surprise that he should be expected to bother about two old foreign women. Remarkable to relate, a few of the American missionaries, including women, decided to stay at Kienningfu, and to this is attributed the permission for the others to withdraw. Lu clearly wants to have a body of missionaries as hostages, and very useful they may prove to him if the Government should ever succeed in hunting him into a corner.

Yet Lu is not without piety. He is reputed to carry the embalmed remains of his grandfather wherever he goes and continually to consult the spirit of the departed. He repairs temples and burns incense, and is a great respecter of the classics. But he was hurt to the quick when he was swindled out of his grandfather's ancestral patch of land, but for which ill-usage he might to-day have been more of a credit to his country.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT DISCUSSIONS

THE USES OF PUBLICITY

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 23

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference is again examining the chapter of the draft convention dealing with publicity with regard to armaments. Profiting by its recent experience in the handling of naval affairs, it appointed yesterday a sub-committee to work out from among the draft conventions the amendments and the points raised in yesterday morning's debate, a final draft of the section on publicity which, it is hoped, may be free from ambiguity and may meet the varying military conditions to be found from country to country.

One of the first questions debated yesterday was that of the publicity to be given concerning the number of persons who had received military training. General Kasprzycki, the Polish delegate, feeling that the Preparatory Commission's draft was too rigid, introduced an amendment which aimed at taking account of the diversity of military systems. This amendment was immediately supported by the French delegate and was adopted by 18 votes. A French amendment which sought to obtain information on the number of young men who had compulsorily received preparatory military training was the subject of a longer debate. The Italian delegate, General de Marinis, was anxious that publicity should be carried still further and include those who had received non-compulsory military training. M. Massigli argued that this information would be difficult to obtain; General de Marinis thought otherwise. The French amendment received the same number of votes as the Polish.

In the discussion on war material with which the meeting ended, Mr. Sato, the Japanese delegate, argued that, as both the League covenant and the Kellogg Pact admitted legitimate defence by arms, a country that was obliged to defend itself could not undertake to make public all its means of defence. The same argument was put forward by the Yugoslav and Persian delegates, the latter reminding the Commission that, while Persia had no armament industry, she had also as neighbours two countries which were not members of the League.

TARIFF REDUCTIONS BY GROUPS

BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 23

It is expected that the proposals of the Economic Conference for concerted economic action will be completed by Thursday afternoon or Friday morning.

The official *communiqué* issued by the League yesterday, giving a time-table for next week's meetings on economic questions, announced that negotiations on the basis of the British proposal for the reduction of Customs tariffs are taking place between Great Britain and certain other countries which are specially interested in British trade. The "British" Committee, appointed on Wednesday to discuss the British proposals, is to meet on Tuesday afternoon to establish a final protocol, which apparently will be discussed in full session on Wednesday morning, together with the proposal of Eastern European countries for the establishment of a preferential system.

*** The British proposal was that tariffs should be reduced by taking groups of commodities and proceeding by stages. It was suggested that textile fabrics and machinery might be selected in the first instance, and afterwards other products of industry and agriculture.

COUNT BETHLEN IN BERLIN

GERMAN-HUNGARIAN TRADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 23

Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Prime Minister, arrived in Berlin yesterday for a short visit. In his public statements he has been careful to say that nothing in the form of a political treaty will result from the visit, although he has at the same time laid emphasis on the long-standing friendship of Germany and Hungary, and on their common interest in obtaining a revision of the burdens resulting from a lost war. The three matters which jointly interest the two nations, and in which fruitful possibilities of their cooperation offer, are disarmament, the protection of minorities, and the revision of the Peace Treaties. The question of the Hapsburg monarchy also interests Germany, in view of hopes of an ultimate union with Austria, but Count Bethlen has reaffirmed his opinion that this question is not pressing.

Count Bethlen is to discuss the possibility of a trade treaty, to take the place of the present provisional arrangement. Hungary, an agrarian country, has been hit, not only by the big increases in German agricultural duties since an Agrarian, Herr Schiele, became Minister of Agriculture, but also by the working of those protective measures within the Customs wall which German Government departments are so skilled in applying: in this case veterinary regulations and manipulations of the tariff scale.

YUGOSLAV UNITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, Nov. 23

Yesterday and to-day Narodna Odbrana held its congress at Skoplye. Its opening coincides with the visit of the Prime Minister to Skoplye and other towns in Serbian Macedonia. The last congress of this organization was in 1928. At present its sections number 407. The Congress met to work out the best means for securing the complete unity of all the Yugoslavs of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and to co-ordinate under the leadership of the Narodna Odbrana the activities of other societies and associations having the same aims.

After the congress a big open-air meeting was held in the main square of Skoplye, at which about 10,000 people were present. The speakers insisted on the Serb character of Macedonia and demanded that any attempt to alter that character should be resisted. On the whole irritation against Bulgaria, which was revived by the displays at Sofia during the wedding, has considerably increased during the last few days, owing to the way in which Ivan Mihailoff is being tried in Sofia. The proceedings of the Sofia Court in the eyes of the Serbs are only a sham.

THE OUSTRIC CASE

SEIZURE OF DOCUMENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 23

By order of M. Brack, the Examining Judge in the Oustric case, a judicial commissioner has seized a number of papers, letters, and accounts from the house of M. Oustric in the Boulevard Malesherbes. These have been sent for examination to experts appointed by the Court.

M. Oustric again appeared before the Examining Judge yesterday to answer the charges preferred against him by the two Bourse syndicates with regard to the alleged misappropriation of shares held by the Holfra (Holdings Française) Company.

These two groups, which represent the non-official markets on the Bourse, lodged an accusation against M. Oustric, alleging that he had sold for the benefit of the Banque Oustric shares to the value of 450,000,000f. (£3,000,000) deposited with it, but really the property of the Holfra. They also alleged that they had been misled as to the true value of the Holfra shares by a statement of account made on June 29 by M. Oustric to M. Olivier de Rivaud, one of the presidents of the syndicate, purporting to set forth the position of affairs of the Holfra. This showed that the Holfra had a credit with the Oustric Bank of 14,000,000f. (£112,000), whereas a statement of account deposited at the Commercial Court when the Oustric Bank suspended payment showed that the Holfra was debtor to the extent of 250,000,000f. (£2,000,000).

M. Oustric explained to the Examining Judge that the Holfra was founded in July, 1928, with a capital of 120,000,000f., later increased to 420,000,000f. (£3,360,000), and its shares were duly submitted to quotation on the Bourse. The board in 1930 comprised, besides M. Oustric as chairman, General Bürtinel, the President of the board of the Banque Adam, Signor Gualino, an Italian financier, the two MM. Peugeot, of the motor firm, M. Paul Lederlin, Senator for Corsica, and M. de Saint-Aulaire, former French Ambassador in London. It was with the capital of the Holfra, plus a credit of 250,000,000f. (£2,000,000) accorded by the bank, said M. Oustric, that the purchase of shares in the various undertakings—shoe factories, cement works, cotton mills, motor companies, and so forth—had been made. The greater part of these shares, however, had, in turn, been used as cover for operations carried out by the Banque Oustric, with the consent, as he alleged, of the Holfra directors.

With regard to the discrepancy between the two statements of account setting forth the situation of the Holfra, M. Oustric declared that the statement of June 29, which showed a credit balance of 14,000,000f., accurately represented the position. The difference merely represented the fact that in the meantime a deal in the shares of the Holfra had taken place between the bank and Signor Gualino, and that before the second account had been prepared the latter had exercised his option of not taking delivery of the shares on payment of the difference.

For his part M. Oustric declared that the instructions given by him to M. Olivier de Rivaud to purchase stock for the account had not been properly carried out, and that his own position had been prejudiced thereby. His version of this transaction was that he had instructed M. de Rivaud's firm to buy various shares of the companies belonging to the group for the account, and deposit as cover 10,000 Peugeot shares, then worth 5,500,000f. (£44,000), and still worth 4,000,000f. (£32,000) to-day. This was on October 28. On the same day M. de Rivaud had bought shares for 400,000f. (£3,200), and on the following day made further purchases amounting to 150,000f. (£1,200). On October 30, on which day the declaration of options took place, he gave instructions for the purchase of Paris-Foncier and Huanchaca shares (two of his companies, the one dealing in real estate, the other a Bolivian mine) to the amount of 2,500,000f. (£20,000).

M. Oustric complained that the order had only been partly executed when M. de Rivaud suddenly stopped buying, and the syndicate decided to cease quoting the Oustric group shares. The collapse was thus precipitated. He considered that he had the right to begin an action against M. de Rivaud.

The examination of M. Oustric will be continued during the week. There was a consultation yesterday between the Examining Judge and the Public Prosecutor, and afterwards M. Chéron, the Minister of Justice, presided at a conference on the case.

THE MAWSON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

DISCOVERY'S DEPARTURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

HOBART, Nov. 23

The British, Australian, and New Zealand Antarctic Expedition, led by Sir Douglas Mawson, sailed in the Discovery at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday to complete its scientific researches which were begun last year.

The Discovery is taking south more than 450 tons of coal and other supplies and equipment, a larger load than she has had on any previous expedition, and the perishable goods carried include 650 dozen eggs. Twenty sheep are penned on the roof of the winch-house.

Sir Douglas Mawson expects to make Macquarie Island in seven or eight days, and will spend a few days there. While in the south the Discovery will refuel from the whaler Sir James Clark Ross.

RUHR COAL PRICES REDUCED

WAGE CUTS DEMANDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, Nov. 23

The members of the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate have decided to reduce, as from December 1, the price of bituminous coal which hitherto amounted to 16.89 marks a ton by 1.50 marks a ton. The prices for the other grades of coal, coke, and briquettes will be reduced in approximately the same proportion.

The Ruhr Coal Syndicate has pointed out that the reduction in price is based upon the assumption of a corresponding lowering of Ruhr miners' wages as from January 1, 1931, when the present wage agreement will expire. The average price reduction of 8 per cent. in relation to the cost of production would necessitate a reduction in miners' wages by 15 per cent. However, as the Ruhr miners' wages are already low in comparison with the general standard of living, and further decreased by cancelled shifts, it is believed that the coalowners will demand a reduction of only 10 per cent.

ANTI-FASCIST AIRMAN SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 23

The Federal Court at Lugano yesterday published the sentence on Bassanesi, the Italian airman who earlier this year flew over Milan and dropped anti-Fascist pamphlets on the city. He is condemned to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 Swiss francs for having flown over Switzerland without a regular licence and for having flown over the forts of St. Gothard. His machine has been seized. The other accused, who were alleged to have been accomplices of Bassanesi, have all been acquitted.

CHINESE-SOVIET TENSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 23

Moscow reports that the negotiations about the Chinese Eastern Railway have reached a critical stage and that the Soviet Government has warned the Chinese delegates that an attitude such as they are now adopting produced war in 1929. The Chinese must take full responsibility unless they immediately accept the Soviet conditions for the resumption of the conference.

A NORTHERN SPANISH RAILWAY

NEW SECTION OPENED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 23

The Minister of Public Works declared open on Thursday the section of the Santander-Mediterranean Railway between Trespaderne and Cidad, thus completing 220 miles of the line from Calatayud to Cidad. Work on the last section of about 30 miles to Santander is delayed pending the Government's decision.

The cost per kilometre of the railway, which passes through difficult country, compares favourably with that of other railways in Spain. It averages 600,000 pesetas [approximately £14,000 at present rates], complete with permanent way

and rolling stock. Government inspectors have reported most favourably on the line, but owing to a political campaign carried on against the Santander-Mediterraneo Company—a Spanish concern—the Government hesitates to pay the sums due to the constructors, now amounting to 100,000,000 pesetas [approximately £2,300,000].

The Santander-Mediterraneo Railway Company obtained the concession to build the railway in 1924, and entered into a building contract with the Anglo-Spanish Construction Company. The work has been carried out punctually in face of topographical difficulties and administrative obstacles owing to political changes in Spain. Work was begun early in 1925. By August, 1927, the first section, Burgos to Cabezon de la Sierra, 43½ miles, was opened. Soria was reached in January, 1929, and Calatayud last October.

A metal bridge carries the line over the Douro at Soria on a span measuring 230ft., about 50ft. above the water. Soria, an ancient Castilian stronghold standing on a rocky promontory—the bulwark barring the road from Toledo to Navarre in the old days of Moorish invasion—with its interesting Romanesque churches and Monastery of San Juan, will now become easily accessible to tourists. Between Soria and Burgos vast fields of grain give way to rough pasturage under the peaks of the Sierra de Urbión. The line passes through the forests of Soria for 30 miles and crosses the Norte main railway from Madrid to the French frontier at Irun. From Burgos it runs through wild and picturesque country, the home of that legendary hero El Cid Campeador, and bridges the Ebro at Trespaderne.

CONDITIONS IN SPAIN

CALMER ATMOSPHERE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 23

The contrast between this Sunday and last is extraordinary. A week ago a wave of unrest threatened to submerge the country. It has broken and gone, and to-day the most conspicuous posters on the walls of Madrid in place of those ordering a general strike are the large green bills of the Social Education Committee, inviting the public to attend a meeting in a theatre and hear speeches on religion, the family, order, and monarchy.

The intellectuals of the Athenaeum Club still remain hostile to the Government, and have voted a special resolution of protest making known to the Press and other institutions in foreign countries the sad state of Spain, and invoking "the noble help of their cooperation." The Nationalist organs are naturally furious at what is represented as a dastardly attempt to revive the black legend about Spain and mislead foreign opinion. They call upon General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, to stop the grant which the Athenaeum receives from the Government as a centre of culture.

FUNDAMENTAL INDUSTRIES IN ITALY

EFFECT OF NEW DECREES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Nov. 23

A Royal Decree just published empowers the Government to determine "what industries are to be declared fundamental for the manufacture of products essential to the defence of the nation." Firms proposing to erect or enlarge factories in any part of the national territory to carry on such industries must apply for authorization to do so to the Minister of Corporations. Another Decree declares to be fundamental the industries for the manufacture of arms, munitions, wireless plant, naval constructions, and land transport.

It is believed here that this Decree, among other things, will prevent the execution of the agreement virtually reached last summer between the Isotta Fraschini Company and the Ford Company for the construction of Ford motor-cars in Italy. I understand, however, that the Ford Company, anticipating this, has already arranged to secure control of the various Italian specialized industries by means of which it will be able to manufacture separately the various parts required for the construction of its cars. In view of the Italian industrial crisis, above all in the engineering trade, it is also believed that the Ford Company will be able to obtain these parts as cheaply as if it were to make them with its own plant.

In this way, while the various Italian firms employed by the Ford Company will have the advantage of augmenting their activity, the Ford Company without possessing its own factories will be able to assemble its cars in Italy, and thus avoid the present import duty of over £150 per machine.

HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP OF CANADA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Nov. 23

The possibility of Mr. Ferguson's retirement from the Premiership of Ontario to accept the post of High Commissioner in London is not welcomed in Conservative circles in Ontario. Several prominent party leaders have made statements in which, while they admit Mr. Ferguson's qualifications for the post, they deplore the prospect of his withdrawal from politics. They say the Province cannot afford to lose his services in these critical times, and the Conservative Association of Windsor, Ontario, has passed a formal resolution urging him to decline the appointment.

Mr. Ferguson has now arrived at his home at Toronto, where he will consult his political intimates before making a final decision.

DO-X AT CORUNNA

CORUNNA, Nov. 23.—The German flying-ship DO-X arrived here at 1.10 this afternoon after an uneventful flight from Santander lasting 2½ hours. The captain states that the DO-X will not resume her journey to Lisbon before Tuesday.—*Reuter.*

A message from NICE states that Mr. Frank Harris, the author, is suffering from a serious attack of bronchitis.

THE NANTES EXPRESS ACCIDENT

TRAIN DERAILED BY LANDSLIP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 23

The accident to the Paris-Nantes express which happened late on Friday night between Oudon and Ancenis, and was reported in the late editions of *The Times* on Saturday, was less serious than had been feared. Only one man, a fireman, was killed, and of the 19 passengers injured only four have been detained in hospital.

The cause of the wreck was not, as was at first supposed, the subsidence of the line, but a landslip from higher ground, which obstructed the permanent way and derailed the engine. At the point where the accident occurred the line runs between a steep hill and the bank of the Loire. It had already been reported that this section had been rendered dangerous by the recent heavy rains, and watchmen had been posted at intervals. One of these was buried under the landslip and only extricated himself with difficulty, but another escaped and, hearing the train from Paris approaching at about 60 miles an hour, ran down the line waving a lantern and shouting. The driver was unable to pull up in time and the watchman was knocked down and severely injured.

At the moment the engine struck the landslip and left the rails its speed had been greatly reduced, and this, coupled with the fact that the obstruction was composed of soft earth and almost liquid mud, explains why the accident did not cause a greater loss of life. The driver and one of the firemen were able to jump clear before the engine toppled into the Loire, and the fireman ran down the line and gave warning in time to prevent the up express from crashing into the wreckage. There were very few passengers in the two coaches which fell into the river, and these were able to escape before the carriages filled with water. The work of the rescue parties was rendered extremely difficult by the continual downpour of rain which turned the scene of the wreck into a morass of liquid mud. The salvage corps sent from Nantes states that it will be unable to clear the line for several days.

OTTOMAN DEBT SERVICE

NO FUNDS FOR NOVEMBER PAYMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23

The Turkish Government has addressed a further final communication to the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt in Paris informing the Council that the Government is unable to pay in full the coupon falling due on November 25. It is understood that the Government emphasizes that the lack of funds prevents payment of the coupon in full.

I gather that it is unlikely that the Debt Council will agree to accept a third of the amount owing (which at present is lying in the Ottoman Bank) and a complete deadlock has thus been reached. There is no word of the Debt Council representatives visiting Angora, but it is possible that a diplomatic *démarche* may be undertaken by some of the interested foreign Governments.

*** The terms of a joint manifesto protesting against the attitude of the Turkish Government with regard to the Ottoman bonds, issued by the Council of Foreign Bondholders and similar associations abroad, will be found on page 20.

ABDUL HAMID'S HEIRS

CLAIM AGAINST BRITISH GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23

The Anglo-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal here began to hear the case of the heirs of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid II. against the British Government yesterday. The Danish Judge Hammerich is President of the Tribunal, and Mr. Hill and Memduh Bey are respectively the British and Turkish members. The British Government is represented by Mr. Owen Wells, the British Agent to the Tribunal, and Mr. John Foster, who has been briefed by the Treasury Solicitor. Me Masliyah, a well-known Constantinople lawyer, appears for the claimants.

The Sultan's heirs are claiming the return of his private properties in different parts of the former Ottoman Empire, and the amount of money involved is enormous and cannot be precisely estimated. The property claimed includes some oilfields in Iraq, near Mosul.

Mr. Foster opened, speaking in French, and argued that by the law passed by the Grand National Assembly in Angora in March, 1924, members of the Imperial House of Othman had been deprived of their Turkish nationality. Secondly, he claimed that in virtue of Article 60 of the Treaty of Lausanne properties belonging to the Ottoman Civil List in regions which had formed part of the Ottoman Empire were transferred to the Allied Powers. Thirdly, he contended that the claimants could not rely on Article 65 of the Treaty of Lausanne for the restitution of the properties concerned, because these had not been the object of exceptional War measures as specified by that article.

Me Masliyah pleaded, first, that the law of March, 1924, had only deprived the members of the House of Othman of their rights of citizenship and not of their nationality. Secondly, he contended that Article 60 of the Treaty of Lausanne was not applicable, because the two Imperial *iradés* (decrees) of 1908 and 1909, which had been rescinded by the *iradé* of 1920, did not cover the properties claimed, and produced a list of the properties which was not the same as that put in by the British Government. Thirdly, Me Masliyah argued that the properties in question had been the object of exceptional war measures, because they had been discussed at the Lausanne Conference, and a special article—namely, Article 60—had been included in the Treaty to deal with them.

Nashid Bey, the Turkish Agent to the Tribunal, on behalf of his Government, said that the sons and daughters of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. had been deprived of their Turkish nationality by the law of March, 1924, but that the widows of his late Majesty still retained their nationality. With this reserve he supported Me Masliyah's arguments. Mr. Owen Wells, the British Agent, supported Mr. Foster's arguments.

The Court's ruling is expected about the middle of December. Similar cases are being brought by the heirs before the Italo-Turkish and Greco-Turkish Mixed Arbitral Tribunals, and also before the Turkish Courts for the properties which are still in Turkey. The Franco-Turkish Tribunal has already declared itself incompetent to deal with the case.

NEW ZEALAND—AUSTRALIA TELEPHONE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, Nov. 23

A commercial wireless telephone service between New Zealand and Australia will be opened on Tuesday, and will thereafter be available for 10 hours daily, except Sundays, at a cost of £3 for a three-minutes call.

An extension of the service to the United Kingdom is receiving close attention, and is expected to be available in a few weeks.

Telegrams in Brief

Dr. Mello Vianna, the ex-Vice-President of BRAZIL, left Rio de Janeiro with his wife on Friday for Europe.

Mgr. Thomas Williams, Archbishop of Birmingham, was received on Saturday in private audience by the Pope.

Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister, arrived in PARIS last night. Before returning to London on Thursday he proposes to visit the battlefields.

As a result of a motorist running into a party of pedestrians at Ostheim, near STUTTGART, 28 persons are in hospital and one of them has died.—*Reuter.*

Mlle. Maryse Hilz, the French airwoman, arrived at KARACHI at 3 p.m. yesterday in her Morane aeroplane, on her way to Saigon. She left Paris on November 12, flying *vis* Belgrade, Constantinople, and Baghdad.

Two women were shot dead in CHICAGO yesterday and another was so badly injured that she is not expected to recover when gangsters fired into a number of persons who were seeking safety from a wayside eating house which had been held up.—*Reuter.*

An expedition for the exploration of the SAHARA, organized by the National Institute of Anthropology, has left Marseilles for Algiers. A fleet of motor-tractors is being taken and aeroplanes will be used where necessary. The expedition is commanded by Commandant Bernard Le Pontois.

Mr. T. W. Smith and Mr. M. W. Donald, who are visiting Scandinavia and Holland on behalf of the British boot and shoe industry to study market requirements, left STOCKHOLM on Saturday night for Finland. They said that their reception in Sweden had been most cordial, every facility being afforded them for their inquiries.

The KENYAN Government has accepted the proposal of the European elected members of the Legislature that a Commission be appointed to inquire into the terms and conditions of the Civil Service, and is approaching the Colonial Office to obtain the services of a representative from it in connexion with the inquiry.

COMPULSORY LOAN FOR UNEMPLOYED AID

NEW SOUTH WALES PROPOSAL

SYDNEY, Nov. 22.—The Cabinet of Mr. Lang, the Labour Prime Minister of New South Wales, will, according to the newspapers here, submit to the Labour Party caucus next Tuesday proposals for the aid of the unemployed, including the following:—

A compulsory loan of 2s. in the pound from all incomes exceeding £500, the bonds being at 5 per cent. and repayable in three or five years. Such a loan would bring in about £12,000,000.

The alternative suggested is an increase in the present relief tax to 1s. in the pound, a measure which, it is estimated, would bring in an additional £7,000,000.—*Reuter.*

JAMAICAN SUGAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KINGSTON (JA.), Nov. 23

The Legislative Council has placed on record its regret that the Imperial Government had been unable to see its way to adopt the Report of the Sugar Commission, which recommended that financial assistance should be given to the sugar industry in the West Indies.

The Council had felt sanguine that after Lord Olivier's careful inquiry help would have been given, and it respectfully requests that the question of further preference for Empire sugar should be considered, as such preference would greatly help the British West Indian Governments in the efforts to save the industry. The other sugar-producing Colonies have been asked to support this resolution.

The Council also decided to convey the Colony's appreciation of Lord Olivier's strenuous efforts to bring to the attention of the Imperial Government the necessity of preserving the sugar industry.

Other Foreign News on following page

DAINTY EVENING DRESS ITEMS AT GAMAGES

No. 1. EVENING SHOES. We have a most attractive collection of evening shoes in French and other designs. The one sketched is of black satin piped silver. 21/-

No. 2. EVENING STOCKINGS. Fine silken hose of beautiful quality may be seen in great variety in our hosiery section. The stockings shown are pure silk, 100 gauge. 10/9

No. 3. EVENING GLOVES. We have a charming collection of the new long evening gloves. Those shown are in soft kid with pearl button fastening, and are made in Lemon, Blue, Pink and Green. 18/9

No. 5. From our wonderful collection of evening bags we have chosen this one. It is made of ivory silk, decorated with gold braiding, and mounted on a gilt frame with chain. 15/-

No. 4. EVENING COATEES. So handy for the house, the bridge party or the ballroom are these coatees! This one is of figured tinsel brocade in a selection of mixed colours with black velvet collar and revers. Lined silk. 29/6

ARTIFICIAL JEWELLERY

Our artificial jewellery section has a most fascinating collection for evening wear.

No. 6. Pearl and diamante necklet, the newest design. 35/-

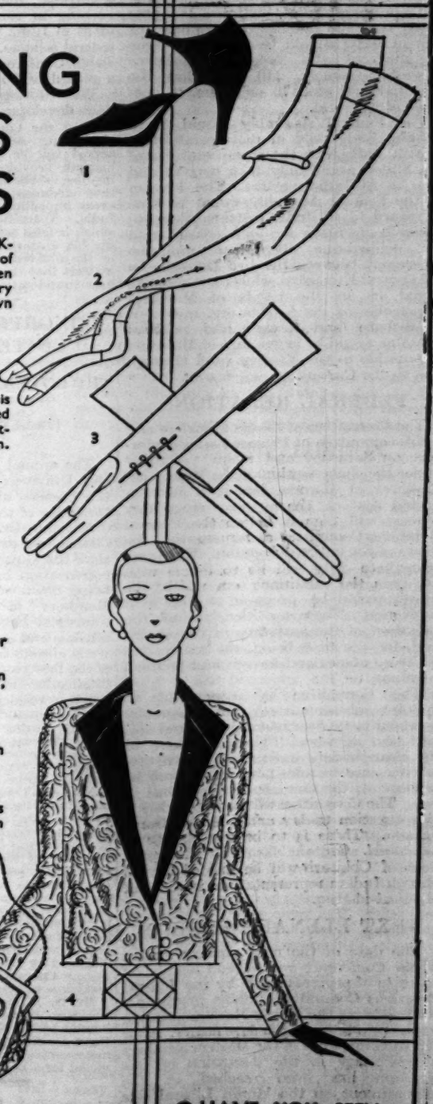
No. 9. This is the new beaten aluminium 'dog-collar' necklet. 10/-

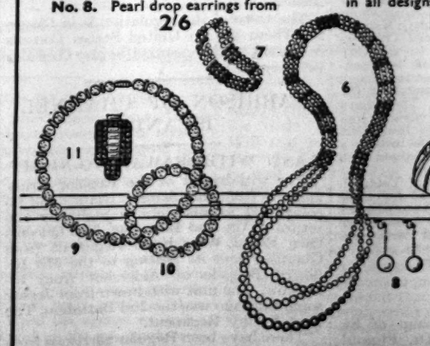
No. 7. Charming little bracelet to match. 10/-

No. 10. Bracelet to match necklet. 5/-

No. 8. Pearl drop earrings from 2/6

No. 11. Diamante dress clasps in all designs and sizes from 2/6





GAMAGES MARBLE ARCH

LONDON, W.1. TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 9494 (50 LINES)

● HAVE YOU SEEN GAMAGES WONDERFUL CHRISTMAS SIGN? IT MOVES! ALSO THERE IS GAMAGES TOY DISPLAY, ACKNOWLEDGED AS THE FINEST IN THE WEST END. OPEN NOW ON THE LOWER GROUND FLOOR.

THE ROUND TABLE

SECOND STAGE OF CONFERENCE

FEDERAL SCHEMES

HINDU-MOSLEM PROBLEM

To-day the Indian Round-Table Conference enters upon the second stage of its great task. The first stage consisted of the inauguration by the King-Emperor in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords on November 12, and the opening general discussion at St. James's Palace which occupied five days of last week. The second stage will be occupied with the constructive application of the ideas and suggestions put forward in the speeches made last week to the facts and tendencies of present-day India.

The Federal Relations Committee will meet this afternoon under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for India. The committee comprises 32 members—three-eighths of the total membership of the Conference—and it is not without significance that 10 of the 16 representatives of Indian States have places on it. The States Ministers are on the Committee in full strength. The Prime Minister of Baroda, Rao Bahadur Krishnama Chari, who is not ordinarily a delegate, but acts as one when the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda is absent, is a member.

The States Ministers and the able advisers of the delegation constitute one of the most influential elements of the Conference. From three of the Ministers have come the only outlines of schemes of federalism by members of the Conference full enough to provide material for discussion by the committee. They have been put forward respectively by Sir Akbar Hydari (the Finance and Railway Member of the Council of Hyderabad State); by Colonel K. N. Haksar and Mr. K. M. Panikkar, in a recently published book entitled "Federal India"; and by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore.

THE THIRD SCHEME

Special importance attaches to the scheme of Sir Mirza Ismail, as it has behind it more than the personal authority of its distinguished author. He is the representative at the Conference not only of the great and well-governed State of which he is Chief Minister but also of the Madras States of Travancore, Cochin, and Pudukota. They comprise one-twelfth of the total population of the Indian States; and the two States of the extreme south, Travancore and Cochin, have a far higher rate of literacy than any other part of India. These facts are pertinent, for the broad general plan of the scheme was approved at a conference of representatives of all the principalities concerned held at Bangalore under the chairmanship of Sir Mirza Ismail before his departure for this country.

The scheme would retain the Legislative Assembly under the present designation and on an elective basis. The Second Chamber (the Council of State) would be reconstituted as a Federal Assembly. Election to this body would be chiefly, if not entirely, indirect. The Chamber would be composed of representatives from the Provincial Legislatures, representatives of special interests, and representatives of the States. It is proposed that the number of members for British India should be about the same as that of the present Legislative Assembly—namely, 140—and that the States should send 70 members, or one-third of the total.

The Federal Assembly would be a revisory body only in matters affecting British India, but the representatives of the States would only take part in and vote on All-India matters. The decision of the Federal Assembly would be final in regard to All-India matters, due provision being made for joint consultation and deliberation when there was disagreement between the two Houses. In the Central Executive, while most subjects would be in the hands of Ministers responsible to the Legislature, questions of defence and foreign and political relations would be in the care of Ministers responsible to the Viceroy (and through him to the Crown).

FEDERAL RELATIONS

The Committee of States Ministers and a sub-committee of Princes had a conference on Saturday and again yesterday under the chairmanship of the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, but it is not expected that at the present stage any scheme will be put before the Federal Relations Committee as representing the views of the entire delegation. The more immediate duty will be to define with precision the conditions on which the States would be prepared to enter a federation. These conditions include the retention of the authority of the Crown and, for the time being, the reservation of Army affairs and foreign and political relations.

The Committee is empowered to appoint sub-committees, not necessarily confined to its own membership, and also to "hear advisers." There seems to be no clear understanding as to whether advisers are to take part in, or even be present at, the Committee discussions or not. The Committee will no doubt decide this question to-day and will also frame agenda. There is to be one change of *personnel*. Captain Nawab Sir M. Ahmad Said of Chhitari will be one of the 16 British Indian representatives in place of Mr. Fazl-ul-Huq.

NEXT PLENARY SESSION

The date of the next plenary session of the Conference will depend mainly on the rate of progress made by the Federal Relations Committee. Some provisional settlement of the Hindu-Moslem question might help to bring the date nearer. After repeated meetings of the Moslem members a new stage in the discussion of this question has been reached by the appointment on the Hindu Liberal side of three members to discuss outstanding points with the Moslems with a view to negotiation. These members, Mr. Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, attended meetings in the rooms of the Aga Khan at the Ritz Hotel on Saturday afternoon and again last evening. One of the matters discussed was the claim of the Moslems of the Punjab and Bengal that their numerical preponderance in those provinces should be reflected in the apportionment of seats in the Legislatures, a claim that has been denied them under the Lucknow Pact. It is understood that the Hindus are prepared to concede a proportion of seats giving a bare majority (slightly less than on a strictly population basis) provided that elections are held on a basis of reserved seats in combination with a modified form of joint electorate under which Moslem votes would be separately recorded.

Yesterday afternoon, as usual on Sundays, there was an informal gathering of Indian delegates and British friends at the social centre at 8, Chesterfield-gardens, which is under the charge of Mr. F. A. M. Vincent and Mr. P. K. Dutt. This social centre, which was formerly the quarters of the Ladies' Carlton Club, is providing a convenient meeting-ground and is rendering a service to the delegates of distinct political as well as social value.

A question on which opinion among the delegates is much divided will be brought before the East India Association, with Lord Meston in the chair, to-morrow afternoon, when Captain Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, president of the United Provinces Zemindars' Association, will lecture on "The Need for Second Chambers in the Provinces."

The King has expressed the desire that the profits from the sale of the H.M.V. gramophone record of his speech at the opening of the Round-Table Conference shall be given to Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, 25, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1. This record, which costs 3s., has a label in royal blue and scarlet with the King's crest in gold.

INDIAN NATIONALISM

EFFECT OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Nov. 23

Although the Indian Nationalist Press continues to disparage the Round Table Conference, there is no doubt that the speeches of the Indian Princes and the delegates from British India have created a deep impression in this country. The freedom and vigour with which they have made known their views in London have led to much more frank expression of opinions here, and many Indians who did not care to discuss the political situation hesitate no longer.

One of the results of this has been that the spirit of nationalism, which hitherto in certain quarters has been voluntarily restrained, is now apparent. It is recognized to-day that probably nowhere is nationalism stronger than among subordinate Indian civilian officials of the Government, especially Hindus, a class that honourably and loyally serves the State but whose natural predisposition is towards their own race, their own country, and their own faith. Many Indians, too, during the last few days have, like Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, changed their minds, and for the same reason. Yet, in spite of this increase of nationalist aspiration which the Conference has created, it is evident that what is passing in London has had a steadying influence on all opinion here, except that of extremists of both sides.

It is premature to speak of any restored confidence, and the situation can, perhaps, best be described as a hesitating confession of uncertainty as to the good faith of Great Britain, which is a distinct advance on the hitherto categorical refusal to believe her capable of any sincerity. Among all the sentiments expressed at the Conference, none meets with more whole-hearted Indian approval than the demonstration of esteem and affection for the Viceroy.

CALCUTTA EUROPEANS AND FEDERALISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23

European opinion here has been startled by the quick advance of the Round-Table Conference to federalism.

While Europeans have for years past contemplated federalism as the ultimate form of government in India, its achievement has been regarded as still far distant. The use in London of such words as "imminent," therefore, has been a surprise, for it is held that there is nothing in the present form of government in India that provides a basis for a federal scheme. In four days the Round-Table Conference seems to have jumped a period of 20 years.

The *Statesman*, commenting on the new development, says:—

> What the Conference has revealed is that almost any settlement upon which India is agreed will be accepted by the British Parliament, provided that India remains a loyal member of the Empire. The onus of reaching that agreement is wholly upon India. So far every impediment to advance has come from India. Apart from the Congress programme, which is fatal to everything if it be continued, the big obstacle in London at the moment is in the differences among the delegates upon matters that the Conference has not yet taken into consideration.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN UNITED PROVINCES

THE GOVERNOR AND ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23

The annual convocation of the Allahabad University was held yesterday. In the absence of Sir George Lambert, the Governor of the United Provinces, who is Chancellor, Dr. Ganganath Jha, the Vice-Chancellor, presided. It is understood that the Governor refused to attend the convocation because a Congress flag was being flown over the university building. Members of the executive council, ministers, High Court Judges, and other officials and many prominent non-officials were absent for the same reason. This is the first recorded occasion on which the Chancellor did not attend the convocation when in residence at Allahabad.

The dramatic and other entertainments customary during Convocation Week are not being organized, but a Swadeshi exhibition has been opened by Mrs. Motilal Nehru, while a spinning competition is proceeding in a students' hostel.

Nineteen Congress workers have been sentenced by the Deputy Collector in Allahabad to six months' rigorous imprisonment each for picketing foreign cloth shops and liquor shops in the city and civil station. Baijnath Kapoor, secretary of the Allahabad District Congress Committee, has been sentenced by the City Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment for appealing in a pamphlet to tenants to refuse to pay rent. The printer of the pamphlet was fined 500 rupees. There have been 34 arrests at Cawnpore for offences connected with the celebration of Jawaharlal Nehru Day last Sunday. These include a woman Congress worker, who is charged with making a seditious speech.

Mr. N. B. Deshpande, pleader of Yeotmal, has been suspended from practice for three months by the Nagpur Judicial Commissioner's Court for taking part in the civil disobedience movement. Mr. Deshpande had been convicted for a breach of the forest laws.

INVALIDS

The condition of the Bishop of St. Andrews (the Right Rev. Dr. Plumb), who is lying ill in a nursing home at Edinburgh, was reported last night to be extremely grave.

Sir George Touche, who recently underwent an operation for eye trouble, was stated yesterday to be going on very well. The operation was successful, and already he can see faintly out of the affected eye.

Sir Maurice Anderson was stated yesterday to be slightly better.

Mr. E. L. Orr-Ewing, of The Black Watch, nephew of the Earl of Glasgow, who is in a London nursing home suffering from septic poisoning and pneumonia after an accident at Rugby football, was still in a serious condition last night.

MOSCOW UNREST

STALINIST APPEAL TO MASSES

"ABANDON DISCORDS"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 23

Satisfactory news of what is happening inside the Kremlin is unavailable here. Trains from Moscow are arriving unusually late, but the delay is partly due to snowdrifts. Passengers by these trains say that no abnormal developments are noticeable in Moscow, but that there is a conviction among the general public that there is serious unrest in the higher organs of the Communist Party, and that the revolt against Stalin has not been quelled.

In addition to the urgent appeal for unity within the Communist Party published on Friday, the Central Committee of the Communist Party to-day instructed all Soviet newspapers to publish a fresh appeal to the entire population to abandon discords and "rally to defend their country." The Central Committee prescribed the text of the appeal, which urges the masses to realize the possibility in the near future of a war for existence against invading capitalists.

The Central Committee claims to have discovered a new illegal party calling itself the "Peasants' Labour Party," and accuses Rykoff and other Opposition Communists of having assisted in the formation of this party. The Central Committee does not consider Bukharin's latest recantation sufficient, and Rykoff refused to make even such a confession. The Central Committee has therefore now demanded from Rykoff and Tomsky an immediate confession and an assurance of their implicit submission, failing which it must order the infliction of the penalty threatened by the last congress of the Communist Party—that is, expulsion from the party.

Yesterday the Soviet authorities in Moscow opened "special courses for training war correspondents." The Soviet Press explains that the object of the courses, which will finish next spring, is to organize men for service during "the coming war."

Reports from Moscow state that the session of the Tsik (Red "Parliament"), which was to have met at the beginning of December, has been postponed until December 29.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH MOSCOW

INTERRUPTIONS DUE TO WEATHER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 23

The Moscow Correspondent of the Scherl Press, which publishes such newspapers as the *Lokal Anzeiger* and the *Tag*, arrived in Berlin to-day by the train which left Moscow on Friday evening. At the time of his departure Moscow presented its normal appearance and there was no sign of any impending upheaval. Nor did the correspondent, who knows the situation well, think that any such development was likely.

Significance has apparently been attached abroad to reports that telephone communication between Moscow and neighbouring capitals has been interrupted. In the case of the Berlin-Moscow line any interruption there may have been seems to have been due to the weather (a violent storm has raged over Germany during the week-end and done much damage), but the interruption has not been complete and conversations are known to have taken place yesterday.

TELEPHONE SERVICE TO RIGA RESTORED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, Nov. 23

Passengers who left Moscow at 9.30 on Saturday night have arrived in Warsaw. They state that at the time they left there was no street disturbance of any kind.

It is announced to-night that telegraphic and telephonic communication between Riga and Moscow, which had been suspended yesterday, has now been restored. The railway passengers state that the weather between Moscow and Warsaw was mild.

SOVIET EXPORTS TO U.S.

PROPOSED NEW EMBARGO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 23

The United States Treasury is about to take a new step to exclude exports of goods from Russia into the United States.

The attempt of last summer to exclude Russian pulpwood, manganese, and some other commodities, on the ground that they were the product of convict labour, having failed, the Treasury is planning to resort instead to a new kind of regulation to keep out Russian products. The regulation, which is now before Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, for approval, provides that on the protest of any citizen the Treasury will impose an embargo on any foreign shipment arriving at an American port, which shall remain in effect until the following conditions have been complied with:—

(1) The making of a bond adequately covering the value of the cargo;

(2) The furnishing of a Consular invoice descriptive of the goods;

(3) Definite proof that the goods in question were not made in whole or in part by convict labour.

The force of the regulation is in Clause 2. There are no United States Consuls in Russia, so there cannot be any Consular invoices.

GARRISON OF CHANNEL ISLANDS

LAST WITHDRAWAL TO-NIGHT

The withdrawal of the Regular Army garrison from the Channel Islands will be completed at midnight to-night by the return of the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment from Guernsey and its posting to the 5th Infantry Brigade at Aldershot from to-morrow. The unit withdrawn from Jersey some time ago was the 2nd Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.

There have been Regular garrisons from the establishment of the British Army in the Islands since the seventeenth century.

SIR RICHARD SQUIRES

Sir Richard Squires, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, accompanied by Lady Squires and their daughter, Miss Elaine Squires, left Southampton in the Aquitania on Saturday. Before leaving London he said:—

> I am leaving with a feeling of optimism as a result of the Conference. The volume of work handled and the results achieved were considerably greater than could reasonably have been expected.

UNIONIST VOTE OF CENSURE

CABINET'S TRADE POLICY

THE SCHOOL AGE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Though no definite announcement on the subject will be made until this afternoon, it is likely that the business of the House of Commons this week will be modified in order to provide time for the discussion of the Vote of Censure which Mr. Baldwin has handed in challenging the way in which the Government handled the recent Imperial Conference. No Government cares to have a resolution of this kind on the Order Paper longer than is absolutely necessary, and efforts are being made to set aside Thursday for the debate. The Government does not anticipate any difficulty in maintaining its strength in the division lobby on this occasion, as it relies upon the Liberals to support it on a challenge in which fiscal matters are raised. A far more critical position will arise when the Conservatives feel it incumbent upon them to censure the Government on the question of unemployment—but this challenge is not likely to come until the New Year.

To-day the House of Commons will be asked to approve the motion standing in the names of the Prime Minister and Dr. Addison to give power to the chairman of the Standing Committee which considers the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill the right to select amendments. This power was last given when the Bill to reorganize the railways of this country was before Parliament, but there are members of all the political parties who are doubtful whether the power should be asked for by a minority Government, particularly at a time when it is proposed to set up a Select Committee to inquire into the procedure of the House of Commons. The Conservatives have handed in a number of amendments to the resolution, but, as the Liberals supported the second reading, the Government assumes that they will now cooperate in the endeavour to pass the Bill before Christmas.

THE EDUCATION BILL

If there is time the Committee stage of the Education (School Attendance) Bill will be resumed to-night, and in any case it will be taken to-morrow and again on Thursday if the Vote of Censure is not taken on that day. There have been rumours during the week-end that the Government is prepared to accept the Liberal amendment to postpone the date on which the school-leaving age is raised from 14 to 15 from April, 1931, to September, 1932, but Sir Charles Trevelyan stated on Saturday that the Government has come to no decision to alter the date. It is taken for granted, however, that the Government will agree to some postponement on two grounds—the first that many of the leading authorities will not be ready to work the scheme by April, and the second that the two sections of the Opposition are agreed that there must be some delay and are prepared to vote against the Government if necessary. The Conservatives and Liberals are also anxious that the maintenance grant shall be paid to parents only where the necessity for it is proved, but here the Government will be in a more difficult position. If it proposed any modification it would have to face fierce opposition from its own Left Wing, which is not at present in a mood for compromise.

The Government will have to answer questions this week on its refusal to renew the Dyestuffs Act, and there seems to be little doubt that on this issue also it will have to face a Conservative Vote of Censure. Members want to know exactly why the Cabinet took its decision and to what extent, if at all, representatives of the British dyeing industry were consulted on the possible effect of that decision on employment in this country.

In view of the possibility of a discussion on the Imperial Conference on Thursday Lord Stanley has withdrawn his resolution on the subject, which would have been the first business on Wednesday. Instead Lieutenant-Colonel Gault will call attention to the dumping of foreign cereals. On Wednesday evening Dr. Morris-Jones will move a resolution calling for the cooperation of all parties in the House in formulating a national policy "which will adequately meet the crisis through which the nation is passing." By an unusual coincidence Dr. Morris-Jones also won the first place in the ballot for December 17, and has intimated his desire again to call attention to the same subject. The first Bill for consideration on Friday is the Nationality of Women Bill, presented by Dr. Ethel Bentham, which would restore to a British woman the right she lost in 1870 of retaining her British nationality on marriage with an alien.

In the House of Lords to-morrow the Committee stage of the Colonial Naval Defence Bill will be taken; and Lord Auckland will ask for an assurance that all papers and correspondence dealing with the construction and policy of the R 101 are being produced for the Court of Inquiry. On Wednesday Lord Olivier will call attention to the position of the British sugar industry and will ask whether the Government still intends to withdraw, as soon as the financial position of the Exchequer permits, the mitigating protection now afforded through the expedient of tariff preference. On Thursday Lord Burnham will ask what procedure is to be adopted for presenting the findings of the Round-Table Conference to Parliament.

LIBERAL POLICY

Mr. Lloyd George has arranged to make "an important public pronouncement" on the policy of the Liberal Party and its relation to other parties on Friday morning, December 5. Professor Ramsay Muir, chairman of the Liberal Candidates' Association, and Mr. G. G. Honeyman, secretary of the association, have sent the following letter to all Liberal candidates:—

> Mr. Lloyd George is very anxious that both he and the other leaders of the party should have an opportunity of hearing a full and frank discussion among the candidates regarding the present position, outlook, and programme of the party. In place of the meeting announced for December 9 it is therefore proposed that a meeting should be held at 4.30 on Thursday, December 4, in the large committee room of the National Liberal Club. This meeting will be private, and all candidates will be given an opportunity of expressing their views with the utmost frankness and candour. Mr. Lloyd George will be present, and all other leaders of the party and members of Parliament will also be invited.
>
> The following morning, at 11 o'clock, after having had an opportunity of consultation with other leaders, Mr. Lloyd George proposes to make an important public pronouncement on the policy of the party and its relation to other parties, at which the Press will be present. This will arise directly out of the discussion with the candidates. We hope you will make a point of being present at both meetings, if you possibly can.

GERMANY AND POLAND

THE ELECTIONS IN SILESIA

BERLIN PRESS OUTBURST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

WARSAW, Nov. 23

Polling was held to-day in the elections for the Senate and the Silesian Diet.

The Senate is always dissolved at the same time as the Seym and elected a week later. Candidates for the 111 seats had to be 40 years of age and voters, of either sex, 30. The Governmental party had a clear majority in the last Senate, which is expected to become larger in the new House.

The former Silesian Diet was elected on May 11, after a long period of suspension, and dissolved on September 26. Owing to the fact that the Governmental party had secured only 10 out of 48 seats, a conflict similar to that which prevailed in the Seym arose between the local executive and the Opposition.

BERLIN, Nov. 23

The German Press gives many reports from the German-Polish border of alleged terrorization of German voters by Polish Legionaries in Polish Silesia during the elections. The German minority organization, the Volksbund, has reported several alleged instances to the Mixed German-Polish Commission, the German representative on which is said to have established the fact that 16 Germans were maltreated and the homes of seven families wrecked at Brzezie (formerly Hohenbirken). M. Calonder, the neutral President of the Commission, has forwarded the complaints to Warsaw, and has gone to Brzezie to investigate.

The Polish version is not yet available here. But the tone of the German Press to-day suggests that it is becoming urgently necessary, in the general interests, that authentic information about the conditions in the minority districts should be issued. Three German newspapers, with a remarkable similarity of idea, to-day speak of the possibility that an exasperated German population on the German side of the frontier might be aggravated into making some adventurous expedition to succour their oppressed kinsmen, with potentially disastrous consequences.

The Roman Catholic *Germania*, which speaks for a party that has long held the balance of power in Germany, says that German-Polish relations, after the recent improvement marked by the liquidation agreement and the trade convention, have deteriorated almost to the point of open conflict. The German will to alter the Eastern frontier, it says, cannot be killed, and it appeals for a spirit of accommodation in Poland. "Does not Warsaw realize that this clear and non-adventurous policy might be thrown into confusion if the S.O.S. call of a dying minority suddenly rang out across the frontier? . . . The danger is great that Poland, because it will renounce nothing, will finally lose everything."

The Socialist *Vorwärts*, which represents the biggest political party, asks if the European Chancelleries have thought "what incalculable complications might arise if elements on the German side of the frontier, inflamed by Nationalist agitation, like the Polish Legionaries on the other side, should send a punitive expedition on their account to the neighbouring frontier villages." The newspaper appeals to the Governments to do their duty towards the German minority.

WARSHIPS' CRUISE TO WEST INDIES

RETURN VISIT TO U.S. NAVY

The Admiralty announce that in the spring cruise starting early in the New Year, a detachment of the Atlantic Fleet, consisting of the Nelson, Rodney, Hawkins, York, Dorsetshire, Norfolk, and Adventure, will sail on January 8 and visit a number of islands in the West Indies, including Jamaica, Barbados, and Trinidad, and Demerara in British Guiana.

At the invitation of the United States Government the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet (Admiral Sir Michael Hodges), in the Fleet flagship Nelson, will pay a visit from January 23 to January 28 to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet at Colon, Panama, in which vicinity the United States Fleet will be carrying out their spring exercises. Colon, being United States territory, this may be regarded as in the nature of a return visit for that paid by the United States battleships Utah, Florida, and Arkansas to Scotland last summer.

The remainder of the Atlantic Fleet will proceed to Gibraltar, exercises being carried out by the whole Fleet immediately on leaving England. On return from the West Indies the Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets will meet as usual, and combined exercises will take place.

THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR

U.S. AND BRITISH SUGGESTION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Conditional on its acceptance by the majority of the Powers, the United States has accepted the suggestion of Great Britain for the abandonment of the custom by which distinguished foreign visitors were expected to lay wreaths on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

It is explained that the object of the British proposal is "to diminish the memories of the world War," and that it will not affect the honours which the people of any country may desire to pay to the tomb of their own Unknown Warrior.—*Reuter.*

PRINCE GEORGE

DEPARTURE FOR NORWAY

Prince George left Liverpool-street Station at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning on his way to Norway, where he will represent the King and Queen and the other members of the Royal Family at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Haakon's accession to the Throne. The Norwegian Minister was present at the station, and also Mr. C. J. FitzR. Wingfield, the British Minister at Oslo, who was leaving by the same train on his return to Norway.

THE HIGHLAND HOPE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, Nov. 23

Those of the passengers of the wrecked liner Highland Hope who desired to return to England, together with part of the officers and crew, left in the Almanzora yesterday.

The British Ambassador has personally thanked the Minister for Foreign Affairs for the help rendered by the authorities, the fishermen of Peniche, and the villagers to the passengers and crew of the Highland Hope. It is stated that eight stowaways from Vigo were discovered on board the liner when she was wrecked.

WEEK-END GALE

QUICK WEATHER CHANGES

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The climax of the wet and stormy weather of last week was reached on Saturday night, when the system of depressions that caused the bad weather was passing away towards the Baltic. Gales blew over most of England, and yielded gusts of nearly 80 miles an hour at Birmingham, and over 70 miles an hour near Chester. About an inch of rain was recorded locally in North Wales and North-west England in the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m. on Saturday, and well over an inch at Colwyn Bay. Cold northerly winds that were spreading across Scotland at this time brought snow to many parts of that country, but especially to the northern districts.

The arrival of a wedge of relatively high barometer yesterday caused the weather to become brilliantly fine over most of England and Scotland. In the extreme west, however, the wind backed to south on the approach of a new depression, and the weather there soon became dull. Mild and wet weather is expected to become general to-day, and the wind will become strong again. Conditions will probably remain unsettled for two or three days.

GALE DAMAGE IN FRANCE

FLOODS IN MANY TOWNS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 23

A violent storm, accompanied by torrential rain, raged over northern, central, and western France yesterday afternoon and last night. Many low-lying stretches of country have been flooded, and in many towns the riverside districts have been rendered uninhabitable.

In Paris the rise of the Seine is once more causing anxiety. The "stand-by" level of 4 metres 11 centimetres over the normal measurement has been passed to-day at the Pont de la Tourelle and the Pont d'Austerlitz. The current meanwhile is strong enough to make navigation dangerous. Two strings of barges got into difficulties near the weir at Ivry, and three were sunk. A girl of 19 was thrown into the water and, though a strong swimmer, was dragged to the bottom and drowned, as was also a man who dived to her rescue.

The Loire, the Sarthe, the Meuse, the Eure, the Aire, the Lys, and the Sambre are all in flood. The lower-lying quarters of Chartres, Nancy, Cherbourg, Beauvais, Alençon, Hazebrouck, and Pont l'Evêque are under water. Both at Rouen and at Rheims the wind was particularly violent. At Rouen a crane on the wharf was blown over and killed a man standing near by, while several people were wounded at Rheims by falling masonry. The towns on the Channel and Atlantic coast fared worse than those inland. The Boulogne fishing fleet, though lying in harbour, was so severely buffeted by the wind that several vessels broke their moorings and were only rescued with difficulty. It is also feared that several boats of the Breton fishing fleets, which have already suffered severe losses this year, have been sunk.

FLOODS IN BELGIUM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22

The persistent rain of the last few days has caused many rivers to overflow. Several factories have been flooded in the neighbourhood of Tubize and Charleroi, and at some places near Mons the fields are under 3ft. of water. The railway line from Mons to Saint-Ghislain is under water, and trains are being diverted. Many streets are flooded at Marchiennes. The level of the Sambre is 7ft. above normal. In parts of the Liége-Verviers road traffic is suspended on account of the overflowing of the Fesdre, and near Dinant the Meuse has burst its banks and flooded streets in the city. Near Termonde an embankment has given way, and a number of villages are under water. The Scheldt has risen at Antwerp, and breaches have been made in the embankments of Sainte-Anne.

THE RHINE RISING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, Nov. 23

In consequence of heavy rainfall and storms and of the quick melting of snow in the Alps and Vosges during the last few days, the Rhine and its tributaries are rising so rapidly that the danger of serious floods has become acute. The flood relief and news service has been opened by the authorities along the Rhine and Main. Rafting on the Rhine and shipping in general on the Mosel and Main have been prohibited.

MANY INJURED IN VIENNA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Nov. 23

One man is reported to have been killed and many persons have been injured as a result of the severe storm which swept over Vienna this morning. When the storm had passed the streets throughout the city were littered to a depth of several inches with glass, mortar, and roofing material, and many trees were uprooted in the parks. The fire brigade was in constant demand to ward off danger from buildings rendered unsafe.

YACHT AGROUND OFF HARWICH

The high wind on Saturday night was accompanied by rough seas, and many ships were in distress. In many parts of the country trees were blown down and tiles lifted from roofs.

The schooner yacht Auriga, owned by Commander Hampden, of Maidenhead, while on a private pleasure trip from Burnham to Heybridge, on the Blackwater, grounded on the Shipwash Shoal, near the Sunk Lightship, east of Harwich, during the gale on Saturday night. The crew burnt blankets, coats, hats, and old sails, soaked in petrol, to attract attention, and the skipper (Mr. G. T. Lee) was burned by the explosion of a petrol can. The Walton-on-Naze lifeboat went to the assistance of the vessel and rescued all on board (seven men and two women), who were landed at Walton yesterday morning. A tug was standing by the disabled yacht last night.

In the east of Scotland the gale was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow on Saturday. About 8in. of snow fell at Ballater, and snow ploughs were used to clear the streets. The snowfall at Invergordon, Ross, and Cromarty was the heaviest for many years.

SIR MAURICE GWYER, K.C.

The King, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, has approved the name of Sir Maurice Linford Gwyer, K.C.B., for appointment to the rank of King's Counsel.

Sir Maurice Gwyer has been Procurator-General and Solicitor to the Treasury since 1926. He was legal adviser to the Insurance Commissioners from 1912-16, to the Controller of Shipping, 1916-19, and to the Ministry of Health, 1919-26.

NEW AEROPLANES

R.A.F. RE-EQUIPMENT PLAN

OVER TWO HUNDRED MACHINES

(From Our Aeronautical Correspondent)

A big scheme for the re-equipment of the home squadrons of the R.A.F. with fast new aeroplanes, both day bombers and fighters, has been approved, and will be carried out during the next 15 months. The selection of the Hawker Fury and Hart for service with the Fleet Air Arm, announced in *The Times* on Friday, has completed the project, and although the full orders have not yet been placed, the general lines of the scheme have been decided. It is likely that before the end of next year six squadrons will be flying Furies and another four will be supplied with Harts, while fairly large numbers of their sea versions will have been supplied to the Fleet Air Arm. The total number of aircraft likely to be ordered under this scheme is about 250.

The Fury, which is the most remarkable of these new aircraft, has not yet been put into service. It is the intercepter fighter, specially designed to meet high bombing attacks which may develop suddenly and leave little time to the defenders. The advance made during the last two years in the fast day bomber has rendered the older fighters ineffective. This year's Air Exercises produced the anomalous situation in which bombers were faster than most of the fighters opposed to them, and the defending commander was driven to using his fighters for raiding purposes, in the hope of destroying enemy aircraft on the ground. The previous Air Exercises over London had proved its liability to damage from high bombing raids, and since then the bomber has gained additional advantages.

This year the Hart has been seen at work. At a height of 15,000ft. it has a top speed of 163 miles an hour, barely 10 miles less than that of the best fighter, the Bristol Bulldog, that could be sent into the air to meet it. Such performance emphasizes the danger to which London would be exposed in war. The fast bomber might not be found until it crossed the coast, and would be over London 20 minutes later. The adoption of the Fury by the Air Ministry is the answer, and, judging by performance, a fairly effective answer to that possible threat. Its top speed at 15,000ft. is well over 200 miles an hour, and it has climbed to that altitude in less than eight minutes. That means that, if a squadron were warned when raiders crossed the coastline, it could get up to the likely height and intercept them at least 20 miles outside London. Its speed and powers of manoeuvre should then enable it to bring down or head off the assailants.

PRESENT EQUIPMENT

The Air Defence of Great Britain is mainly equipped at present with Siddeley Siskins, a type which has done excellent service during the past five or six years, but is badly outpaced by the new day bombers. The next best is the Bristol Bulldog, which has been supplied to three squadrons, and is admirably fitted to deal with anything but the latest type of day bomber. One fighter squadron has Gloster Gamecocks, probably the most manoeuvrable of the fighters, but lacking speed. Nine squadrons are still flying Siskins, and it is among these that replacements are to be made. In the day bomber class re-equipment has already begun. One squadron of Harts has been at work for several months. Of the others, three have Fairey III. F machines, one has Foxes, and two have Horsley torpedo bombers. The remaining bomber squadrons are all flying heavier craft.

The Fleet Air Arm in home waters has nothing faster than the Fairey Flycatcher, which has a speed of about 126 miles an hour. H.M. Aircraft-Carrier Courageous has Flycatchers, Fairey III. F, Blackburns, and Darts, and the three cruisers which are equipped with aircraft have the Fairey III. F, or the older III. D. Flying-boats, which would be most likely to attack the Fleet, have not yet developed very high speeds, and the existing aircraft equipment could no doubt deal with them; but the Fleet has also to be prepared to meet attacks by fast aircraft from aircraft-carriers or from land stations. The Fury and the Hart are to replace some of the slower types, and their choice for service with the Fleet is proof of the advance made in the technique of deck landings. The increase in speed among the Fleet fighters will be much greater than in the land fighters.

All these new aircraft are fitted with Rolls-Royce F engines, which develop 550 h.p. each. A variant of the Hart type may possibly be produced with an Armstrong Siddeley Panther engine. It is understood, also, that its adoption as a two-seater fighter for the equipment of Army Cooperation squadrons is under consideration.

The decisions already made will mean that the Air Defence of Great Britain will be equipped in part with fighters capable of dealing with any attack which might develop and that its bombers and reconnaissance machines will be at least equal in performance to those of any other nation.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Golders Green	DIE FLEDERMAUS	8

THEATRES

Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	8.40
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.30
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	8.40
Little	THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR	8.30
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.20
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Royalty	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
Wyndham's	THE MOUTHPIECE	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Wigmore Hall	MISS ANTONIA BUTLER 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	THE SEA WOLF	1 to 11
Capitol	DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART.	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST	1 to 11
Empire	THOSE THREE FRENCH GIRLS	12 to 12
Kensington	BALACLAVA	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	MOBY DICK	2 to 11
New Gallery	A WARM C

THE TIMES

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate to fresh southerly or south-easterly winds, strong perhaps at times later; cloudy, some rain; mild.

Further Outlook.—Rain in most districts. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

A big scheme for the re-equipment of the home squadrons of the R.A.F. with fast new aeroplanes, both day bombers and fighters, has been approved, and will be carried out during the next 15 months. The total number of aircraft likely to be ordered under this scheme is about 250. (p. 12)

Sir Arthur Eddington gave yesterday a broadcast address on "Science and Religion." (p. 9)

The L.C.C., at its meeting to-morrow, will be recommended by its Parliamentary Committee to oppose an application by the Fulham Borough Council for leave to extend the electricity generating station in Townmead-road, Fulham. (p. 9)

It is expected that the new Coal Mines National Industrial Board will hold its first meeting in London to-morrow. (p. 9)

Replies to the demands of the railway companies for wage reductions and revision of working conditions were made in speeches by Mr. Gore and Mr. Cramp, of the N.U.R., and Mr. Bromley, of the Engine Drivers' Union. (p. 14)

An anonymous benefactor has given £100,000 to provide pensions for District Nurses. (p. 9)

The eighth annual report of the Hospital Saving Association shows an increase of 1,275 groups and of 158,431 contributors. (p. 15)

An agricultural correspondent discusses the suggestion that family farms would promote the revival of agriculture. (p. 18)

A number of degrees were conferred at Oxford on Saturday. (p. 14)

POLITICS

Efforts to compose the quarrel between the executive of the national Labour Party and the I.L.P. in East Renfrew over the candidature of Mr. Irwin in the by-election have not yet succeeded. Mr. Baldwin has sent a message to Lord Clydesdale, the Unionist candidate, defining the issues in the contest. (p. 19)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Indian Round-Table Conference enters to-day upon its second stage, during which it will be occupied with the constructive application of the ideas put forward during last week's general discussion. (p. 12)

Our Special Correspondent in Delhi states that the speeches of the Indian Princes and the British India delegates to the Round-Table Conference have made a deep impression in India, and have had a steadying influence on all opinion except that of the extremists. (p. 12)

The Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party has issued an appeal to the population to abandon discords and "rally to defend their country." (p. 12)

Polling was held yesterday in the elections for the Polish Senate and the Silesian Diet. German reports allege that German voters in Silesia have been terrorized by Polish Legionaries during the election. (p. 12)

The United States Treasury is considering a form of regulation by which Russian exports may be prevented from entering the United States. (p. 12)

SPORT

The flat racing season was concluded at Manchester on Saturday, when Lord Glanely's Glorious Devon, ridden by G. Richards, won the Manchester November Handicap. (p. 4)

The teams to play in the first English Rugby football trial match were announced yesterday. (p. 5)

The Harlequins beat Blackheath in a Rugby football match at Twickenham on Saturday by 16 points to three; the London Scottish and Oxford University played a drawn match at Richmond, each side scoring six points; Cambridge University beat the United Services at Cambridge by 26 points to none. (p. 5)

Cambridge University beat the Royal Worlington and Newmarket Golf Club in a match by Foursomes at Mildenhall on Saturday; Oxford University were beaten by Worplesdon at Worplesdon. (p. 7)

Arsenal kept their lead in the First Division of the Football League on Saturday by beating Middlesbrough by five goals to three at Highbury; England beat Wales at Wrexham by four goals to none; Cambridge University beat the Corinthians at the Crystal Palace. (p. 6)

Richmond beat Oxford University in a hockey match in the Old Deer Park on Saturday by two goals to one; the Australian Women's tour concluded on Saturday, when they were beaten by England at Merton Park by eight goals to none. (p. 7)

Four games have been played in the International Billiard Tournament; Davis beat Newman at Thurston's, and Lindrum beat McConachy at Southampton. (p. 6)

England beat Scotland in the fencing match for the King Edward VII. Trophy on Saturday by 16 defeats to 33. (p. 7)

C. P. Hamilton beat G. O. Jameson in the final tie of the Army Squash Rackets Championship in the court of the Army and Navy Club on Saturday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Yields on Treasury Bonds; Chinese Customs Bonds; The Plethora of Credit; Gold Fields Report; Dennis Brothers' Profits; American Rubber Statistics; and Insurance Cooperation in America. (p. 21)

In Lombard-street on Saturday money was in plentiful supply at 2 to 1½ per cent. The fine rate for three months bills was 2 5-32 per cent. The Bank of England announced the sale of £192,000 of gold. (p. 21)

AUSTRALIAN TROUBLES

An uneasy truce has been established between the two sections of the Labour Party in Australia. MR. LYONS is still Acting Treasurer in MR. SCULLIN'S absence and—with every confidence of success—is appealing to the public for the £28,000,000 conversion loan needed to redeem the internal obligations which fall due in three weeks' time. The loan, which was approved by the Federal Loan Council and was arranged with the support of the majority of the Cabinet, is being carried through in flat defiance of the orders of the party meeting which had voted in favour of postponing payment for twelve months. To that extent—and it is a very considerable extent—the advantage lies with the section of the party which, with MR. SCULLIN, the Prime Minister, MR. FENTON, the Acting Prime Minister, and all but two or three of their colleagues, is determined that, at any cost, Australia shall not default but shall pay her debts promptly and in full as they fall due. On the other hand, the resolution in favour of suspending payment has not been rescinded, and MR. ANSTEY, the Minister who moved it, and MR. BEASLEY, who supported him, still remain members of the Cabinet. When the terms of the resolution became known public opinion was unanimous in condemning it and in applauding MR. LYONS'S flat refusal to obey it. There could be no question of "disciplining" him or of preventing the Government from proceeding with its conversion programme, and the extremists had to allow the resolution to remain a dead letter. At the party meeting following the decision of the Loan Council it was resolved that the Labour Party "strongly deprecates "and emphatically denies any suggestion or "association with the repudiation of any "financial obligations and will endeavour to "discharge all lawful commitments," and that "any attempt to construe Labour's financial "proposals to the contrary is false and is "designed wilfully to mislead the public and to "prejudice the Australian Labour movement "in its lawful efforts to control the financial and "economic conditions of Australia in the best "interests of the people of the Commonwealth."

In view of the plain terms of the previous resolution it was impossible to take this string of high-sounding words at its face value, and, indeed, difficult to give it any definite meaning at all. It did, however, supply a formula which the two sections of the party could interpret, each in its own way, and for which both could vote. It was carried unanimously, and the result was generally taken to mean that hostilities were suspended pending MR. SCULLIN'S return. In the meantime it is clearly the intention of the majority to try to keep Parliament sitting so that the Federal Caucus—the organization of the Federal members of Parliament belonging to the party—may be on hand to welcome the PRIME MINISTER when he gets back to Australia and endeavour either to force him to change his policy or to turn him out. In the meantime the Government is carrying on. It has got through the debate on the financial statement, defeating Opposition motions by comfortable majorities. But it is not from the Opposition that the real danger threatens. The extremists are finding it increasingly difficult to control themselves, and the truce between them and the moderates is only partially observed. Part of their stock in trade consists in personal abuse of SIR OTTO NIEMEYER and grotesque misrepresentations of the origin and objects of his visit to Australia. MR. FENTON recently endeavoured to put a stop to these attacks by a plain statement of the facts, making it clear that SIR OTTO NIEMEYER had come to Australia on the invitation of the Commonwealth Government; that it was by invitation that he had attended the meetings of the Loan Council and the Premiers' Conference; and that his statement of the financial position, which Labour extremists have so unsparingly denounced, was published with the unanimous consent of the Conference. Facts, however, cease to be stubborn things when they stand in the way of extremist propaganda; and the setting out of the facts by MR. FENTON has apparently been without effect. Only on Friday in the House of Representatives MR. LYONS had to rebuke a member of his party for "offensive and insulting language about Sir Otto Niemeyer, who has "done his job fearlessly." The provocations of the extremists are being vigorously met by the moderates. MR. HOGAN, the Labour Premier of Victoria, has sharply rebuked the attempts to "stab Mr. Scullin in the back" and has called upon "sensible supporters of Labour" to take a stand against opinions which, if put into effect, would, he said, make Australia a nation of "bilkers and welshers." With relations so strained there can be no confidence that there will not be a break between the two sections of the party even before MR. SCULLIN'S return, especially if the Session is prolonged much further. The success of the conversion loan, which now seems assured, may, however, strengthen the Government against the extremists.

Perhaps the most pressing anxiety of the Government is the financing of the wheat crop, which this year is expected to be very large. With prices normal the abundant harvest would materially help to tide the country over its present difficulties. But with prices at their present level many of the farmers are threatened with ruin. At a conference of Australian wheat growers, millers, and merchants, held at Canberra, an appeal was made to the Government either to fix the price of wheat for Australian consumption at 5s. a bushel or to impose a sales tax of £7 a ton on all flour sold to Australian consumers, the proceeds to be divided *pro rata* among the growers. Either method would impose a heavy additional burden on the taxpayer when what he most needs is relief. But the Government has promised to consider both methods, and there is a general agreement that something—no one is very clear what—will have to be done to help the farmers. It is generally accepted that the delegates to the conference were not exaggerating when they declared that the growers were unable any longer to bear the burden of low world prices and high Australian costs. As Australia can do nothing to raise world prices it would seem to follow that the only policy is to reduce the cost of production. But the remedies suggested which seem to find most favour all involve more or less inflation and can only put up costs. Even MR. WICKENS, the very able Commonwealth statistician, in a report to the Cabinet, while pointing out the dangers of inflation, expressed the opinion that there should be a certain measure "of what "might be called inflation," its extension being regulated by the banks or by the Commonwealth Bank. "A reduction in interest rates," he added, "would be rightly termed repudiation. "What is needed is a regulation by which prices "would reasonably accord with the position when the loans were raised." But—desirable as that might be—it is hard to conceive of any regulation by which Australia could raise or even steady the world prices of primary products, the fall in which has had such disastrous effects on the Commonwealth. The only alternative that remains is to endeavour to reduce the cost of production, and, unfortunately, it is precisely any reduction in the cost of production, involving, as they think it must, a lowering of the Australian standard of living, which the extremists are determined to prevent.

Forty Years of London

In another column we welcome the appearance of the first and preliminary volume of the New Survey of London Life and Labour, which when completed will do for the present age what was done for a generation past by the studies of CHARLES BOOTH, of which it will be a revised and contemporary version. It is the work of a staff of investigators under SIR HUBERT LLEWELLYN SMITH at the London School of Economics, and the volume published to-day is introductory, its purpose being not to forestall the sequel, but to give a retrospect of the developments of forty years as they can be ascertained from statistics, and so to prepare a setting for the ultimate comparison. An interval of forty years, says SIR H. LLEWELLYN SMITH, is a "dangerously long one," but circumstances have prevented an earlier start, and it is quite possible that the period of waiting will have proved to be not without its advantages. A new Survey on BOOTH'S lines could hardly have been undertaken in the years immediately after the War with as much profit as it can be now when London is settling down after that enormous dislocation and time has mitigated some of the more glaring abnormalities caused by it. Nevertheless, the effects of the War are permanent; they cut decisively across the stream of normal evolution, and, as SIR H. LLEWELLYN SMITH observes, there can be no reversion to conditions before the War. It is a London, therefore, that has passed through a catastrophe and has definitely entered upon a new epoch, which the Survey will describe; and in this respect it is not unsuitable for comparison with BOOTH'S London, which, when the social history of the eighties is called to mind, may also be said to have entered upon a new epoch when he was engaged on the earlier of his many volumes. BOOTH, it will be remembered, took seventeen years over his inquiry, but the New Survey will be of a narrower scope in that it will omit the religious influences to which he paid attention. In other respects, so far as circumstances permit, it will observe the same principles, but its London will be nearly half as large again in area as his.

Much of the force of BOOTH'S work lay in the extremely human manner in which the results of his investigations were presented; it is this quality which keeps his book fresh to-day as a picture of the past and makes its renewal so desirable. Readers, therefore, who may expect the Booth manner to be repeated in this present introductory volume must not be disappointed. They must remember that the authors—as competent a body for the purpose as could be assembled—are working solely with statistics and with averages, though within these limitations they review London from such a variety of aspects that one set of statistics interlocks with others, and the whole presents a broad impression which can hardly be very far out. Indeed, the earnings, the expenditure, the housing, travel, health, and leisure of the average Londoner admit, when thus computed, of inferences which cannot be said to be discouraging. But with averages there is always the difficulty about the departures from them. How far do the extremities in either direction extend, and, particularly for CHARLES BOOTH'S successors, how far do the extremities below the average go? BOOTH was concerned to show "the numerical relation which poverty, misery, "and depravity bear to regular earnings "and comparative comfort"; he recognized different classes of poverty and comfort, and of the two poorest classes his language was that of despair. Present statistics, happily, point to an improvement. There is a "strong presumption" that the proportion of Londoners "living below the standard of family life, or "mentally or morally subnormal, or economically incapable of self-support" has diminished rather than grown since his time. There are also other encouraging presumptions in this volume, but the authors are habitually cautious, as men dealing with generalities are bound to be. Their method, in fact, helps to prepare the ground for the Survey in a way not intended by them; for one of its effects is to illustrate the insufficiency of statistics as such when their subject matter is variegated humanity, and so to supply as cogent a reason as any for such a street-to-street inspection of real life as BOOTH'S work afforded. That, however, will follow in the next volumes, two of which will be of maps showing every street in the area coloured according to its degree of poverty or well-being. We shall then know London as at present it cannot be known.

The Salvation Army

After a short adjournment over the week-end the conference of the Commissioners of the Salvation Army resumes to-day for the final session. A series of bulletins has kept those outside the conference-room apprised of the resolutions which have been taken; and broadly speaking the business done is of a nature which was to be expected. There has, however, been one exception. One announcement, which cannot have been according to plan, for it was called forth by comments in certain newspapers, happened to contain a reference to proceedings on which the bulletin of the day had kept silence. It was to the effect that "a substantial "minority" at the conference had been in favour of "more extensive modifications" to the constitution than the voting allowed. General as the words are, they point unmistakably to a refusal to proceed as far towards reform as a large body of responsible opinion in the Army had hoped. There should, however, really be nothing to prevent the conference from retrieving a weak or indecisive step before it breaks up. That in spite of the changes which have been adopted, the Army should still remain so much under the control of one man, when one-man control has come so sharply under criticism during the last two years, would be an irresolute conclusion to a conference on which many hopes have centred.

Dark Days

As the year wears to its close there comes sooner or later a morning when, for the first time in yet another winter, getting up has to be done by artificial light. The occasion is very much under the influence of one or other, or possibly both, of the theories of relativity. It comes to different people on different days. To the man who makes a habit of not getting up till lunch-time it may indeed never come at all, unless a thick fog confounds late risers and early risers in a common gloom. But it has come already to the great and good man who gets up at 7 a.m., or possibly even earlier, either because he is ultra-conscientious about his exercises or because his family will not let him lie later, or from some other compelling cause. For many weeks to come he will have to pray gas or electricity in aid of his toilet, except on the occasional clearer morning which, for the next brief week or so, may make a spasmodic effort to show him the brighter side of things. Getting up is a bad enough business at any time, but it is peculiarly depressing when it can no longer be done by daylight. That seems to most of us as much against the course of nature as going properly to bed while it is yet day, or putting on dress clothes, Continental fashion, for a morning ceremony. There is even reason to believe that the morning darkness can set its mark upon more than the mind of man, and that its influence can extend to material things, heightening the normal perversity of collars, ties, and shoelaces, and turning the edge of the finest steel.

Mental science no doubt has all these thoughts and feelings tabbed and docketed as relics of a primitive dread of darkness. And there may well be something in it. Dislike of the dark certainly seems to be instinctive in most children, without having been implanted by the wicked nursemaid of tradition who uses bogies to cow or coerce her charges. Even those who have never met that monstrous guardian in the flesh have childish memories of furtive scurryings past open doors on unlit landings, and of the well-intentioned, but quite unconvincing, assurances of our elders that we should meet no one in the dark worse than ourselves. Few perhaps can honestly say that even as grown-ups they are quite free from a vague uneasiness in total darkness. This instinctive recoil is hardly fair treatment of the dark. We should be badly off without it. A twenty-four hour day would by no means double our time for work and play. The total span of life would be cut down immeasurably, and our strength would become labour and sorrow at an ever-accelerating speed. It should be praise, rather than blame, to speak of the night in which no man can work. Darkness is the friend and not the foe, the indispensable opportunity for renewal and repair rather than a subtraction from our sum of life. The point of the parable cannot be missed by the veriest novice among moralists. The unbroken glare of prosperity is a hard trial for any man. Of it are born all too easily satisfaction with oneself and imperviousness to the needs and sorrows of other men. Pity, tolerance, and thought for others lift their modest heads much more readily in the shadows of men's lives. It is surely a higher fate to be even a poor player in the game which goes mysteriously forward upon "this chequer-board "of nights and days" than to be an ephemerid dancing out its little life in the blaze of a single sun.

LORD CURZON AS VICEROY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Midleton has in a recent speech at Guildford attempted to throw a new light upon the so-called Curzon-Kitchener controversy. I cannot but think that it is a little unfortunate to return to this subject now after 25 years have elapsed, when Lord Curzon is no longer alive to defend himself. It must never be forgotten that he himself preserved unbroken silence for 20 years, and it may be best to allow the dead embers to die; but may I be allowed to express an opinion that it is more than probable that the world will prefer to accept the unbiased description of those stirring events as given by Lord Ronaldshay in his monumental life of my brother, after having had full access to all the facts? After all, the Government of the day did allow Lord Curzon to undertake a second term of office as Viceroy, well knowing his views upon foreign policy. He was sent out to India twice as the expert on Eastern questions, yet as the "Man on the Spot" his advice was disregarded, and he was driven to resign. His heart was broken and he was never the same man again. No doubt he suffered from the defects of his great qualities, but I am surely not quite alone in my conviction that history will prove him to have been a giant in his generation as well as, what is universally conceded, a most devoted public servant.

Yours obediently,
FRANCIS N. CURZON.

41, Eaton-place, S.W.1, Nov. 22.

THE CAT AND THE SQUIRREL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In July of this year a brown squirrel came to my garden in Wimbledon, presumably to investigate the prospective harvest on an evergreen oak. It was observed in due course by a young blue Persian cat, which, on my interpretation of the facts related below, succeeded in hypnotizing it. When first noticed the cat had taken up a position at the base of the tree and was concentrating its gaze on the squirrel some 10ft. up the trunk. The squirrel in great agitation began to descend in a series of advances and short, irresolute retreats as if drawn irresistibly towards the cat. Neither animal took the least notice of half a dozen noisy people in close proximity to the tree. When the squirrel was quite close to the ground I picked up the cat, which even then did not withdraw its gaze from the squirrel, and carried it indoors. The squirrel waited a little, ran away, and was seen no more.

Quite recently a grey squirrel took up its residence in the same tree. It is apparently made of sterner stuff than the brown one, or, at any rate, is more intent on its business. It spends laborious days collecting acorns and burying them in the cultivated ground round the tree. Occasionally the cat arrives, surveys the scene, and drifts away. The squirrel is not greatly concerned with these visits, except in one respect. It has no faith in feline honesty, and its first act, when the coast is clear, is to come down and inspect its hoarded acorns.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. L. ROBINSON.

Forestry Commission.

BRITISH DYES

THE WITHDRAWAL OF PROTECTION

A USER'S APPREHENSIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The decision of the Government to discontinue the Dyestuffs Act will be received with consternation by dyemakers this morning and will equally be received with much surprise and regret by many of the most important users of dyes. It is as one of the latter that I am asking some of your space to voice my regret. I own some dozen textile and dyeing factories, all dependent on the use of the best dyes procurable, and I believe I have more capital invested in plant for the processes of dyeing than any individual in this country. Anything that could operate adversely against a user of dyes, therefore, affects me most seriously. I am one of those who, according to Mr. Graham, should benefit materially from the lapsing of the Act.

In spite of this I want to state in the plainest terms I can that I view the withdrawal of the Act at this time with the most serious apprehension. It is quite true that in 1920 10 years was considered a fair period to allow for the rebirth and growth of the dyemaking industry in this country, and it has made most substantial and commendable progress in that time. But the problem is proving to be a much more complex one than could be anticipated, and special circumstances have taken much virtue out of the period of 10 years. Two years of those 10 were lost by the inrush of dyestuffs from abroad following the Sankey judgment, which resulted in imports to the value of some £7,000,000, thus depriving the dyemaking industry of two years' production. Since 1922 the textile trade has been in such a depressed condition that there has been nothing like the normal demand for dyes. Dyemakers have in consequence not reaped the normal advantage that would otherwise have accrued, and their plants have not been kept at anything like full capacity. Even under the ordinary patent laws such conditions would have given just grounds for asking an extension of the protective period, and it seems to me that in this very special industry, where many millions have been spent in plant and hundreds of young chemists have planned their life's work on the assumption of a continued dyes industry, it would be nothing short of a tragedy to open the ports at this stage to indiscriminate competition.

As a user I say without hesitation that the conditions of the Act offer no obstacles whatever to the development of dyeing and textiles in this country. We get all colours now made here at practically world prices and to any dyestuffs not made we have free access, for stock of them is kept in this country by agents of the foreign makers.

What the dyemakers here need is to be assured, as they are under the Act, of the entire home trade in the colours they make and can supply at competitive prices. This is an essential element as affording a basis for their trade and as justification for expenditure on further research. To destroy this feature provided by the Act will immediately lead to indiscriminate dumping in the most advanced colours, and the possibility of progress in this industry and research so vital to the general trade of the country will be given a most disastrous blow.

I am over 60 years of age and have never yet given a vote other than for free trade, yet I know that this particular phase of development is so very vital at the present juncture that I plead for reconsideration of the decision. It is one of those questions that should be entirely outside politics or party and should be considered in a purely scientific way and with all the factors in full review.

I am, &c.,
JAMES MORTON.

Chairman, Morton Sundour Fabrics, Limited, Standfast Dyers and Printers, Limited, Scottish Dyers and Printers, Limited.

Craigiehall, Cramond Bridge, West Lothian, Scotland, Nov. 20.

A SUBSIDY FOR OPERA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I once again crave space for some further observations regarding the Covent Garden opera scheme, about which I venture to hope my letter in your columns of Tuesday, the 18th, has done something to clear up the very vague official statement which you published on the previous Saturday.

Though still in bed in deplorable health, I rubbed my eyes in amazement to read a debate in the House of Commons in your issue of Friday, the 21st. Seemingly wonders will never cease. The great financial purist, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposes to allocate a grant of £17,500 out of the Treasury for five years to help opera. *O tempora, O mores!* Talk of Satan rebuking sin! I suppose there were Satans about, probably in mufti, but sin metaphorically was naked and unashamed, and sin won. Ah! those musical parties at Downing-street, what fruit they have borne!

Let us look at this £17,500 for five years a little closer. I gather it will come under Parliamentary review each year, and can be knocked out even though it be a Treasury grant. But suppose it survives for five years. My long experience of the tremendous expense of running opera tells me that though it is a help it is a fleabite in the great outpouring of money necessary to keep Covent Garden opera going. I see that the sum named will be taken in the first instance from the coffers of the B.B.C. and afterwards reimbursed to them by the Treasury. Why? The B.B.C. is a musical corporation, living by music, making a huge income out of the public by it. Cannot it bear this payment on its own shoulders? It is public money contributed by countless thousands all over the country who love music. The B.B.C. ought to be responsible for this sum, and for much more besides, and the Treasury need not be brought in. Then we should have music at the source supporting music, which surely would be the right course.

Another thing, I cannot see a word about Sir Thomas Beecham's Imperial Opera League, except that the members are being whipped up for their outstanding promises to subscribe. Will any part of the £17,500 be allocated to them? I will leave it there, for Sir Thomas is well able to look after himself and his League. But I must say I agree with Mr. Klein's letter in your issue of Thursday, the 20th, that there will, under the scheme, be three opera companies operating in the provinces. The Carl Rosa Opera Company is very much alive, and gives very good performances. Will not this be a plethora of provincial opera? And I have not yet heard that apart from the Carl Rosa there is much profit in provincial opera.

One more observation which seems to me vital. I asked in my letter to you of the 18th whether it was proposed to acquire the freehold of Covent Garden Opera House, and I expressed the hope that, if so, the B.B.C. would be the purchasers. I then ventured to foreshadow a great future for opera in this country. I learn now that the freehold of Covent Garden Opera House will not be acquired, at any rate at once. This is very disappointing. With an untrammelled freehold, as I remarked in my last letter, Covent Garden Opera House would have been founded on a rock. The foundations will now, I fear, be of a different material, at any rate for a time.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WITTENHAM.

14, Avenue-road, N.W.8, Nov. 22.

LONDON LIFE AND LABOUR

A NEW SURVEY

FORTY YEARS OF CHANGE

More than 40 years have passed since the publication of the first volume of Charles Booth's classic "Survey of London Life and Labour" which the author completed with a seventeenth volume in 1903. By this time the epoch-making work, though it retains to the full its historical value, has become out of date as a source of information for present-day conditions. Booth himself, however, looked forward to its being repeated on a comparative basis; and to-day, after a "dangerously long" interval, there is published the introductory volume to the New Survey, which is under preparation at the London School of Economics under the direction and editorship of Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith. ["The New Survey of London Life and Labour." Vol. I. Forty Years of Change. P. S. King and Son. 17s. 6d. net.]

It may be desirable to give the headings of the chapters in the present volume with the writers' names at once. They are as follows:—Introduction, Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith; Area and Population, Professor A. L. Bowley; Cost of Living, Sir H. Llewellyn Smith assisted by L. C. Marsh; Wages, Hours of Labour, and Earnings, the same; House Rents and Overcrowding, the same; Travel and Mobility, G. Ponsonby and S. K. Ruck; Health, Sir William Hamer; Education, Sir H. Llewellyn Smith assisted by M. I. Michaels; Public Amenities and Means of Recreation, Sir H. Llewellyn Smith assisted by P. G. Nash; London Occupations and Industries, Professor Bowley; Unemployment and its Treatment, Sir W. Beveridge, assisted by L. C. Marsh; Poor Law Relief, Sir Allan Powell and E. C. Blight; Crime in Greater London, Sir Edward Troup. Opposite the title-page is a handsome photograph of Charles Booth, who, it is rather surprising to be told, is now apt to be confused with his illustrious contemporary of the Salvation Army.

A PRELIMINARY SETTING

The purpose of the present volume should not be misunderstood. It forms a preliminary introduction to the survey proper, which is to follow in the subsequent volumes; its object is to prepare the ground and to provide a setting for what is to come. Its scope is clearly indicated by Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, whose introductory chapter explains the methods which have been pursued, while it also provides a most convenient and highly interesting summary of the other chapters. The object of this volume, he says, is to establish as many links as possible between the present and past; each separate chain of figures (based on published statistics, those of the last Census being already nine years old) may be, when taken by themselves, subject to serious qualifications and criticisms; but together they "afford a strong presumption as to the general trend of average conditions of life and labour in London since Charles Booth undertook his inquiry." To explore a period of 40 years, moreover, was a task which Booth never attempted; but "to us, who look to the New Survey primarily as a means of comparisons, the ascertainment of the general flow of tendencies is at least as important as the examination of a cross-section of the stream." Though the method is strictly statistical, it may be perceived at once from the nature of the subjects investigated and from their interconnexions that these preliminary studies are bound to invite certain more or less definite conclusions, which in fact will be found alike in Sir H. Llewellyn Smith's first chapter and in the others.

Before we begin to speculate on the direction in which we are moving, whether poverty is increasing or diminishing, whether the conditions of life and labour in London are becoming better or worse, there are certain things about the development of London in the last 40 years which, however vaguely apprehended, may be said to be common knowledge. These are in particular the growth of outer London; the revolution in transport; and the firm hold which education has now obtained over the entire population. By themselves they may not tell us much, but it is obvious that the numbers and density of the population have their direct bearing on housing, that housing has its bearing on livelihood, and intimately affects health and also the fruits of education; that education in its turn bears closely on health, recreation, the use of leisure, and the prevalence or nature of crime; that crime itself may depend to some extent on mobility; that mobility affects opportunities for work and the cost of it affects the workman's budget, while the nature of his budget affects the workman at every point. One by one, indeed, all the several aspects of London reviewed in this volume link up together, and each contributes its share towards providing an answer to the main question.

GROWTH OF LONDON

So greatly has outer London grown that the county, which was Booth's area, no longer serves for comparison; for the purpose of the New Survey, therefore, an area nearly half the size again has been added to it by the taking in of nine outside boroughs, an arbitrary boundary still, as it is pointed out, but representing a minimum fringe and containing a population of over 5,600,000, of whom about three-quarters dwell within and one quarter without the county limits. The most notable fact about the population of this area is that its distribution is steadily tending to become uniform; the outer boroughs, and also boroughs still farther out, which do not come under the survey, though the present volume can glance at them, are filling up, and the notoriously crowded boroughs in the centre are gradually losing their density. Among the consequences of this shifting and growth of the population is the fact that the successors of many of Booth's Londoners work in Booth's London, but do not dwell in it; while the percentage of the London-born is steadily gaining on that born elsewhere. More serious, however, is the overcrowding which has come about in areas sparsely populated 40 years ago. This is brought out in the chapter on the subject, which is in effect a warning against undue optimism everywhere. In the outer ring, where the process of urbanization has been spreading apace, the proportion of overcrowding, though still much lower than in the central area, appears actually to have increased. The statistics, however, for this chapter generally are mainly not later than 1921, since when there has been much building; but it is shown that the arrest of building activity is of an older date than is often popularly believed; while acutely aggravated by the War—which cuts across so many natural streams of development during the period under review—it began to set in in the early years of the century and before Mr. Lloyd George's famous Budget.

At this point, since any summary of a volume so rich in contents cannot but be cursory, it may be appropriate to record the broad conclusion which has been arrived at concerning house rents. Here again the War cuts in. In the years immediately before it there seems to have been no appreciable movement of working-class rents; but in the mass the increase from 1890 to 1928 has been about two-thirds for houses of annual pre-War value not exceeding £30 or £50, irrespective, that is, of changes in the quality of these houses. It is noted that for the decontrolled dwellings (a proportion reckoned in 1929 to be about 7 per cent.) the average rise of rents has been about double that of the controlled dwellings since 1914.

Having learned in Chapter III. also that money rentals (including rates) have risen by 71

per cent. in the mean of 1925 and 1928 over those of 1890, we may now turn to the cost of other principal items of expenditure as they are set forth in that chapter. The prime necessaries were at their dearest in the years for which figures are given, in 1920-22, but they have fallen since. Comparison, however, of 1889-91 with 1926-28 shows that food prices have risen by 74 per cent. and fuel and light by 95 per cent. ; while clothing—the calculation for which is highly complicated—is from 2½ to 2¾ times as dear. For the "four principal items of necessary expenditure" the rise has been from 100 in 1889-91 to between 182 and 185 in 1926-28, or, allowing for a margin of error, the mean rise is put at 83.5. Of these items bread has gone up the least, the rise being one-half. Meanwhile, other important articles have also grown dearer. Beer has gone up from 133 to 200 per cent., and is also weaker ; if 2s. a week is spent on it, 7d. goes in taxation. Tobacco costs 137 per cent. more, and, in strong contrast with the case of beer, much more of it is smoked ; over 8d. in each shilling spent on it represents taxation. Transport is much more favourable : not only is it quicker and pleasanter, but its extraordinary increase in facilities has helped to even out the distribution of the population and brought open spaces and recreation within reach of all, while its cost for a given distance has not greatly changed since Booth's day, though the working man as a class has daily to travel farther. His newspapers also cost him more, and so do some of his amusements, though the cinema theatre is cheap enough. If he is a trade unionist his union probably asks him to contribute about double what his predecessor 40 years ago paid. On the other hand, he has "important additions" to the standard of his comfort, which much alleviate the effects of old age, infirmity, and bad times, in social services unknown to Booth's Londoner—in particular, old-age pensions and insurance against sickness and unemployment, from which he gets more than he pays in. Nor, as a class, was he afflicted in 1929 with much more unemployment to-day than he was a generation ago, and if at the worst he has to seek Poor Law relief, he finds an administration of a wholly different temper and degree of competence from those of Booth's day. His own attitude towards it has also changed :—

Large numbers of people in the industrial quarters of London have come to regard the Poor Law as one social service among many, which specializes in certain more personal domestic benefits, is readily available, and appears to them no less honourable than the various health, education, and insurance services—something to which they feel themselves equally entitled, and, in particular, something to which they may turn when the benefits to be provided by those other services fall short of their needs.

"The risk," however, "has developed that each provision of public assistance may stimulate the demand for it."

HIGHER WAGES

So far we have said nothing of one of the most fundamental of all tests of improvement or deterioration since Booth's time—the movement of wages, earnings, and hours of labour. Happily here, the "very probable" conclusion is that

the average weekly income earned by a male worker in London (taking into account overtime, lost time, and short time) suffices to purchase nearly a third more of the necessaries of life than at the time when Charles Booth's survey began, or alternatively to provide a correspondingly additional sum for expenditure on fresh objects of consumption.

In addition the average recognized hours of labour in London have been reduced in the meantime by about one hour a day.

These are substantial gains, and whatever allowance is to be made for the possibility of error through the insufficiency of the data, the figures show conclusively that the general tendency in recent years has been in the direction of improvement rather than deterioration in the material conditions of prosperity of the working population of the London area.

In particular a disproportionate rise has to be recorded in the earnings of unskilled labour as against those of skilled craftsmanship. It is a rise which must have a marked effect for the purposes of the survey on the proportion of the population living near or below Booth's "poverty line" ; and it is a "fairly safe prediction" that it will be found to have raised the grade of those whose poverty was caused by the lower levels of regular wages much more than that of the "casuals," whose own great rise of hourly rates may have even increased the difficulties of the replacement of casual by permanent engagements. "Sweated" women, it will be noticed, have shared in the general advance.

The reduction of hours appears to be almost entirely a post-War phenomenon ; its interest for the survey lies largely in the problems which arise from the use of this increased leisure. These are touched upon in the chapter on public amenities, and here perhaps the volume looks ahead more than elsewhere. While the amenities of urban life have notably increased, so have certain disamenities. Motor traffic has brought with it drawbacks of its own ; London grime still remains a formidable enemy to beauty, cleanliness, and human patience ; and, while it cannot be said that the provision of new open spaces has not kept pace with the growth of population, the time is certainly foreshadowed when the supply of playing fields will have run seriously short of the demand for them. So far, however, nothing has been more striking than the general improvement in health among the population ; and to this universal schooling, to which now there is no opposition to speak of, is shown to have contributed in a very large degree.

BOOTH'S POOREST CLASS

For those living below Booth's "poverty line," to take a salient broad finding from Sir H. Llewellyn Smith's introduction, quite apart from any decrease in their number, "the most dreaded features" of that life have been largely removed, and "we have no longer to think of them as hanging on the brink of a gulf of destitution." Nor do any statistics lend colour to the suggestion that the economically "subnormal" element of the population has grown ; they point rather the other way ; and though the data which are open to review are imperfect, there seems to be nothing to justify the belief that during the past generation there has been any increase in the incidence of new cases of mental deficiency as distinguished from the effects of longer survival.

It remains to commend the maps and charts, particularly the two population maps, in this extraordinarily rich and informative volume, and once more, perhaps, to emphasize the essential statistical nature of its contents, not forgetting the scrupulous way in which the method by which the statistics are used is frequently explained. More human documents still, because they will be confined no longer to that useful but bloodless personage, the average man, will no doubt follow in the subsequent volumes of the Survey itself. Two of them (with two others of maps colouring every street according to its circumstances) will, as at present planned, give the results of the poverty survey, and will treat of kindred subjects ; two will contain studies of the principal London industries, with particular regard to the workers' conditions therein ; and a final volume will sum up the results of the Survey as a whole.

INDIAN PRINCE IN DOCKLAND

The Chief of Sangli, one of the Indian Princes attending the Round-Table Conference, visited the East End yesterday with Mr. Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works. Accompanied by his brother and his Prime Minister, the Prince went over the Dockland Settlement at Canning Town.

RAILWAY WAGES

UNION LEADERS' REPLIES TO COMPANIES

Mr. J. Gore, the President of the National Union of Railwaymen, speaking at Tyne Dock, South Shields, last night, said he had never failed to warn the railwaymen from 1921 onwards that the railway directors would seek every opportunity not only to destroy the agreements of 1919 and 1920, but to force them back to where they were 50 years ago. The proposals demonstrated very fully the mentality of the present directorate of the British and Irish railways, which was largely responsible for the condition the railways were in to-day.

"In spite of the sacrifices railwaymen have made during the last two years to appease the greed of the railway directors, we might have known that, wolves as they are, once having tasted blood, they could not stop until we were drained dry. The answers that will be given to the companies' proposals must be obvious. The wage reductions are such that they cannot be voluntarily accepted. Six shillings per week less is impossible even for the higher-paid grades. But what of the lower-paid men? The proposal of a minimum of 37s. a week is monstrous. The shopmen are to lose 6s. with a probable four days' work a week, and no guarantee of even one day a week. Most serious of all, however, are the proposals relating to working conditions. I must warn you that any of these now surrendered will never be restored."

In 1926 the directors of the British railways assumed they had the railway workers "caught out," but the workers had the courage to defy them. Now, with one of their brilliant brainwaves, they assumed that, because of their muddling method of dealing with redundancy, coupled with the enforced short-time working of shopmen, the railwaymen had become demoralized and could be forced into slavery without resistance. He could assure the directors that they had never made a worse miscalculation. He did not agree with those of their members who were calling for Government inquiries or intervention. He still had confidence in the strength of their union. The only action he desired from any Government, so far as the railways were concerned, was to nationalize them.

There were times when they must say "No." He recognized that they had in the railway industry certain negotiating machinery, and that being parties to such machinery they should use it, but that did not necessarily mean that they should sacrifice their freedom of negotiation. In no circumstances would they surrender the principles or conditions attacked in the present proposals.

MR. CRAMP ON ECONOMIES AND LOSSES

Mr. C. T. Cramp, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, speaking at Fleetwood, Lancashire, yesterday, said they were faced with demands so sweeping and drastic in character as absolutely to imperil not merely the details of their 1919 settlement, but the very basis upon which that settlement was built. "I am not an excitable person," he declared, "but I say this absolutely in cold blood, the proposals now before us from the companies attacking the guaranteed week will never be signed by me. (Cheers.) Not on any consideration will I sign them. Even if you were to tell me to do it I would not do so. I would refuse to sign and take the consequences and take up the threads of my life as best I could afterwards. I value our conditions and the principles that underlie them so much that I say if you agree to the proposals the companies have made railwaymen would become no more than slaves, and I would never be a party to it."

Even more serious than the proposed wage reduction was the proposal to abrogate the conditions surrounding the guaranteed week. He had always regarded that as being the sheet anchor of the traffic and conciliation grades. He was quite aware of the magnitude of the task which faced them. He was not blinking the facts that the companies, when they made their proposals, were down on their gross takings by £8,500,000 as compared with last year. There seemed little possibility of a revival of trade during the next few weeks which would compensate the companies for anything they had lost and that they were likely to go on losing until the end of the year.

What the unions did not know was the total amount of the economies the companies had already made. These must be set off against any gross losses at the present time. On one railway alone 5,000 men had been dismissed during this year, leaving out those who had gone at the end of their time and were not being replaced. The other railways also had got rid of a large number of their staffs. All these things ranked as economies and helped to meet the loss sustained by decreased traffic receipts. They ought to know definitely what the detailed amount of these economies was.

The demands at present did not apply to anyone receiving over £350 a year salary. If these were economy proposals, the people in the higher ranks of the service ought equally to share the reduction with the lower grades, and the people who held what were termed "gilt-edged securities" and guaranteed stocks in the companies ought to consider whether they should not also make a sacrifice equally with those who had invested their bodies and lives. The grouping of the railways was a step in the right direction. The time had now come when the four great groups should become one, and that one be owned by the nation. (Cheers.) The L.N.E.R. had over £50,000,000 of watered stock which had never been subscribed. There must be a searchlight turned on the railways, their administration, methods of finance, and working.

He was not accusing railway directors or managers of being more callous than anyone else ; he knew they were in the grip of circumstances, but he believed the circumstances could be altered. He would not tell them yet what the N.U.R. would do about the programme of new proposals which the union had drawn up to benefit chiefly the lower grades. It was a question of tactics. All the unions concerned were keeping in step and marching side by side, and there was no sign of any split or division. The executive must retain the right to meet developments as they occurred and as they thought best.

POSITION OF SHAREHOLDERS

Mr. J. Bromley, M.P., general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, addressing the London and District Action Council of the society yesterday, advised members to continue to work normally and to give their usual good service. All their energies must be retained for the time when members might have to act on some instruction from their executive committee. That time was not yet, and their strength must not be frittered away until it arrived. Fair-minded members of the public and even shareholders in railways would, he thought, listen to the answer of the men to the poverty cry of the companies. He would point out that 75 per cent. of those having financial interest in railways held gilt-edged stock, the financial return on which had not varied for many years, and which return, due to the fall in cost of living in the past nine years, had trebled in value. Of the other 25 per cent. ordinary speculative shareholders a number had been receiving 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. on their holdings ; a number of others who held shares in the smaller railways had to thank the amalgamation of railways for being able to receive anything at all at the present, while some others who had purchased shares when Stock Exchange prices had been low had been receiving anything between 6 per cent. and 9½ per cent. on their shares. Therefore there was a very small percentage of railway stock and share holders who had been in any way suffering in spite of the trade depression of the last few years.

SILVER PLATE STREWN IN ROAD

William Hopcroft, of Redbourn, an omnibus conductor, while motor-cycling between Luton and Harpenden about a week ago knocked down two men and was surprised when he went to their assistance to find silver plate strewn about the road. The men were taken to Luton Infirmary in an ambulance, and later it was found that the residence of Mr. Arthur Staddon, of Holly-road, Luton, had been broken into and plate stolen. The injured men were kept under police supervision in the infirmary, and on Saturday one of them, Reginald Sharp, 27, a labourer, of no fixed address, was charged with breaking and entering Mr. Staddon's house and stealing plate worth £15. Chief Inspector Janes said that Sharp when asked to account for the articles in his possession when knocked down said, "We stole them." Police-constable Scott, who asked for a remand for a week, said the other man in the infirmary would probably be able to attend the adjourned hearing. Sharp was remanded.

A cheque for £200 has been received by the Portsmouth Hospital authorities from Mr. Sidney W. Parkhurst, of Claygate House, Claygate, Surrey, for attention and kindness shown to his son, Sub-Lieutenant Keith Parkhurst.

IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKE

WINNERS OF PRIZES

The prizes in the Irish Hospitals Sweepstake on the Manchester November Handicap on Saturday were won as follows :—

1. Holders of the Glorious Devon ticket—Messrs. F. R. Prescott, Irwin-drive, Belfast ; Frank Ward and John Torney, also of Belfast ; and Messrs. Ladbroke, London commission agents, the last-named having bought a half share of the ticket. The three first-named share half the value of the prize, receiving £34,127 each ; and Messrs. Ladbroke take £102,382, half the total value of the ticket (£204,764).

2. (Coligny IL) £81,905—Mr. A. P. Dawe, 2808 Ninth Avenue West, Vancouver, British Columbia.

3. (Nestorian) £40,953—Mrs. Selina Thompson, Station Hotel, Worksop.

Our Belfast Correspondent telegraphs :—

The holders of the winning ticket (Glorious Devon) sold a half share to Messrs. Ladbroke, the London commission agents, for £2,500. They will each receive almost £35,010, including the sale price of the half ticket. In addition Mr. F. R. Prescott is entitled to £4,500 as the seller of the winning ticket. Mr. Prescott states that he went to the race, got a half-crown stand ticket, and mingled with the crowd. "When I saw Glorious Devon taking the lead," he said, "you can imagine my excitement. I know a lot of people were looking for me round the grand stand, but I slipped away as quietly as possible and sent a telegram to my wife that I would be home in the morning and telling her the glorious news of Glorious Devon." Mr. Prescott said he was born in the Blackfriars district of London, and after leaving school joined the Army, and had been away from London for 20 years. He served during the War, and when he was demobilized he got a position under the newly formed Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. Prescott added that he had received a telegram from the owner of Glorious Devon, Lord Glanely, suggesting that he should endow a cot in a hospital in which he was interested, and he would discuss the matter with the other joint owners of the ticket.

Mr. John Torney, a native of Ardee, Co. Louth, who is employed in Messrs. Lavery's bar, May-street, as a barman, along with Mr. Frank Ward, is a little over 20 years of age, and has been only a short time in Belfast.

Mrs. Thompson is a widow who has lived in Worksop for 27 years.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER SWEEPSTAKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, Nov. 23

As the result of the Dublin sweepstake six hospitals will receive a total sum of £131,000, which is almost identical with the total of the promoters' charges and other expenses of the enterprise. The total prize money amounts to £401,000, of which £207,000 goes to Northern Ireland, nearly £85,000 to Great Britain, only £11,000 to the Irish Free State, and nearly £98,000 to other countries.

Already the Hospitals Trust is preparing the next sweepstake on the Grand National, in which a considerable number of Free State hospitals will participate, and there are visions of a total prize fund which may amount to a million pounds. In two important respects the arrangements for the next venture have been revised. It is recognized that a considerable number of fairly substantial prizes will make a wider appeal than the prospect of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice for not more than two or three individuals. In the Grand National sweepstake the prizes will be reduced in value and increased in number. For every £100,000 the first prize will be 30 per cent., the second prize 15 per cent., and the third prize 10 per cent., and there will be 360 prizes of £100 apiece. Furthermore, the percentage for division among starters will be five and that for division among non-starters will be four.

SOME MISGIVINGS

This readjustment is inspired by the discovery that certain provisions of the late sweepstake involved disconcerting influences on the conduct of English racing. The Hospitals Trust continues to be enthusiastic, but the doubts of Irishmen who dislike the whole business are not diminished by the financial success of the late sweepstake. They dislike the association of gambling with the noblest form of charity. They think that the country has received a bad advertisement. They fear that this easy method of raising money will impair the nation's senses of moral responsibility and self-respect, and may kill the habit of public charity.

The temptation to extend the system will be great, and already there is talk of sweepstakes to raise money for the housing of the working classes. Moreover, many good Irishmen are unable to reconcile this facile casting of the Free State's social needs upon the greed or charity of all the continents, with the Free State Government's jealous proclamations of political and economic independence. Indeed, the support of Dublin's hospitals by the world's liking for a sporting chance cannot be held to accord with Arthur Griffith's proud maxim, "Ourselves alone."

The Protestant Churches were publicly hostile to the late sweepstake, and the Roman Catholic Church's complete silence on the subject may or may not be significant. On Hospital Sunday, December 7, collections will be taken in 300 Protestant places of worship, and it is probable that on this occasion only those hospitals will benefit which refused on grounds of principle to associate themselves with the recent sweepstake. They include two or three of the city's oldest and most important hospitals. It is expected that the results of Hospital Sunday will be a substantial tribute to the attitude of those institutions.

VETERAN MOTOR-CARS

COMMEMORATION RUN FROM LONDON TO BRIGHTON

The run from London to Brighton for motor-cars of 26 years' age and over, arranged by the R.A.C. to celebrate the anniversary of the lapse of the Act requiring cars to be preceded by a man with a red flag, took place yesterday. The run started from Grosvenor-road, S.W., and the first car to leave was a 36-year-old Benz, the oldest car in the competition. It achieved a speed of 10 miles an hour. It was followed at intervals by 51 other veteran cars. A certificate was to be awarded to each driver reaching the Brighton Aquarium before 4 p.m.

The first car to arrive at the Brighton Aquarium was a 1903 De Dietrich racer, driven by Mr. R. O. Shuttleworth. He covered the 56½ miles in the excellent time of 1hr. 23min. 50sec. A 1903 Mercedes, driven by Mr. A. H. R. Fedden, arrived next. Its time was 2hr. 3min. 55sec. The third car was an 1899 Progress Voiturette, driven by Mr. M. E. Davenport. It did the distance in 2hr. 14min. 15sec. Of the 51 cars entered, 48 completed the journey, 47 of them doing the distance in the required time. Great crowds watched the progress of the cars all along the route, and a number of the competitors complained that they had been badly handicapped when climbing hills by spectators crowding in front of their cars.

FATHER AND SON KILLED

EXPLOSION OF DISTRESS SIGNALS

Alexander Deacon, 44, and his eight-year-old son, Roy, were killed yesterday by the explosion of ship distress signals in the garden of their home at Whitburn-road, Cleadon, near Sunderland. Three or four explosions were heard, and it was at first thought that they were signals from a ship at sea, but neighbours discovered that they had occurred in Mr. Deacon's garden. They found Mr. Deacon terribly injured, one hand having been blown off, and the boy dead.

The father told the neighbours that he was endeavouring to destroy the signals and one exploded. He was taken to hospital, where he died later. Mr. Deacon, who had lived at Cleadon for about 18 months, was an engineer-superintendent of the Blue Star Line.

A BEDSIDE WEDDING

Miss Winifred Chivers, of High-road, Mottingham (Kent), was married at the bedside of the bridegroom in the Northumberland Ward of the Westminster Hospital on Friday afternoon. Her husband, Mr. Joseph Walker, a well-known oarsman and an insurance official, is suffering from a compound fracture of the right leg, the result of an accident while motor-cycling in the Mall last Monday evening. The wedding ceremony was performed by the chaplain of the hospital. Mr. Desmond Lewis, a friend of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the mothers of the bride and bridegroom were both present.

Obituary

MRS. KENNEDY-FRASER

THE SONGS OF THE HEBRIDES

Mrs. Marjory Kennedy-Fraser, who died in Edinburgh on Saturday at the age of 73, will be remembered as the collector and editor of Hebridean folk-song. Not only did she preserve these melodies, but by her texts and lecture-recitals she spread far and wide the knowledge of their beauty. Her work may be compared with that which Cecil Sharp did for the folk-songs of Somerset.

Born at Perth on October 1, 1857, Marjory Kennedy-Fraser was one of a large family, the children of David Kennedy (1825-1886), a famous Scottish singer in his day, of whom she wrote a biographical sketch. At the age of 12 she accompanied her father on the piano, and like her brothers and sisters assisted in his tours in Canada, America, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India. She studied singing in Italy under Signora Gambardella and in Paris under Mathilde Marchesi. After her father's death she married Mr. A. J. Fraser, a Glasgow mathematician and schoolmaster, but he died prematurely, and she resumed her professional career as a singer.

Her interest in folk-song was first aroused by Decoudray's collection of Breton songs, and she was nearly 50 when she first visited the islands of the Outer Hebrides. There she found the work of her life. Alexander Campbell and later Harold Boulton had introduced a number of old Highland airs and songs, but much remained. In her modest autobiography, "A Life of Song," published last year, Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser told how she collected these songs from fishermen on the lochs, from aged crofters, from women at the spinning-wheel and the milking-pail—wherever any of these haunting melodies were to be heard. The first volume of her "Songs of the Hebrides," which appeared in 1909, was received with enthusiasm, not only by Highlanders, but by lovers of music in general, an enthusiasm which was confirmed by the three later volumes. In concerts and recitals both here and on the Continent with her sister, Miss Kennedy, and her daughter, Patuffa, accompanying her on the harp, she showed how the treasures she had preserved ought to be rendered. She lectured also in America, and she appeared on the stage in the first production in 1914 of Bantock's opera *The Seal Woman*, of which she was the librettist, and the music of which is largely founded on melodies of her collection.

Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser was a lady of great charm, and she seemed to be steeped in the music and poetry and romance of the Gaelic spirit. Not long ago a pamphlet was printed for private circulation by Professor Patrick Geddes, containing poems and tributes to her from the Prime Minister, the Duchess of Atholl, Mr. Ian Macpherson, Mr. Ernest Newman, Mr. Gordon Bottomley, Mr. Wilfrid Gibson, Sir Hugh Allen, Sir J. Arthur Thomson, Professor and Mrs. Bantock, Mr. Kenneth Macleod, her literary collaborator, and many others. She was created C.B.E. in 1924, and hon. Mus. Doc. of Edinburgh in 1928. Her sister Jessie is the wife of Mr. Tobias Matthay, the pianist.

There will be a memorial service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Thursday, the 27th, at 2 o'clock.

PROFESSOR FUCHS

Our Vienna Correspondent telegraphs :—

The death has occurred in Vienna, at the age of 79, of Professor Ernst Fuchs, the renowned Austrian ophthalmologist.

Dr. Fuchs, who taught and practised for 45 years, drew very large numbers of students, no less than patients, from all parts of the world to Vienna. His treatise on diseases of the eye and that entitled "The Causes and Prevention of Blindness" are standard works on their subjects, and have been translated into all European and several Oriental languages, and are said to form the basis of the study of ophthalmology. Dr. Fuchs, who had studied in Vienna under Arlt and then removed to Liége, was recalled to Vienna in 1885 to take over from Dr. Ernst Jaeger the eye clinic at the Vienna general hospital. It was an inconspicuous department at the time, but under Professor Fuchs, who successively investigated, described, and conceived alleviations for every species of disease met with in Europe, the Vienna eye clinic acquired an international reputation which it bears to this day. Dr. Fuchs travelled widely, and studied the endemic eye diseases in all parts of the world visited on the spot. He lectured in America, Spain, and most parts of Europe. Writing of him in the *Neue Freie Presse*, one of the foremost eye specialists of Vienna says :—

"Professor Fuchs unquestionably was the pioneer in the study of the pathological anatony of the human eye. His multitudinous descriptions of cases, beginning with his earliest practice, were of such a masterly order that a large number of them have remained associated with his name to this day. We owe to him also our knowledge of the completely divergent pathological processes in septic ophthalmic and the sympathetic ophthalmia. His treatise on diseases of the eye has become the Bible of every ophthalmologist."

MR. ROBERT MILLER

Mr. Robert Miller, of Hoare, Miller and Co., merchants, whose death in his eighty-fifth year was announced in *The Times* of Saturday, was chairman of the Bengal-Nagpur, and Bengal Dooars Railways, and a director of the National Bank of India. He was the last survivor of the original directors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, which was formed in 1887. He was the first managing director, and held that office until 1911, when he expressed a wish to be relieved of those duties, while still retaining his seat on the board. Mr. John Manson, the then agent of the company, was accordingly appointed managing director in 1911, but died in September, 1913, and Mr. Miller, in response to the wish of his colleagues, again undertook the office of managing director, until, on the death of Sir Samuel Hoare, the first chairman of the company, he was elected to succeed him in February, 1915. He had thus been intimately connected with the railway since its inception, and had seen it expand from a system planned in 1887 to comprise 784 miles, to a railway with an open mileage of 3,086, which has done incalculable good in developing the resources of India. In 1912 Mr. Miller went to India as the company's representative to serve on a committee, which, under the chairmanship of Lord Inchcape, considered certain questions relating to Indian railway administration. He also took an active part in the long and complicated negotiations which resulted in 1911 in a revision of the contract with the Secretary of State for India. When the stockholders, in June, 1911, approved the revised terms, the then chairman paid a special tribute to Mr. Miller for the efficiency, energy, and tact which he had always displayed in the company's affairs.

The funeral will be at All Saints, Dummer, at 1.30 to-day, and there will be a memorial service at St. Michael's, Cornhill, at 3 o'clock.

PROFESSOR TEACHER

Professor J. H. Teacher, M.D., St. Mungo (Notman) Professor of Pathology at Glasgow University, died on Friday at Glasgow at the age of 61. Educated at Glasgow Academy and University, he was appointed successively underkeeper of the Hunterian Museum, assistant to the professor of physiology, assistant to the professor of pathology, and lecturer on pathological histology. In 1909 he was made pathologist to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and in 1911 he was appointed to the chair of pathology. Professor Teacher was a keen yachtsman, and published a work on the Clyde 19-24ft. class of small racing yachts.

MR. HARBISON, M.P.

Mr. T. J. S. Harbison, one of the Nationalist members of the Imperial Parliament for Fermanagh and Tyrone, died on Saturday at his home at Cookstown, Co. Tyrone, at the age of 66. Thomas James Stanislaus Harbison was admitted a solicitor in 1891, he became election agent for the late Lieutenant T. A. Kettle, M.P., and Captain W. R. Redmond, M.P., in 1906, and was nominated by Mr. John Redmond to represent the Irish Nationalist Party in the Irish National Convention in 1917. He was elected member for East Tyrone in April, 1918, and for North-East Tyrone in the following December. He represented Fermanagh and Tyrone from 1922 until 1924, when he did not contest the division, but at the last election was returned unopposed with Mr. Devlin, a fellow Nationalist. He also represented Fermanagh and Tyrone in the Parliament of Northern Ireland from 1921 to 1929.

Mrs. Foxwell, wife of Professor H. S. Foxwell, died suddenly on Saturday. She was Olive May, daughter of the late Mr. W. E. Dorrington, and she was married to Professor Foxwell in 1898. She leaves two daughters. The funeral will be on Wednesday, after service at St. Botolph's, Cambridge, at 2.30.

MR. ARTHUR HASSALL

AN OXFORD TUTOR FOR FORTY YEARS

Mr. Arthur Hassall, who died at Oxford on Friday at the age of 77, was for over 40 years student and tutor of Christ Church, and one of the best-known and best-loved of Oxford dons. Generations of undergraduates admired him as a good sportsman and trusted him as a wise counsellor, and the news of his death will awaken both regrets and happy memories in his old pupils all over the world. He was known to an even larger circle by his historical works, which covered a wide range of subject and period.

Born on September 28, 1853, at Bebington, Cheshire, the second son of Henry Burton Hassall, Arthur Hassall went to Uppingham School and thence to Trinity College, Oxford, where he rounded off his undergraduate career in 1877 by winning a first class in the Modern History School and running in the three-mile race against Cambridge. His permanent Oxford life began in 1880. After three years' work as a tutor at Keble, he was elected in 1884 to the studentship and tutorship in modern history at Christ Church which he held till 1924. He also served the University besides in many important appointments. He was Senior Proctor in 1893-94, twice an elected member of the Hebdomadal Council, three times a public examiner, and for seven years senior treasurer of the University Cricket Club. By his love of sports and all country pursuits he was brought into easy touch with all manner of men of all ages in the University and the county ; for many years he hunted regularly, and to the end kept up his fishing.

Hassall would have been the first to disclaim the name of a scientific historian, and with the modern (and perhaps unduly exaggerated) school of intensive research he was quite out of sympathy. His view of history was direct and simple, like his nature, and habit or nature had given him a plain but excellently lucid narrative style. He did good service in editing some of Stubbs's scattered work—the "Introductions to the Rolls Series," the "Lectures on Early English History," and the "Lectures on European History." Of his own numerous publications the great mass was designed for the use of secondary schools, but he edited the well-known series, "Periods of European History," to which he contributed a useful volume on "The Balance of Power." His own best work was done in his first years at Christ Church, and his "Bolingbroke" and "Louis XIV." retain a distinct value.

But the real achievement of his life was his tutorial work, and that less in his actual teaching than in his influence over his pupils. He was a born adviser to young men, he had a temper never known to be ruffled, and a deep courtesy never impaired. At a crisis Hassall was always the peacemaker, and as censor and tutor he gave service to his college appreciated less than it deserved because it was always unobtrusive. A certain affectionate cheerfulness, which in him seemed easy, really smoothed the path of all with whom he came into contact, and, if he belonged to a conservative generation who could not easily believe that the University they had first known was passing into something very different, he was a shining example of that older academic society's virtues. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. W. Colin Clarke-Preston ; to her many hundreds of Christ Church men owe a debt not to be forgotten.

There will be a service at Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow at 2.45.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES AT OXFORD

OXFORD, Nov. 22

Over 200 degrees were conferred in Congregation to-day, the Vice-Chancellor presiding. The names of the recipients are as follows :—

D.M.—T. C. Hunt, Magdalen ; O. R. Tisdall, Hertford.

B.C.L.—O. H. Phillips, Merton ; P. C. Gibbons, B. S. Jones, Exeter ; P. W. Cliff, New College ; T. V. A. Brodie, Brasenose ; G. E. Johnstone, Christ Church.

D.M.—J. N. O'Reilly, Jesus.

D.Sc.—J. J. Manley, Magdalen.

D.Phil.—F. L. Cross, Balliol ; H. K. Prescot, Exeter ; T. Derry, Queen's ; A. D. Gayer, Lincoln (in absence) ; R. J. Rossen, Jesus ; Irene J. Churchill, Lady Margaret Hall.

B.A. (afterwards M.A.).—H. M. Campbell, New College ; C. F. Read, Wadham ; J. M. Chinu, J. K. Clegg, R. Marquand (in absence), Pembroke ; F. H. Cornwell, Worcester ; F. H. G. H. Goodheart, Hertford ; J. F. Hopkinson, St. Edmund Hall ; H. A. Byard, D. Hopkins, H. E. Lynne-Jones, W. G. Thomas, Keble ; H. M. Hyatt (in absence), J. G. Shotton, Non-Collegiate ; J. Lawrence, Campion Hall ; Dorothy F. Caulcutt, Margaret M. Graham Brown, Lady Margaret Hall ; Dorothy N. Neal, Margaret P. Stevens, St. Hugh's ; Vera C. Jennings (in absence), Winifred M. Nightingale, St. Hilda's ; Rogina Blake, Dorothy M. M. Koe, Mary W. Koe, Hester O'Brien, Muriel H. Penn, Lucy R. M. Speakman, Oxford Home Students.

B.Mus.—C. M. Campbell, Pembroke.

B.Litt.—J. Fisher (in absence), University ; W. D. Haddock, Balliol ; C. S. B. Buckland, Merton ; L. Breitle, Christ Church ; P. C. Kimball, Non-Collegiate ; Kathleen de la Mare, Somerville ; Rachel E. Fowler (in absence), Mary D. A. Hughes, Gwendolyn R. M. Whale, Oxford Home Students.

B.Sc.—L. W. Andrew, Oriel ; G. C. Hopton, New College ; H. A. Engleheart, Magdalen ; J. E. Richards, Non-Collegiate.

B.A.

University College.—G. P. H. Burgess, H. J. Evans, J. H. Lawrie, C. O'C. Magus (in absence), R. C. Mordaunt, C. C. Wentzel.

Balliol.—J. A. Boyd-Carpenter, R. S. Comyns-Carr, B. de Bunsen, C. A. Macfarlane, D. L. D. Orr, T. G. Usborne.

Merton.—A. W. L. Adler, E. G. Cory-Wright, J. E. Morley, A. G. Palin, M. M. Philipsborn, H. S. Robinson, E. M. Johnston.

Exeter.—H. Brogden, K. M. Carey, H. le F. Counsell, H. N. M. Fogg, I. Gallie, C. W. Hewett, G. F. Wagstaff.

Oriel.—L. W. Andrew, P. H. Baynes, R. C. Bryant, F. H. Crittenden, A. G. Clifford, N. H. Jones, D. D. Lovell, A. D. Pritchard.

Queen's.—P. C. Bartrum, H. C. A. Bryant, H. V. Dacombe, A. G. Leask, T. H. Porter, L. E. Spradling, H. Tetley, J. M. Todd.

New College.—E. L. Bradby, A. Edel (in absence), Hon. E. C. B. Howard, P. E. Hudson, R. H. Oakeley, S. Macdonald-Smith, R. W. Skene, J. H. C. Thompson, Ibrezusis, H. B. Waller, E. L. Wenger, A. F. Becher, M. C. Sands, S. Adler.

Lincoln.—J. E. M. Ayoub, M. L. Edwards, H. Grunbaum, G. W. Hill, H. H. McGovern, G. A. Roberts, P. E. F. Routley, G. J. B. Watkins, H. S. Wharton.

Magdalen.—J. C. Campbell, F. G. Cannan, J. C. H. Dunlop, R. Gatty, E. D. Lewis, A. L. McClure, D. H. McLachlan, J. A. R. G. Murray.

Brasenose.—J. Barbour, J. A. W. Batt, M. W. A. Harris, L. C. Hector, A. Khalelli, H. C. P. McGregor, R. W. Parr, G. H. Wilson.

Corpus Christi.—J. A. Davison, A. R. Jewitt (in absence), R. B. Melland.

Christ Church.—J. R. S. Arkwright, A. Cagiati (in absence), J. A. D'A. Cartwright, H. O. Clarke, R. H. M. Clayton, Lord Graham, T. J. Hamilton, A. J. M. Harris, R. E. Harris, L. S. Hearnshaw, L. W. N. Homan, C. B. Lindsay, H. B. Magnus, A. J. Macdonald, W. L. McElwee, G. W. R. Morley, F. M. Oppenheimer, M. Spurway, C. Winslow-Taylor.

Trinity.—J. K. W. Alexander, Sir Thomas E. P. Blomefield, E. J. W. Carlton, J. T. Caulfeild, G. E. Curtis, J. M. L. Evans, A. H. M. Harrison, T. B. Inman, T. W. King, H. M. O. Knox, W. A. R. Sandover, S. E. K. Thornley.

St. John's.—D. B. Pugh, M. H. U. Spurway, T. C. Wallace, E. Williams.

Jesus.—P. De La Perrelle, H. B. Evans, D. G. Murdoch, H. A. Whitaker.

Wadham.—A. S. Hopkinson (in absence), D. G. Jackson, C. F. Kendall, L. J. Lister, A. S. Lowry.

Pembroke.—C. L. Gleaves, F. H. Ziegler.

Worcester.—H. S. Campbell, J. S. Hurnall, E. K. H. von Lustig, P. de Sola.

Hertford.—H. P. Booth, A. F. Busk, H. Cartwright, V. A. L. Hill, E. H. P. Lowenthal, C. A. E. Paget, J. A. C. Patterson, H. Thistlethwaite.

St. Edmund Hall.—J. M. C. Clayton, H. F. Green (in absence).

Keble.—W. C. Bickley, J. W. Cole, M. H. Cooke, J. W. Saunders, R. C. Thornton, W. F. de C. Veale, L. L. J. Davies, C. D. Newbold.

Non-Collegiate.—H. W. Badger, W. W. Baldwin, P. Carman, E. L. Green, R. Morais, J. A. Noonan, T. B. Tunstall, C. H. Yeoh.

St. Benet's Hall.—B. P. Barr, C. E. C. Carr-Elwes, J. P. Massey, C. Sitwell.

Campion Hall.—W. L. H. Bond, T. Corbishley, J. W. Taylor.

Lady Margaret Hall.—Margaret J. Ashdown, Elizabeth M. W. Bardsley, Winifred M. Hackett, Elizabeth Harman, Celia J. Izzett, Margaret Lycett, Helena R. MacInnes, Elizabeth C. Mair, Helen Mavrogordato, Mary F. Perkins, Elizabeth A. Sandars, Barbara M. Tanner, Margaret A. Thomas, Monica M. Tindall, Lydia M. White, Dorothy M. Wills.

Somerville.—Ruth M. C. Anderson, Elizabeth A. Falk, Sylvia Gold, Teresa M. Hammand, Nora G. M. Kenyon, Sheena M. Marnoch, Grace H. Rankin, Barbara Sydenham, Nora W. Wooldridge.

St. Hugh's.—Beatrice H. Alexander, Margaret L. Butterssby, Kathleen Jackson, Evelyn A. Jeffrays, Pauline Kirkby, Winifred A. Pronger, Evelyn M. Punter, Audrey C. Stephenson, Cynthia M. Stradling, Margaret A. Vincent, Helen B. Williams, Joyce C. Winnington-Ingram.

St. Hilda's.—Florence M. Bennett, Alison D. Boyd, Violet M. Carruthers, Catherine E. Clough, Lady Graham, Kathleen M. Wooding.

Society of Oxford Home Students.—Katharine A. M. Boome, Mary V. Evans, Mary G. Hamilton, Enid M. Hall-Hinda M. Johnston, Ruth M. Langdon, Dorothy M. Milnes, Myrtle C. Osmaston, Sallie Owen, Aimée M. H. Peck (in abs

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, Nov. 22

Their Majesties' guests have left Sandringham.

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey Butler, left London for Oslo to-day to represent The King and Queen at the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of King Haakon's Accession to the Throne of Norway.

NOVEMBER 23

The King and Queen, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in Attendance, were present at Divine Service in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Revd. Arthur Fuller (Domestic Chaplain to The King) officiated and preached the Sermon.

The King and Queen sent a message of congratulation to the Hon. Katherine Plunket, who celebrated her 110th birthday on Saturday.

The Queen of Spain attended the performance at the Whitehall Theatre on Saturday evening.

Princess Bismarck, wife of Prince Otto Von Bismarck, Secretary to the German Embassy, gave birth to a son at 56, Eaton-square on Saturday.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Bute will return to London early next month from Cardiff Castle.

The Marchioness of Zetland has left 19, Arlington-street for Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire, where she will remain until the end of the month.

Viscount and Viscountess Byng of Vimy left London on Saturday for the South of France.

Lord Glanely has arrived at Exning House, Newmarket.

Lord and Lady Askwith will return to 5, Cadogan-gardens to-day from Street Ashton House, Rugby.

Mr. F. G. Kellaway, who recently sustained an injury while riding, was on Friday removed from his home at Westerham to a London nursing home, where he underwent a serious operation. His condition is satisfactory.

The Hon. Mrs. Guy Wilson expects to return to 18, Grosvenor-square on Friday from abroad.

The Hon. Edward Ryder will return to 46, Cadogan-square to-day from Crawley. Lady Maud Ryder, who has been staying with Lady Margaret Ryder at Knowle, Dunster, Taunton, will return to London to-day.

The Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville is still indisposed and is obliged to cancel all her engagements for the coming week.

Sir Frederick Milner has been ordered a complete rest for a month, and no letters will be forwarded. He would like to thank those who sent greetings on his 81st birthday, which in his present state of health it is not possible to answer.

Sir George and Lady Bettesworth Piggott have left 43, Park-lane, W.1, for Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Massey have arrived at Claridge's from the Continent.

The Duchess of York will open the Princess Elizabeth of York Hostel of the Mothercraft Training Society, Cromwell House, Highgate, on Wednesday.

The Duchess of York has consented to sit for a portrait sketch of herself with the Princess Margaret Rose, specially drawn by the Scottish artist Mr. John Hay, for the tenth St. Andrew's Eve ball to-night at Grosvenor House. The portrait will be hung in the ballroom. The Duchess of York is a patroness of the ball, which is organized by the Royal Free Hospital Scottish Women's Hospitals' Memorial Association.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will, should circumstances permit, open the sale in aid of Southern Irish Loyalists and ex-Service men which will take place at 17, Grosvenor-place next Wednesday and Thursday, from 12 to 6 each day. The stallholders will include the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady Power, Priscilla Countess Annesley, the Countess of Bandon, the Hon. Mrs. Albert Brassey, Viscountess de Vesci, Countess Hochberg, and the Hon. Mrs. Ernest Guinness.

A *matinée* performance of children's *ballets* will be given at the Chelsea Palace Theatre on Thursday in aid of the Empire Activity Fund. The Duchess of Sutherland is president of the *matinée* committee, and Lady Rodd is chairman. Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., will speak during the interval.

Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley announces that, owing to the great demand for tickets for the Jewels of the Empire Ball at the Park Lane Hotel on November 26, the price of the few remaining tickets will be three guineas after to-day. (Applications by telephone, Grosvenor 5555.) Among those who have taken tickets are:—The Maharajah of Patiala, Lady Louis Mountbatten, the Countess of Brecknock, Mrs. Norman Holden, Mrs. Cunningham Reid, Lady Forres, Viscountess Elibank, and Violet Duchess of Rutland.

The Ladies' Work Society are holding their annual Christmas sale at 168, Brompton-road to-morrow and will continue it until Christmas.

RECEPTIONS

THE SPANISH CLUB

In honour of the Queen of Spain and the Infanta Beatrix and the Infanta Maria Christina the President and Committee of the Centro Español de Londres held a reception at the Spanish Club, Cavendish-square, yesterday morning.

The company present included:—

The Marquis de Bendaña, the Duchess of San Carlos, the Countess del Puerto, Count of Heredia Espinosa, the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, Dr. Bethencourt (president of the Centro Español) and Mme. Bethencourt, the Mayor and Mayoress of Marylebone, Señor E. Chacon (Consul of Ecuador), Señor and Señora L. Medina, Señor J. A. de Aznar, Señor J. de Aznar, Señor G. Cassinello, Señor J. Enguix, Señor J. Betancor, Señor D. Alonso, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Wood, Captain J. J. Muñoz Delgado, Commander Rene With, Miss Sarah de Laredo, Dr. A. Marcuerdi Delgado, Señor A. Guerra, Señor D. Moreno, Mr. C. Gonzalez Gordon, Mr. G. Gonzalez Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Deakin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Macleod, Mr. G. E. Wilkinson, Señor J. Fernandez, Señor M. Orta, Mr. R. C. Lloyd, Mr. Ernest Throughton, Señor Jose Naranjo, Mrs. Boyle, Señor T. Baidasano, Mr. G. Kennedy, Señor J. Caparrosa, Señor J. Cobarro Yelo, Señor Antonio Martinez, Señor R. J. Cayama, Señor J. Diaz, Señor C. Gurtubay, Señor Eladio Betancor, Señor Francisco Fuentes, Colonel E. L. Johnson, and Señor A. W. Isola.

MR. ZAFRULLAH KHAN

Mr. Zafrullah Khan, one of the delegates to the Indian Round-Table Conference, gave a reception to meet other delegates at the London Mosque, Putney, on Saturday afternoon. The guests included:—

The Minister of the Hejaz (Sheikh Hafiz Wahba), the Aga Khan, the Marquess of Lothian, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Lord and Lady Parmoor, Mr. T. F. Gavin Jones, Sir John Maynard, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. and Mrs. Alma Latif, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Sayed Sultan Ahmed, Major and Mrs. Graham Pole, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, M.P., Sir M. N. Mehta, Professor and Mrs. Rushbrook Williams, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Mr. R. J. Stopford, Brigadier-General A. Burt, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Basanta Mallick, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Philip Hartog, Colonel Nawab Umar Hayat Khan, General Sir George Barrow, Nawab Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari, Sardar Sahib Sardar Ujjal Singh and Mrs. Singh, Sir Mirza Ismail, Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath, Mr. P. C. Dutt, Captain the Nawab of Chhtari, Sir Findlater Stewart, Professor J. Coatman, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., Mr. R. H. A. Carter, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. W. H. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Lady Eckstein, Sir Parr Goff, Sir Edward Maclagan and Miss Maclagan, Sir E. Denison Ross, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Sir Albion Banner ji, Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, Sir Clement Hindley, Nawab and Begum Melich Yar Jung, Sir Hubert Carr, Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, Sir Arthur MacWatters, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, and Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha.

SIR WARREN CROOKE-LAWLESS

Sir Warren Crooke-Lawless was at home on Saturday at the Hotel Victoria to meet V.A.D. members who served in the Red Cross Hospital, Netley, during the War. About 70 V.A.D. members from all parts of the country were present and also members of the medical and surgical staff, matrons, nursing sisters, and friends of the old hospital.

The weekly list of forthcoming Hunt, County and Service balls will be found on page 17

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MAJOR R. H. STUDDERT AND MISS M. L. M. JOICEY-CECIL

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major Robert Hallam Studdert, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Hallam G. Studdert and Mrs. Francis W. Gore-Hickman, of Hazelwood, Quin, Co. Clare, and Maud Lettice Mary, younger daughter of Lord and Lady John Joicey-Cecil, of Highfield, Andover, Hants.

CAPTAIN SIR THOMAS L. H. ROBERTS, BT., AND MISS M. FIELDING-HALL

The marriage arranged between Captain Sir Thomas L. H. Roberts, Bt., and Miss Margaret Fielding-Hall will take place at Nairobi on December 10.

MR. R. V. BOYLE AND MISS U. F. GRANT DUFF

The engagement is announced between Robert Verelst Boyle, The Loyal Regiment, youngest son of Sir Alexander Boyle, K.C.M.G., and Lady Boyle, 69, Courtfield-gardens, S.W.5, and Ursula Fiona, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Adrian Grant Duff, C.B., The Black Watch, and the Hon. Mrs. Grant Duff, 16, Mulberry-walk, S.W.3.

CAPTAIN R. C. HORSLEY AND MISS CRAWFURD-WALKER

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place at Ootacamund, Nilgiris, South India, between Captain Roland Cantis Horsley, M.C., A.I.R.O., late 2nd Battalion, The South Wales Borderers, of Barwood Estate, New Hope, Nilgiris, son of Admiral A. J. Horsley, R.N. (retired), of Bellaria, La Tour, Vevey, Switzerland, and of the late Mrs. Horsley, and Rachel Elspeth ("Hamish"), only child of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawfurd-Walker, of Grey Craig Estate, Nilgiris, and Redcliffe, Ootacamund, and granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watt-Thoms, of Craiksfolds, Angus, N.B.

LIEUTENANT C. D. BONHAM CARTER, R.N., AND MISS M. TAYLOR

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant C. D. Bonham Carter, R.N., eldest son of the late Captain A. E. Bonham Carter, 60th Rifles, and of Mrs. Bonham Carter, of Castle Sweyne Cottage, Achnamara, Argyll, and Marian, second daughter of Mr. J. M. Taylor, of Linntrin, Shandon, Dumbartonshire, and the late Mrs. Taylor.

LIEUTENANT C. S. E. LANSDOWN, R.N., AND MISS HERON

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieutenant Charles Lansdown, Royal Navy, elder son of the late C. Ewbank Lansdown and Mrs. Lansdown, of Cheltenham, and Phyllis Vera, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Heron, of Ealing.

CAPTAIN J. A. E. RALSTON AND MISS P. BARRY

The marriage of Captain J. A. E. Ralston, The Highland Light Infantry, and Miss Patricia Barry will take place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, on Monday, December 8, at 2.30 p.m.

MR. G. H. W. BAIRD AND MISS C. FORESTER

The engagement is announced between Mr. G. H. W. Baird, The Seaforth Highlanders, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Baird, of Washbury, Newbury, and Catherine, youngest daughter of Captain and Mrs. F. W. Forester, of Hurdcott House, Salisbury.

MR. G. G. ROBINSON AND MISS FORDHAM

The marriage of George Gilmour Robinson, of the Supreme Court, Mombasa, Kenya Colony, and Constance Margaret Fordham, of Steeple Morden, Royston, Hertfordshire, will take place at Mombasa Cathedral on January 6.

MR. I. L. LEWIS AND MISS MOREL

The engagement is announced between Ivor Llewellyn, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lewis, of Porthkerry, Barry, and Gladys Rosalie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Morel, of St. Andrews House, Dinas Powis.

MR. P. R. WAINMAN AND MISS A. J. MOUBRAY

The engagement is announced between Philip Richard Wainman, eldest son of the late Captain P. S. G. Wainman, and of Mrs. Wainman, The Old Prebendal House, Shipton under Wychwood, Oxon, and Alice Janet, youngest daughter of the late John J. Moubray, of Naemoor, Rumbling Bridge, Scotland, and of Mrs. Moubray, Killerby, Catterick, Yorks.

MR. D. STORRS FOX AND MISS E. DICKSON

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Donald Storrs Fox, of the Administration, Kenya Colony, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Fox, of Hillside, Bakewell, and Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Dr. Graeme Dickson, of Buxton, and of Mrs. Graeme Dickson, of Corbar, Royston, Herts.

MR. R. D. CLARK AND MISS L. E. WILLSON

The engagement is announced between Robert Douglas, eldest son of Major and Mrs. R. G. Clark, of March, Cambridgeshire, and Lilian Elisabeth (Betty), youngest daughter of the late W. R. Willson, barrister-at-law, and Mrs. Willson, of 78, Iverna-court, W., and late of Marlpool, Brockenhurst, Hants.

MR. J. BARRY AND MISS E. GIBSON

A marriage has been arranged, to take place next year, between John, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Wolfe Barry, of 20, Morpeth-mansions, London, and Enid, daughter of the late Mr. Ernest Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, of Los Yngleses, General Lavalle, Argentina.

MR. C. MOSER AND MISS STEVENS DAVIS

The engagement is announced between Charles Moser, only son of the late Mr. E. Moser and Mrs. Moser, of 10, Upper Cheyne-row, Chelsea, and Avril, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Stevens Davis, of The Wood Edge, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

MR. G. CLAY AND MISS M. JAMES

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, younger son of the late Abraham Clay, J.P., of Willow Hall, Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire, and Mrs. Clay, of Highroyd, Caversham, and Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John James and Mrs. James, Winterholme, Barnt Green.

MR. R. J. G. MORGAN AND MISS M. K. BREWER

The engagement is announced between Richard John Glynn Morgan, of Checkendon, Oxon, only son of the late Rev. R. Lewis Morgan, Cwmdû, Breconshire, and Mrs. Morgan, of Alexandra-road, Brecon, and Marjorie Kathleen, younger twin daughter of the late Captain E. M. Rennie-Brewer (4th Battalion, The Connaught Rangers), of Newport, Mon, and Mrs. T. M. Hole, of Ryeluns, Bexhill-on-Sea.

The marriage arranged between Mr. M. H. ap Rhys Pryce and Miss Sheila Jervis will not take place.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening of the infant son of Captain M. A. James, V.C., The Gloucestershire Regiment, and Mrs. James took place at St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, yesterday. The Rev. E. L. A. Hertslet officiated, and the child was named Peter Manley. The godparents were Mr. Morley H. Cooper, Major A. Capel, and Miss Margaret James.

The christening of the infant daughter of Lieutenant R. W. Stirling-Hamilton, Royal Navy, and Mrs. Stirling-Hamilton took place in Chichester Cathedral yesterday. Bishop Southwell, the child's grandfather, officiated, and the child was named Joanna Eileen. The godparents were Lieutenant J. G. Gould, Royal Navy, Sub-Lieutenant P. C. Meyrick, Royal Navy, Mrs. W. H. Selby (for whom Mrs. Hoskyns stood proxy), and Miss J. A. Tyndall.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MR. G. H. FLETCHER

A memorial service for Mr. George Hamilton Fletcher was held on Saturday at Sherborne Abbey. The body had been cremated and the ashes were scattered near the Hardy monument. The service was taken by Canon Wingfield-Digby, and among those present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Fletcher (son and daughter-in-law), Lieutenant-Colonel Wingfield-Digby and Mrs. Wingfield-Digby (son-in-law and daughter), Mr. Simon and Mr. George Wingfield-Digby, Mrs. Fisher-Rowe (daughter), Mrs. Greenacre, Miss Bettine Fisher-Rowe, Mrs. Pemberton, Colonel and Mrs. Griffiths, Major and Mrs. Herapath, Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. George Deitz, Mr. Rivers Pollock, Colonel Mesnel, Mr. R. H. Sambourne, Sir Hubert Medlycott, Mr. Sandford Wills, Mr. Eric Rose, Colonel C. E. Duff, Captain Livingstone Learmonth, Lady Langman, Colonel Benett Stanford, Major and Mrs. Idderdale, Mrs. Goodford, Mrs. Bartholomew, Mr. A. S. Williams, Mrs. Gordon, and Miss Fernandes.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

SERVICE DINNERS

ROYAL NAVY CLUB

Vice-Admiral F. C. Dreyer presided at the dinner of the Royal Navy Club, which was held on Friday evening, and Major-General J. R. E. Charles was the guest of the evening.

Among others present were:—

Commander K. Gofton Salmond (secretary), Rear-Admiral E. A. Astley-Rushton, Commander C. C. A. Allen, Commander H. W. A. Adams, Captain H. Ardill, Captain Birkett Brock, Admiral Sir Edward Bradford, Vice-Admiral R. Backhouse, Captain T. H. Binney, Commander E. S. Brand, Captain J. M. Begg, Rear-Admiral C. W. Bruton, Commander Guy P. Bowles, Captain H. T. Baillie-Grohman, Commander H. M. Barnes, Admiral Boyle.

Rear-Admiral G. K. Chetwode, Commander N. M. F. Corbett, Vice-Admiral F. W. Caulfield, Captain J. H. K. Clegg, Captain J. H. D. Cunningham, Rear-Admiral J. M. Casement, Commander V. B. Cardwell, Commander H. Clanchy, Vice-Admiral A. V. Campbell, Rear-Admiral R. M. Colvin, Captain J. W. S. Dorling, Captain W. H. Darwall, Commander John Durnford, Commander H. M. Denny, Commander E. C. Denison.

Admiral Fuller, Captain H. Fitzherbert, Rear-Admiral Wilfred F. French, Captain M. K. Grant, Admiral A. E. A. Grant, Captain J. B. Glencross, Commander W. S. Gray, Admiral Sir Percy Grant, Admiral J. de C. Hamilton, Commander A. B. Humphery, Commander J. D. Hall, Admiral R. A. Hopwood, Admiral Sir William Hannam Henderson, Rear-Admiral W. W. Hope Herbert, Commander A. R. Halfhide, Commander G. W. Hoare-Smith, Admiral Sir Herbert King-Hall, Commander G. W. Heaton, Rear-Admiral John K. im Thurn.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, Rear-Admiral T. J. James, Commander F. M. Johnson, Captain E. M. King, Admiral Sir Frederick Learmonth, Rear-Admiral the Hon. William Leveson-Gower, Captain C. G. A. Lenny, Commander L. D. Mackintosh, Captain E. W. Money, Captain R. C. Mayne, Vice-Admiral V. B. Molteno, Commander S. B. Maingay, Commander G. J. A. Miles, Commander R. E. F. M. Mackenzie, Commander R. Mends, Captain N. Martin, Commander H. H. Murphy, Rear-Admiral Dunbar Nasmith, Vice-Admiral W. Nunn, Captain Dudley North, Rear-Admiral Percy Noble, Rear-Admiral Laurence Oliphant.

Commander R. H. Portal, Commander C. R. E. W. Perryman, Captain T. S. V. Phillips, Commander H. C. Phillips, Vice-Admiral W. D. Paton, Captain A. L. Peters, Commander C. H. Phillips, Commander W. B. Rowbotham, Captain G. C. C. Royle, Rear-Admiral H. O. Reinold, Rear-Admiral F. F. Rose, Commander Ringrose, Commander S. H. Simpson, Commander H. R. Sandwith, Captain E. C. Stubbs, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Steel, Commander R. N. Stopford, Commander A. T. Stewart.

Commander Geoffrey D. Taylor, Captain R. R. Turner, Captain A. T. Taylor, Captain Hugh Taylor, Admiral Cecil V. Usborne, Commander Guy L. Warren, Rear-Admiral S. L. Willis, Commander G. H. Warner, Captain J. G. Walsh, and Captain L. V. Wells.

29TH BRIGADE, R.G.A.

The sixth annual dinner of the 29th Brigade, R.G.A., took place at The George, 213, Strand, on Saturday. Among those present were:—

Brigadier-General A. M. Tyler (formerly Commanding H.A., V. Corps); Colonels A. C. Wilkinson, A. D. Murray, and C. H. W. Owen; Majors H. J. Crump, F. D. Field, and E. B. Withers; Captains D. F. Alexander, J. N. Green, and W. L. Watkins; Lieutenants E. L. Archer, L. H. W. Bird, L. Broughton, S. F. Clegg, T. W. Cunnew, C. J. D. Figg, C. J. A. Grant, C. F. King, H. F. Laycock, C. H. Ledward, S. Oliver (R.A.S.C.), G. A. Smith, J. E. Sunderland, D. M. Thomas (R.A.S.C.), H. W. Townshend, J. White (R.A.S.C.), O. L. Wight, B. W. Yardley, and E. A. S. Young; and about 40 other ranks from all parts of the country.

185TH INFANTRY BRIGADE GROUP

Brigadier-General Viscount Hampden presided at the annual reunion dinner of the 185th Infantry Brigade Group, which was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday. Among other officers present were:—

Captain G. C. Carlisle, Major S. R. Cooper, Captain R. M. Crabtree, Lieutenant C. Friend, Lieutenant W. B. Galloway, Captain P. Gaunt, Major J. F. Harter, Captain W. H. Hagley, Major L. R. Jones, Lieutenant E. N. Kitcat, Captain L. H. Miller, Major C. K. Phillips, Captain S. H. Pickering, Dr. G. L. Kerr-Pringle, Captain R. J. Riley, Lieutenant T. V. Riley, Lieutenant L. T. Swaney, Lieutenant H. S. Scott, Captain G. F. Stuart, Major N. A. Taylor, Lieutenant S. A. Thorn, Captain A. Welch, Lieutenant P. Wesley, and Captain C. B. Yoxall.

8TH OXON AND BUCKS LIGHT INFANTRY

The twelfth annual dinner of The 8th Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry took place at the Trocadero on Saturday, when Major-General Sir Charles Mackenzie-Kennedy was the guest of the evening. Among others present were:—

Colonel C. Justice; Majors A. E. Burt, A. H. Lowe, E. P. Medcalf, and A. F. Benjamin; Captains C. G. Tardrew, G. L. Bartrum, H. W. A. Thompson, and G. L. Hazzen; Lieutenants S. C. Leman, N. W. Elliott, and J. E. Popson-Smith.

THE ROYAL TANK CORPS

The annual dinner of the Royal Tank Corps took place at the Trocadero Restaurant on Friday. Major-General Sir John Capper presided, and the officers present included:—

Major-Generals Sir Hugh Elles, Fuller, and Sir E. D. Swinton; Brigadier-General Micklem; Brigadiers Croft and Laird; Colonels Broad, Brockbank, Carter, de Putron, Hotblack, Johnson, Pile, and Radclyffe; Lieutenant-Colonels Bolton, Burges-Short, Cheales, Clark, Fernie, Gambier-Parry, Graham, Hope, Hudson, Hulton, Laskey, Morsley, Poe, Richardson, Tilly, and Wenger; Majors Allen, Ashton, Bairdow, Barry, Brett, Broome, Broster, Bryant, Butler, Clifton, Cooper, Crouch, Darwell, Dean, Diamond, Forestier-Walker, Furber, Griffin, Gross, Howard, Huntbach, Ingham, Kemp-Welch, Kessell, Kinnison, Morritt, Morrogh, Paget, Pope, Reeves, Savile, Shipster, Sotham, F. A. Spencer, Robert Spencer, and Thompson; Captains Askew, Beale, Beer, Bingham, Bloomer, Bradford, Brannon, Briant, Briggs, Brooks, Buckbarrow, Burns, Cameron, Campbell-Johnston, Cooney, Cornford, Costobadie, Cressey, Crick, Crocker, Culverwell, Sir John Dashwood, Dawson, Donne, Duguid, Elliott, Farrar, Garrett, Gillett, Glanville, Groves, Harcourt, Hardie, Hart, Hickey, Hobbs, Ireland, Kann, Ledward, Liddell-Hart, Lipcomb, Loxley, McElvaine, Millar, Minchin, Moore, Napier, Nicolls, North, O'Conor, Oke, Ollington, Pedder, Purdy, Quail, Quin-Smith, Richards, Richardson, Ritchie, Robson, Sargeaunt, Scrutton, Skidmore, Smith, Syme, Tanner, Theophilus, Tucker, White, Willis, Wilson, and Yeo; Messrs. Adams, Atherton, Bagshaw, Bagshawe, Ball, Bather, Baxter, Beak, Black, Blower, Bryce, Carey, Clively, Crouch, Dickenson, Dingle, Duncan, Dunolly, FitzGerald, Fulcher, Garrick, Golding, Grove, Harris, Harrison, Head, Hoad, Ingram, Jones, Kent, Kessell, Lennard, McCaffrey, Miles, Morgan, Palmer, Parker, Paton, Polyblank, Renwick, Rooker, G. F. E. Rowe, H. H. K. Rowe, Rudd, Sanders, Sayer, Sharpe, Steedman, Sterndale, Stevens, Thomas, Thompson, Thornton, Valon, Wallwork, Wellesley, Wetherell, Wilson, and Young.

KENTISH TOWN DAY NURSERY

In aid of the Kentish Town Day Nursery, which serves one of the poorest neighbourhoods in North-West London, a series of three lectures has been arranged, from which it is hoped to raise at least £300. For the first Lady Violet Astor is lending 18, Carlton House-terrace next Wednesday, when, at 5.30 p.m., Mr. John Buchan, M.P., will lecture on "The Novel and the Fairy Tale." Viscount Bridgeman presiding. The second lecture, on December 4, at the same time, will be at Seaford House, Belgrave-square, by permission of Lady Howard de Walden. It will be given by Lord David Cecil on "The Art of Cursing," and the Countess of Oxford and Asquith will preside. The third will be on February 11, also at 5.30, at 11, St. James's-square, lent for the occasion by the Countess of Iveagh. It will be given by Sir Denison Ross on the Persian Art Exhibition, and the Hon. William Ormesby-Gore, M.P., will preside. Tickets are 15s. and 10s. each, or 40s. and 25s. each for the series; they may be obtained from Viscountess Wolmer, 3, Chester-gate, Regent's Park, N.W., or at the door.

MR. SCULLIN IN IRELAND

VISIT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, Nov. 23

Mr. J. H. Scullin, the Prime Minister of Australia, arrived at Kingstown yesterday morning on a short visit to Ireland. His party included, besides Mrs. Scullin, the Australian Attorney-General and Mrs. Brennan, Miss Brennan, and Mr. Cameron, private secretary. Mr. Scullin was received at Kingstown pier by the Free State Minister for External Affairs, and he drove to Viceregal Lodge, where he is staying as the guest of the Governor-General.

During the day he paid an official visit to Mr. Cosgrave at Government Buildings, outside which a guard of honour was mounted. Mr. Scullin and his party lunched at Viceregal Lodge, had tea with Mr. Cosgrave at his residence at Templeogue, and dined last night with the Governor-General.

This morning Mr. Scullin left by road for Ennis, Co. Clare, where he will be the guest of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe. His wife's father was a native of the district.

To-morrow he will go to Killarney and Cork, and will return to Dublin on Tuesday. On Tuesday evening a State banquet will be given in his honour.

The Australian party probably will go to the North of Ireland to visit Magherafelt, Co. Londonderry, where the Prime Minister's father was born. During his stay in Ireland Mr. Scullin will receive an honorary degree from the National University.

SPEECH DAY AT GUILDFORD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, Director of the Imperial Institute, distributed the certificates and prizes to the Guildford High School for Girls on Saturday. Miss Ralph, the headmistress, in her report stated that the Church Schools Company had acquired premises two doors from the school which would be converted into a boarding house for the school and known as the "Morton" House, after the first headmistress of the school. They proposed to transfer the kindergarten to the new building. Sir WILLIAM FURSE, while condemning war as most cruel, contemptible, and foolish, said he regarded the four years of the War as the most beautiful years of his life, because daily people of all classes and ages were showing themselves at their best in all their actions. Since the War the country, as he saw it, had lacked in venturesomeness. He appealed to his hearers to endeavour to live in a day of more personal adventure, but, nevertheless, to be a little careful about overdoing the adventure. Congratulations were extended by Sir William Furse to Miss Peile, a member of the staff, who had just been appointed headmistress of Bishop Fox's School, Taunton.

LONDON WALL

A FRAGMENT NEAR THE TOWER

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Students of Roman London will regret to learn that one of the very few easily accessible fragments of the City Wall, which stands high and displays in broad daylight the juncture of the Roman work with the medieval superstructure, has lately suffered injury through the fall of a large portion of its face.

This piece of the Wall stands in a shy corner—Trinity-place, Tower-hill—and approach to it is made through a narrow stone-paved passageway which is owned by Trinity House and the City Corporation, and is in private occupation. The area formed by this passage and its continuation makes an L-shaped yard, under the inner limb of which runs the Underground railway; and when the Aldgate-Mark-lane railway was constructed nearly 50 years ago a large section of the Wall adjoining the present fragment was demolished.

In view of what has happened, it is much to be hoped that every care will be taken to restore the present piece of Wall as nearly as possible to its original state. It is hardly necessary to say that it was one of the few remaining relics of Roman London still standing in the open, which the Royal Commission recommended as especially worthy of preservation. Hard by are other parts of the Wall, among them the only surviving part which can be seen from both sides; and those to whom the courtesy of the occupiers has accorded the privilege of making acquaintance with this truly impressive mass of stonework will not have failed to perceive what pride of trusteeship is fostered by its presence in the heart of their place of daily business.

It is, however, the accident which has befallen the section in Trinity-place that sets a Londoner's fancy wishing for a reform. With no insuperable demand on anybody, this curious little backwater might become one of the most interesting places of pilgrimage in the whole of what was Roman London. For Roman this piece of Wall—or the lower part of it—certainly is; it was put up, so the best authorities believe, not long after Boudicca, or Boadicea, sacked the flourishing but newly-grown Londinium in A.D. 60; and so large was the conception of the fortification necessary that the Wall, as all know, was made to encircle much more ground than was actually in occupation, being deliberately extended towards the east to the point at which probably it was most desirable that attack from the river should be firmly met and frustrated. With the Tower, perhaps the only untaken Norman fortress surviving, this fragment of Wall is of a visible significance. Might not its whole significance outside on Tower-hill be made still more visible?

Suppose a determined attempt were made, with the good will of all concerned, to treat it as it certainly would be treated were it in a foreign city of comparable antiquity. Suppose it were given the honour due to its age and original purpose. Suppose that the passage which it looks down were exempted from its present uses, purged of several incongruous features, and converted into a corridor leading to it. Suppose this corridor were planted, for the sake of catching the eye, with a row, or double row, of shrubs in barrels, and set with Roman casts of the statues in Guildhall Museum, several of which were found in neighbouring bastions. Might not something akin to the true atmosphere be restored to this site? Or is the Fortune of Londinium so relentlessly adverse that all hope of bringing about a better way of doing things must remain merely an archæologist's dream? If the Tower draws its thousands; if the Port of London Authority has lately come with all its prestige into Trinity-square; if the Underground, which is the Wall's next-door neighbour at this point, has a station ready for pilgrims hard by in Mark-lane, how might not these few square feet of ragstone and Roman brick, if properly cared for and set off, publicly add to a witness of continuity nowhere stronger in England than in this historic key position for the city on the Thames?

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RELICS

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION

The Queen and the Duchess of York, among others, are contributing to an exhibition of old costumes and pictures, which will be held throughout next week in the rooms of the Northamptonshire Record Society at the County Hall, Northampton.

The most interesting exhibit will probably be held to be a scarf which, according to ancient tradition in the family, was given by William the Conqueror to William, the Marshal of his army and ancestor of Lord Fitzwilliam. That seems almost incredible, and there is, of course, no proof of its truth; but the scarf has certainly been a treasured possession for centuries. It is the christening robe for every male Fitzwilliam. The present Earl was brought from America so that it could be used at his baptism, and it was taken to Wentworth Woodhouse for the christening of his son. The scarf now belongs to Mr. George Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, of Milton, near Peterborough.

Northamptonshire has an unusually large number of great houses which have been in the occupation of the same families continuously since Tudor times or even earlier. Burghley, Deene, Castle Ashby, Althorp, and Fawsley are among them. They are all contributing from their treasures to next week's exhibition, which will illustrate the changes of fashion in clothes for two or three centuries. It has been organized by a committee of which Lord Spencer is chairman, and will be opened by his sister, Lady Delia Peel. The profits will go to the Northamptonshire Record Society.

THE HOSPITAL SAVING ASSOCIATION

LARGE INCREASE IN CONTRIBUTORS

The annual meeting of group representatives of the Hospital Saving Association will be held to-morrow evening at the Kingsway Hall. The speakers will include Lord Knutsford, chairman of the London Hospital, and Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The eighth annual report, which will be presented by the council of the association, shows that progress has been maintained. During the 12 months ended July 31, 1930, no fewer than 1,275 new groups were formed, and the increase in the number of contributors was 158,431. The total number of groups at the end of the year under review was 7,986, and the contributors totalled 810,444. The amount of contributions paid in the 12 months ended July 31 was £438,354, compared with £320,714 in the previous year. During the year 238,929 contributors and dependents, of whom 44,340 were in-patients, were treated at voluntary hospitals on the list of the association. The number of days of in-patient maintenance was 911,873, giving an average length per case of 20.58 days. An interim distribution of £242,324 has been made in respect of these cases.

The revenue account for the year shows a credit balance of £22,059, which, with the balance brought forward, makes a total of £22,333. The council recommend a final distribution of £22,000 to cooperating hospitals. This will bring the total payment for hospital services to £325,781 1s. 9d., made up as follows:—Direct payments to voluntary hospitals, £264,324 1s. 8d.; direct payments to rate-aided institutions, £37,899 15s. 5d.; refunds of payments made by contributors, £23,557 4s. 8d.

The association's object is to enable those in receipt of regular wages or income to save for the hospitals while in health and to pool their offerings so that they may collectively reimburse the hospitals for services rendered to individuals among them and be relieved from expense at a time when they can least afford it.

PARIS FASHIONS

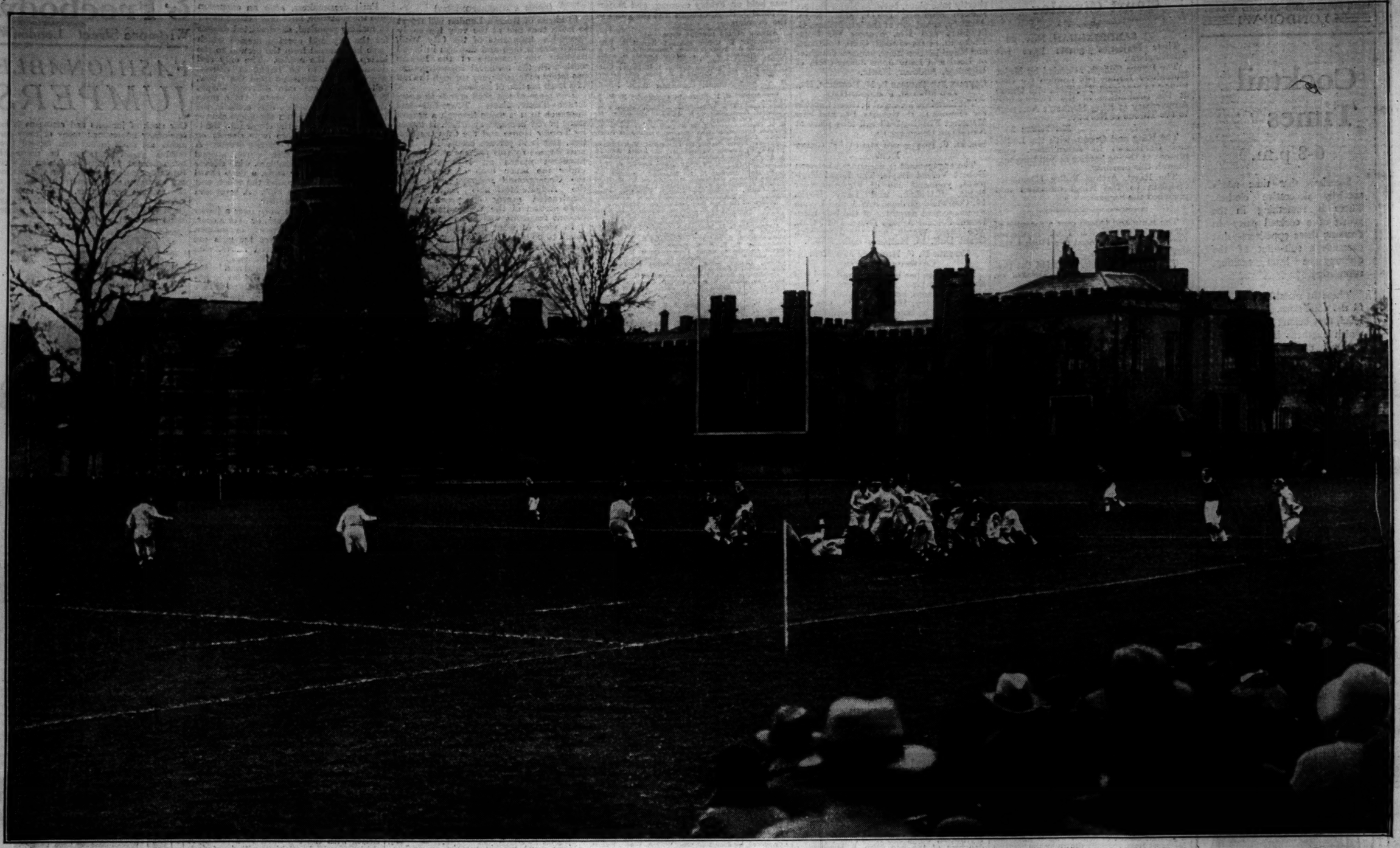
PRACTICAL WINTER DRESS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

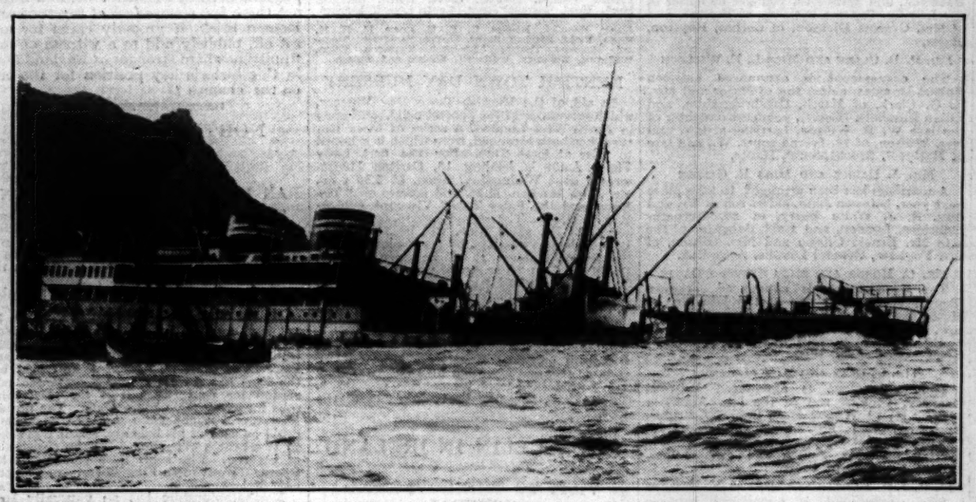
Paris dressmakers, after an excursion into the romantic, have now settled down to making practical, short-skirted dresses for the day and evening dresses which have been raised from the ground to the instep or to the ankles. The only real decoration is to be found in sleeves, which may be fantastic from the elbow, full fur cuffs cut into different shapes being usual on cloth coats. On a dress the fullness of a sleeve may come in the upper arm; on Raglan shoulders sleeves may be drawn from the elbow into tight-fitting cuffs; there are cape sleeves on coats, and berthas on evening dresses. A travelling coat of soft, warm, striped tweed has

RUGBY BEAT HARROW

THE HIGHLAND HOPE ON THE ROCKS



PUBLIC SCHOOLS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Rugby School backs getting the ball away after a scrummage in the game at Rugby on Saturday in which Rugby beat Harrow School by six points to five. The game was keenly contested throughout. In the background on the left is shown the School Chapel, and on the right is the Headmaster's house, on the wall in front of which is the tablet erected in memory of William Webb Ellis, "who, with a fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it," in 1823.



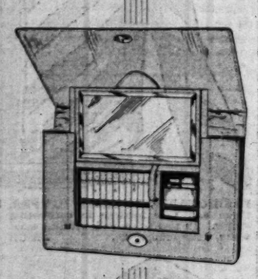
THE WRECKED LINER.—The British motor-liner Highland Hope on the rocks off the Farilhoes, to the north-west of Peniche, Portugal. All the passengers and crew, numbering 519, were saved, but reports state that the vessel must be considered a total loss. She has been swept by heavy seas during the week-end.

WEDGED ON THE ROCKS.—A photograph, taken on board the Highland Hope, showing the bows of the vessel firmly wedged. When the vessel struck the rocks the engines were kept going at full speed in order to prevent her from sliding back into 50 fathoms of water.

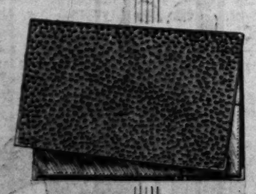
HARVEY NICHOLS

A MONTH and a day to Christmas!—and your gift-list still unpromisingly blank! If you want to give something new—something fascinating—something different—pay an early visit to Harvey Nichols, who have the most charming selection of Christmas gifts in London.

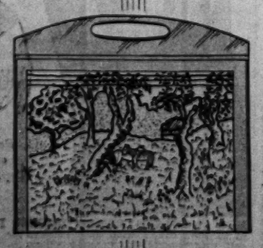
The friend who travels will appreciate this comfortable cushion and rug, which tuck so neatly into a cover of duvetyn-finish. 42/-



A very new and alluring underarm bag of morocco has a pull-up mirror concealing a pocket for cigarettes and lighter. Fitted captive purse, and silk lined. Black, brown, red, navy, green. 9¼in. × 6¼in. 45/-



The very latest vogue is Pelican skin—and this really beautiful bag is of Pelican lined with calf and cornered with silver gilt. 9in. × 6¼in. 5½ gns.



Here's the newest of workbags—with a clever landscape in waterproof paint and wool embroidery. One of several designs—exclusive to Harvey Nichols. 18/9

Harvey Nichols' Christmas catalogue—now ready—will solve the knottiest gift problem. Send for a copy, post free.

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HUNT AND COUNTY BALLS

THE SEASON'S LIST

We publish below a list of forthcoming Hunt, County, and Service balls. The list will be revised and repeated every Monday until further notice.

NOVEMBER 28.—35th (East Anglian) Field Brigade, R.A. (T.A.), Wallsgrove House, High Beech, near Epping (by permission of Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. E. N. Buxton).
Officers' ball, 5th Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Drill Hall, Huddersfield (Royal Corps of Signals band).
DECEMBER 5.—4th Royal Sussex Regiment annual ball, the Drill Hall, Horsham.
Middlesbrough Territorial Officers' annual ball, the Town Hall, Middlesbrough (Clifford Essex band).
Bicester and Warden Hill Hunt ball, Kirtlington Park.
The 5th (Hunts) Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment (T.A.) Officers' annual ball, Angel Hotel, Peterborough.
DECEMBER 8.—The Black Prince ball, May Fair Hotel (Ambrose's band).
DECEMBER 10.—East Essex Hunt Club ball, the Shire Hall, Chelmsford.
DECEMBER 11.—The Young Conservatives Union ball, Grosvenor House.
DECEMBER 12.—Stow ball (Heythrop Hunt), Stow-on-the-Wold.
The Atherstone Hunt ball, Newnham Paddox, Rugby (by permission of Viscount and Viscountess Feilding) (Newman's band).
Petworth ball.
South Notts Hunt ball, Oxton Hall, Nottinghamshire (by permission of Captain and Mrs. Sherbrooke) (Conri Tait's band).
Naval and Military ball, Royal Pavilion, Brighton (Newman's band).
Regimental ball, 5th Battalion, The North Staffordshire Regiment, the King's Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.
The North Herts County ball, Hitchin.
Vine Hunt ball, Oakley Hall, near Basingstoke (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle) (Clifford Essex band).
East Kent Hunt ball, St. Alban's Court, Nonington (by permission of Commander and Mrs. O'Brien) (Vassie's band).
Officers' ball, 6th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, Drill Hall, Wolverhampton.
The Royal Artillery (winter) ball, R.A. Mess, Woolwich.
Military ball of the 238th Battery, R.F.A. (T.A.), and the 5th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment (T.A.), Town Hall, Grimsby.
DECEMBER 15.—Essex and Suffolk Hunt ball, Moot Hall, Colchester.
DECEMBER 16.—Officers' ball, Westmorland and Cumberland Territorial Army Units, Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle.
DECEMBER 17.—The Duke of Buccleuch's Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Kelso.
DECEMBER 18.—The Staffordshire County Infirmary ball, the County Buildings, Stafford.
DECEMBER 19.—The Hampshire Hunt (H.H.) ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Embassy band).
Pipewell Foot Beagles Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.
Regimental ball, 4th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment (T.A.), the Assembly Rooms, Lincoln.
The United Hunts ball, Town Hall, Banbury.
Nottingham General Hospital annual ball, Greyfriars Hall, Nottingham.
Princes Risborough Agricultural Association Farmers' Hunt ball, Town Hall, High Wycombe (The Night Watchman band).
North Staffs Hunt ball, Maer Hall (by permission of Miss Harrison) (Clifford Essex band).
Leicestershire and Rutland Territorial Army ball, King's Hall, Grand Hotel, Leicester.
DECEMBER 22.—Linlithgow and Stirlingshire Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh (Newman's band).
DECEMBER 29.—Llangibby Hunt ball, Westgate Hotel, Newport (Newman's band).
Gloucestershire County ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Stratford-upon-Avon Hospital ball, Town Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon (Southwick's band).
West Norfolk Hunt ball, Majestic ball room, King's Lynn.
DECEMBER 30.—Montgomery County ball, Town Hall, Welshpool (Newman's band).
Radnorshire and West Herefordsire Hunt Club ball, Garnstone Castle (Pilbeam's band).
The Denbighshire Infirmary ball, Howell's School, Denbigh (by permission of the Governors and the Headmistress) (Clifford Essex band).
DECEMBER 31.—The Tiverton Hunt ball.
The Taunton Vale and West Somerset Hunt ball, Taunton (Newman's band).
Avon Vale Hunt ball, Town Hall, Trowbridge.
Cheltenham Hospitals' ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham (Marius Winter's band).
South Wold Hunt ball, Golf Hotel, Woodhall Spa (Mark Sheridan's band).
The Teme Valley Hunt ball, Stanage Park, Radnorshire (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Rogers) (Clabon-West band).
JANUARY 1.—The Kidderminster and District General Hospital ball, Town Hall, Kidderminster (Newman's band).
West Herts Hospital ball, Ashridge House, Berkhamsted (by permission of the Trustees of the Bonar Law Memorial College and of Major-General Sir Reginald and Lady Hoskins) (1st Embassy band).
Wick and District Basset-hounds, the Pump Room, Bath (Pilbeam's band).
The Bedale Hunt ball, the Officers' Club, Catterick Camp (by permission of Major-General Kirke and the officers of the Garrison).
JANUARY 2.—The Beaufort Hunt ball, Westonbirt School, near Tetbury (by permission of the Governors).
The Devon and Somerset Staghounds' Hunt ball, the Metropole Hotel, Minehead.
The Royal Berkshire Hospital ball (Clifford Essex band).
The Hambledon Hunt Club ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Pilbeam's band).
The Mid-Kent Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Maidstone.
The North Cotswold Hunt ball.
The Northamptonshire General Hospitals ball, Northampton (Clabon-West band).
The Southdown Hunt ball, Town Hall, Lewes (Marius Winter's band).
Blackmore Vale Hunt ball, Sherborne School (by permission of the Headmaster).
Royal West Sussex Hospital ball, Assembly Rooms, Chichester (Southwick's band).
The Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary ball, the University College of North Wales, Bangor.
The Isle of Wight Hunt ball, the Queen's Hall, Newport.
6th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (T.A.) annual ball, Buxton.
Regimental ball, 5th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Morpeth Hunt ball, Gallowhill.
Cheshire Hunt ball, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Embassy band).
North Norfolk Hunt ball, St. Andrew's Hall Norwich (Vale Lane's band).
The Essex Union Hunt ball, the Shire Hall, Chelmsford.
Annual Divisional Conservative ball, Saffron Walden Town Hall, Essex (Millar's (Cambridge) band.
The 46th (N.M.) Divisional Signals (T.A.) annual ball, The Mikado, Nottingham.
JANUARY 5.—The Wheatland Hunt ball, Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth (by permission of Mr. Gomer Williams) (Newman's band).
Wylye Valley Hunt ball, Spa Hotel, Bath (Newman's band).
The East Sussex Hunt ball, Drill Hall, Battle, Sussex.
Newport (Salop) County ball (Clifford Essex band).
JANUARY 6.—The Eridge Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Tunbridge Wells.
The Middleton Hunt ball, Birdsall House, Malton (by permission of Lord and Lady Middleton).
Brecon Hunt ball, Buckland, Bwlch (by permission of Lady Buckland).
The Portman Hunt ball, Canford School, Wimborne) (by permission of the Governing Body) (Clifford Essex band).
The South Durham Hunt ball, Constitutional Hall, Stockton-on-Tees.
JANUARY 7.—The Berwickshire Hunt ball, Manderston (by permission of the Hon. Lady Miller).
The Devon County ball, Poltimore (by permission of the Headmistress) (Newman's band).
The Wynnstay Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Whitchurch (Vale Lane's band).
York and Ainsty Hunt ball, Askham Grange (by permission of Major and Mrs. Wailes-Fairbairn) (Keech-Rosebery dance band).
Cornwall County ball, Truro.
Herefordshire Hunt Club ball, Shire Hall, Hereford (Peter Fielding's band).
Grafton Hunt ball, Manor House, Brackley (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Hayman) (Newman's band).
Old Berkeley Hunt ball, Moor Park (Embassy band).
JANUARY 8.—Glamorgan Hunt Club ball, the Pavilion, Cowbridge (Newman's band).
The Dorset Hunt ball, the Corn Exchange, Dorchester.
The Westmorland County ball, Town Hall, Kendal (Newman's band).
The Suffolk County ball, the Athenaeum, Bury St. Edmunds (Embassy band).
5th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, annual ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby (Conri Tait's band).
The Herefordshire General Hospital ball, the Shire Hall, Hereford (Peter Fielding's band).
JANUARY 9.—5th Battalion, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (T.A.) Officers' annual ball, the Drill Hall, The Lane, Ashburnham-road, Bedford (Embassy band).
The Hurworth Hunt ball, Rounton Grange.
County of Gloucester Territorial ball, Victoria Rooms, Clifton, Bristol (Clifford Essex band).
The Mendip Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Bath (Vassie's band).
Chester Infirmary ball, the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Kit-Kat Club band).
The Grove Hunt ball, Town Hall, Retford.
West Kent Hunt ball, the Wildernesse Club, Sevenoaks.
The Crawley and Horsham Hunt ball, the headquarters of the 4th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, Denne-road, Horsham.
The V.W.H. (Earl Bathurst's) Hunt ball, the Bingham Hall, Cirencester (Pilbeam's band).
JANUARY 12.—The Berkeley and Ledbury Hunt ball, the Guildhall, Gloucester.
The League of Mercy "All Age" Fancy Dress ball, Shire Hall, Hereford.
JANUARY 13.—The Monmouthshire Hunt Club ball, the Rolls Hall, Monmouth (Pilbeam's band).
Craven Hunt Club, Corn Exchange, Newbury.
The Worcestershire Hunt Club annual ball, the Shirehall, Worcester.
JANUARY 14.—The Fernie Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.
JANUARY 15.—The Holderness Hunt ball, Burton Constable (by permission of Colonel and Mrs. Chichester-Constable) (Embassy band).
The Bramham Moor Hunt ball.
JANUARY 16.—The Pytchley Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Northampton.
The Cotswold Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Grantham Hospital ball, the Guildhall, Grantham (Embassy band).
The Radcliffe Infirmary and Oxfordshire County ball, the Town Hall, Oxford (Pilbeam's band).
Brighton Foot Beagles Hunt ball, Hotel Metropole, Brighton.
Hertford County ball, Brocket Hall, Hatfield (by permission of Sir Charles Nall-Cain).
The Dorking County ball, New Dorking Halls.
JANUARY 22.—Melton Mowbray Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Melton Mowbray.
JANUARY 23.—County of Buckingham Territorial ball.
Meynell Hunt ball, Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
Garth Hunt Club ball, Tylney Hall, Rotherwick, Hants (by permission of Sir Herbert Cayzer).
JANUARY 30.—Cambridge University Conservative Association ball, the University Arms.
FEBRUARY 11.—The Highland ball, Hyde Park Hotel.
FEBRUARY 13.—The Robin Hoods' ball, Palais de Danse, Nottingham (Newman's band, the Robin Hoods' band, and the Metronomes).
FEBRUARY 20.—The ninth annual military ball, 5th Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., Mansion House, Doncaster (Conri Tait's band; dancing 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.).

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral has now been completed by the installation by the Dean of CANON O. C. QUICK and the REV. J. K. MOZLEY as residentiary canons, in the place of Mr. Elliott and of the late Canon Newbolt. Dr. Quick, as already announced, has been appointed by the Bishop of London as Precentor of the Cathedral, and Dr. Mozley has been appointed Chancellor.

The REV. J. W. LAMB, vicar of St. Paul's, Rawtenstall, Lancs, has been presented to the vicarage of Hewcrth, York.

The REV. A. G. SAYER, formerly vicar of Westend, Southampton, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of St. Michael and All Angels, Maidstone.

The Bishop of Liverpool has appointed the REV. F. STONE, M.C., vicar-designate of Christ Church, Waterloo, to be rural dean of Bootle.

The REV. R. H. PRING has been appointed by the S.P.G. to the chaplaincy of St. Jean de Luz.

SONS OF THE CLERGY

Sir Frederick Fry presided at the annual general court of the Governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, held at 6, Woburn-square, W.C. The Chairman referred to the loss which the Corporation had suffered by the sudden death of the Bishop of Worcester, its Senior Treasurer, and the following resolution was adopted:—

The Governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy have heard with the deepest regret of the death of the Bishop of Worcester, their Senior Treasurer. Twenty-nine times a steward of the festival, for 27 years a member of the Court of Assistants, and for 10 years a Treasurer, he gave unstinted service to the work of the Corporation, whose history he recorded in a volume which will for all time be a monument to his scholarship and untiring industry. The Governors hereby place on record their abiding sense of the great loss which the Corporation has sustained.

Among those elected Governors of the Corporation were Alderman Sir William Waterlow, Sir Edward Le Marchant, Sir Arthur Dorman, the Archdeacon of Halifax, and the Masters of the Drapers', Skinners', Merchant Taylors', Haberdashers', and Clothworkers' Companies. Colonel A. Sutherland-Harris, Mr. J. Beckwith, and the Rev. W. P. Besley were elected to fill vacancies on the Court of Assistants.

At the monthly meeting of the Court of Assistants about £1,700 was voted for the benefit of clergymen of the Church of England and their families and towards educational expenses. The 277th anniversary festival has been fixed for Wednesday, May 20, 1931, and the Archbishop of Canterbury's list of stewards is already open. The Bishop of Ripon will preach.

Walton parish church, the mother church of Liverpool, is celebrating its millenary this week. Its Anglo-Saxon font is at least 900 years old. A series of special services has been arranged. Yesterday the preacher was the Archbishop of Wales. The festival will end next Sunday, when the Archbishop of York will preach.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL

ANNUAL CLINICAL "AT HOME"

The Royal Dental Hospital of London, with the exception of the War period, has held an annual clinical "at home" since 1905. Past students, members of the profession, and interested laymen, are invited to see cases representing the scope of the work done at the hospital, and the various departments are thrown open for inspection.

On Saturday there was celebrated the coming-of-age "at home." The morning was spent in demonstrations, including operations in the in-patient department at Charing Cross Hospital, where two wards and an operating theatre were opened in January. In the afternoon there was an exhibition of clinical cases in the Dental Hospital. The extent of the work in the Leicester-square headquarters, particularly among children, is probably not fully appreciated. Last year there were no fewer than 55,660 attendances by out-patients, and of this number over 13,000 represented children's visits. There is a growing recognition on the part of the public of the importance of healthy mouths. Some of the children have been paying regular visits to the hospital for the past 10 years, and the rows of patients, both adult and juvenile, who on Saturday willingly offered themselves as "demonstrations" illustrated the gratitude that is felt towards the dental staff.

Many months' work is often required in the cases of the small patients who go to the hospital with malformed mouths and teeth. Sometimes they are unable to articulate properly, and when the abnormalities have been corrected the patients are passed on to a trained elocutionist. The various departments of the hospital show that in every section of modern dental surgery the most up-to-date methods of appliances and research are at the disposal of the staff.

VACANCY IN COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL

By the promotion of Mr. H. E. A. Twyford to be Alderman of Cripplegate Ward in the City a vacancy in the Court of Common Council has arisen. Two candidates have come forward—namely, Mr. Gervase E. Wood, of Addle-street and Mr. E. D. Alley, of Moor-lane. The nomination will be held on Thursday, December 4.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR THOMAS POWER

SIR THOMAS TALBOT POWER, Bt., of Ayesha, Killiney, Co. Dublin, chairman of John Power and Son, Limited, of John's-lane Distillery, Dublin, who died on July 6, aged 67, left unsettled personal property in England and the Irish Free State valued at £112,946. He left:—

£1,000 to Dr. Charles O'Reilly in addition to whatever sum that may be due to him for medical fees; £1,000 to Dr. John Cronyn, and £2,000 for specified purposes; £750 to Thomas Mahon; £500 each to Patrick Leary and William Curran if still members of the distillery staff of John's-lane, or on the retired list; £350 to Michael Mace; £100 to James Cleary; £500 to Thomas Richardson; £50 to Edward Whelan; £50 each to the 10 longest service yardsmen at the Distillery, John's-lane; £50 to Mary Smyth; £300 to Thomas Doherty; £100 to Miss E. Dunne; £100 to his butler, John Doyle; £100 each to his two maids, Christine Brown and Margaret Heffernan; and £200 to his gardener, James Martin Connor, if respectively in his service at his death.

Probate has been granted of the will of the Right Hon. EDWARD ALLAN, first Baron BROTHERTON, D.L., J.P., of The Hall, Roundhay, Leeds, and of Kirkham Abbey, Malton, Yorks, head of Messrs. Brotherton and Co., Limited, tar distillers and chemical manufacturers, chairman of the Shettleston Oil and Chemical Co., Limited, and of the British Aniline Co., Limited, and of the Wear Fuel Works Co., Limited, a vice-president of the American Tar Products Company, and a director of several other concerns, who died on October 21, aged 74. The estate has now been sworn at £1,764,529 gross, with net personalty £1,408,274. Details of bequests (including £175,000 for charities and bequests to numerous employees) were published in *The Times* of November 6. The only bequests of interest which have not so far been made public, but which appear in the will, are:—

One-half of his stock of wines and liqueurs to the Rev. Thomas Brackenbury, of The Vicarage, Arthington, Leeds (who also receives a legacy of £2,000); and the other one-half to his nephew, Charles Frederick Ratcliffe.

The Right Hon. ALEXANDER MUNRO MACROBERT, P.C., K.C., M.P., of Abercrombyplace, Edinburgh, lately Solicitor-General and recently Lord Advocate for Scotland, Conservative M.P. for East Renfrewshire, who died on October 18, aged 57, left unsettled personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £12,330.

Mr. WILLIAM PETT RIDGE, of Ampthill, Willow-grove, Chislehurst, author, who died on September 29, aged 71, left estate of the gross value of £1,848, with net personalty £454.

Mr. JOHN SEAVERS RICHARDSON, of Sowerby, Thirsk, Yorks, principal of Messrs. Richardson and French, solicitors, died on July 29, leaving estate of the gross value of £61,817, with net personalty £53,626. He gives:—

£50 to his late servant, Robert Hayton; and the following legacies to clerks if still in his employ:—£500 to Thomas Moss, £250 to John Wright, and £100 to Robert Tose.

Miss JESSIE JANE DONALD, of Queen Margaret-crescent, Hillhead, Glasgow, who died on August 12, left personal property valued at £48,845, of which £47,925 is in Great Britain. She left:—

£1,000 each to the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, the Scottish National Institute for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors, and the Royal National Lifeboat Institution; £500 each to the Glasgow Royal Cancer Hospital, the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow, the Old Man's and Old Woman's Home, Glasgow, the Princess Louise Scottish Home for Limbless Sailors and Soldiers, the Glasgow Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, and the Shipwrecked Fishermen's and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society; and £250 to the Glasgow Poor Children's Fresh Air Fortnight and Cripple Children's League.

Mrs. MARY JANE FYLER, of Maycotts, Matfield, Kent, who died on February 14, widow of Colonel A. Fyler, left estate of the gross value of £28,696, with net personalty £22,810. She left:—

£100 to her servant, Margaret Mary Fitzjames; one year's wages to each other indoor servant of two years' service.

The balance of a sum of £50 which she had promised towards the endowment of a "St. Augustine's Bed" in the proposed new hospital at Tunbridge Wells to be paid by the trustees: £250 to the Ecclesiastical Students' Fund established by the Rev. Edmund Lester, of Campion Retreat House, Osterley; £250 to the rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the English Martyrs, Walworth, S.E., for the support of the ecclesiastical students at St. Augustine's House, Walworth; and £100 to the Rev. Lawrence George Craven for the society known as the Crusade of Rescue and Homes for Destitute Catholic Children.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HALDANE BURT (retd.), of The Red House, Lacock, near Chippenham, Wilts, who died on October 5, aged 56, left estate of the gross value of £20,398, with net personalty £4,520. He left:—

The residue of the property in trust to his wife for life, and then £100 each to the Royal United Hospital, Bath, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and St. Dunstan's Home.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LUCY KENWAY, of Mendip View, Lynch, Winscombe, Somerset, who died on August 26, aged 73, widow of G. Kenway, left property of the gross value of £12,568, with net personalty £10,210. She directed:—

The executors to offer to the Committee of Mount School, York, an oil painting of Moorbodies, by Edward T. Compton, to be hung in the school in such position as the headmistress may select.

She left:—

£1,000 to the Friends Central Education Committee for general purposes; £500 to the Friends School at Sidcot, Somerset, for the scholarship fund; £200 to her companion, Edith Horsnail; and her cottage called Shirley, at Winscombe, to her gardener, Walter R. Hemmens, "who has been in my employ for many years," and the trustees are to pay all premiums payable at her death up to October 13, 1936, in respect of a policy for the benefit of the said Walter R. Hemmens.

Miss MARY ADELAIDE USSHER, of Riversstreet, Bath, who died on September 22, left estate of the gross value of £5,209, with net personalty £5,066. She left:—

Furniture sufficient to furnish two rooms to her companion, Miss Gertrude Stronge; and, subject to some specific bequests, the residue of the property as to one-fourth to Miss Gertrude Stronge, "my companion for many years."

Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER HISCOCK, of Clifton-terrace, Cheddon-road, Taunton, coal, corn, and cake merchant, who died on September 8, aged 52, left estate of the gross value of £5,083, with net personalty £2,325. He left:—

£50 to his former housekeeper, Mary Cole.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
AUSTEN, Mr. George (85), of London-road, Northfleet, Kent, lighterman (net personalty £5,428)	£10,407
BANNER, Mr. John (79), of Beech Hill-road, Sheffield, founder and chairman of John Banner, Limited, drapers, Attercliffe, Sheffield (net personalty £11,603)	19,334
BARRETT, Mr. Eastwood, of Clareville, Hibson-road, Nelson, Lancs (net personalty £4,421)	4,513
BERRY, Mr. Albert James, of Moorside, Watling-street-road, Fulwood, near Preston, Lancs, for 26 years Director of Education for Preston net personalty £10,833)	12,338
BURDON, Mrs. Mary Arundell, of The Castle, Castle Eden, Durham, wife of Colonel R. Burdon (net personalty £4,391)	5,450
CHAPLIN, Mr. Samuel, of Fairview, Stoke Golding, Leicester, builder (net personalty £1,374)	5,881
COATHUPE, Mrs. Sophia Elizabeth (86), of The Hollies, Charlbury, Oxon, widow of E. W. Coathupe, M.R.C.S. (net personalty £5,207)	5,276
CONWAY, Mr. Richard Philip, of Lime Cottage, Tiverton, bank clerk (net personalty £7,440)	8,280
CROHN, Mrs. Anna (66), of Carholme-road, Forest Hill, S.E., widow of H. Crohn (net personalty £6,139)	6,175
DAVIS, Councillor William James (otherwise William James Thomas) (71), of Fernley-road, Sparkhill, Birmingham (net personalty £5,811)	12,223
DEEY, Miss Alice Lumley, of Woburn-court, Bernard-street, W.C.1 (net personalty £14,364)	14,410
DODD, Mrs. Jane Shelton Barclay, of The Beltry, Uckfield, Sussex (net personalty £36,731)	39,883
GILL, Mr. Edward Frederick, of Oakhurst, Harrowdene-road, Wembley, Middlesex (net personalty £4,039)	4,179
HEAD, Mr. Crossley (76), of Ivy House, Midgehole, near Hebden Bridge, Yorks, formerly manager of the Crimsworth Water Dye Works (net personalty £6,349)	6,337
HILL, the Rev. Robert Bertram, M.A. (62), of Ewhurst, Hailsham, Sussex, "estate so far as can at present be ascertained" (net personalty £702)	982
HORTON, Mr. Edward Thomas, of Heath-road, Coventry, retired licensed victualler (net personalty £7,273)	7,742
HOSEGOOD, Mr. George Henry Culford (71), of Lapford Lodge, Wells-road, Knowle, Bristol, retired builder (net personalty £820)	4,050
MINNS, Mr. Allan Ghaiyer, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (71), of Thetford Lodge, Westcott-road, Dorking, surgeon (net personalty £13,337)	14,238
MORYYS, Mr. Thomas Edwin, R.O.I., R.W.A. (66), of The Anchorage, Preston, Paignton, Devon, artist, a well-known exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and whose work "Gethsemane" now hangs in Exeter Cathedral (net personalty nil)	1,019
NIXON, Mr. Steward, of Ellerslie, Woodend Park, Crosslington, Liverpool, governing director of Nixon and Shaw, general merchants, Paradise-street, Liverpool (net personalty £42,912)	43,627
NORTHCOTE, Miss Geraldine, of St. Andrew's-road, Exmouth (net personalty £1,475)	4,908
PENDARVOR, the Rev. John William, of Oakworth, Tunbridge-road, Prittlewell, Essex (net personalty £965)	2,527
SCHOFIELD, the Rev. James Barlow, of The Vicarage, Leavenheath, Suffolk (net personalty £1,176)	3,257
STEVENSON, Miss Christiana Mary, of Park End Cottage, Southwold, Suffolk (personal property in Great Britain)	5,662
TODD, Mr. Thomas Frederick D'Arcy (78), of Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, W., barrister-at-law (net personalty £19,065)	£8,431

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Agriculture

FAMILY FARMS

THE NEW LIBERAL POLICY

EUROPEAN AND DOMINION SYSTEMS

(FROM AN AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The recent Liberal suggestions for the revival of agriculture can hardly be said to break fresh ground. The somewhat unnecessary emphasis which in former "policies" was laid on the subject of land-tenure is no longer conspicuous, but it is not difficult to recognize, in the case which is now made for family farms, the very arguments which for many years have been advanced on behalf of small holdings. Perhaps the most valuable feature of the new "policy" is its refreshing insistence on the virtue of "self-help," but even this contribution is somewhat discounted by the impression it gives that a fiscal dogma is the main source of inspiration.

The main argument used in the Liberal advocacy of family farms is, on the whole, sound enough. It is not unreasonable to suppose that, at times such as this, when wages are high in relation to the value of agricultural produce, the larger the proportion of farm work performed by the farmer himself (and his family) the stronger will be his economic position. Recent experience does in fact bear out this contention. But to suggest that family farms must necessarily be small and intensively-worked holdings is simply to confuse the issue.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that smallness in itself has no particular virtue. Acreage is only one factor, and a comparatively unimportant one, in the economics of land-utilization and farm-management. A fruit-farm of 50 acres may be quite a large capitalist concern, while a hill-farm of 500 acres may be a one-man unit. A much safer criterion is the annual turnover attainable when the land is being farmed on the lines indicated by its soil, climate, and situation, though even turnover is not invariably a true index of the economic status of a holding.

It has been so frequently contended that small farms induce intensive methods, greater productivity, and a higher rate of employment, that what is really no more than an opinion is now accepted in certain circles as a scientific fact. It is surely not unreasonable to attack the matter from another angle, and to argue that circumstances (such as soil-fertility and proximity to markets) which favour intensive cultivation create small farms. There is in fact good reason to suppose that our existing small farms can be traced back to favourable natural factors, and that where these factors are lacking the reverse process has taken place, and the smaller holdings have been aggregated to form farms which are better suited to local conditions. In other words, the type of farming which is followed in any given instance depends upon the natural environment rather than the size of the holdings, and the mere act of sub-dividing the land is not in itself a constructive process.

THE HUMAN FACTOR

It is, moreover, quite erroneous to suppose that the small farmer is a stable factor in the agricultural economy of this country. The small farm is at such a disadvantage by reason of the high cost per acre of its equipment, the retail nature of its business dealings, and its inability to employ labour-saving machinery, that the physical endurance and technical skill of the farmer must necessarily be of a very high order. Any serious deficiencies in this respect speedily lead to failure, and the human wastage is inevitably great.

On the other hand, success on a small farm very naturally awakens a desire for greater scope and a larger acreage. Farming is essentially an individualist business and no one has yet seriously suggested that it would be desirable (even if practicable) to restrict the activities of the successful individual in order to make him conform to a preconceived ideal. It can, in fact, be said with some truth that one of the greatest obstacles to the small-holding movement is the successful small-holder.

It is perhaps rather unfortunate that our would-be agricultural reformers have kept their eyes fixed so steadily on the Continent of Europe. It would, of course, be invidious as well as unnecessary to find fault with the agricultural policies of European countries, but it must be recognized that their problems are by no means identical with ours, and that they possess factors, such as a land-hungry peasantry and a low rural standard of living, which are fast disappearing in this country. England has been an industrial nation far too long to entertain any hope of re-creating a peasantry of the type which characterizes the agriculture of, say, France and Germany. That small family farms of the Continental type have certain merits from economic and social points of view is undeniable. But the cash-income which they afford to their occupiers is distinctly low, and since a relatively high cash-income is needed to supply those amenities of life to which our population, agricultural labourers not excepted, is now accustomed, the adoption of Continental farming systems in this country would inevitably be regarded as a retrograde step.

A POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE

Had the Liberal agricultural experts looked a little farther afield, they would have discovered another type of family farming, and one which is far more likely to stand transplantation to these shores than is the Continental model. The farmers of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are closely akin to our own agriculturists, coming as they do of the same racial stock, with a similar outlook and a similar standard of living; and the great majority of them are family farmers. Their environment, it is true, is not always identical with ours, but it is at least no more favourable, and their problems are in many ways identical with ours.

In these countries family farming is by no means associated with small holdings; in fact, the average size of farms tends to rise as better methods are introduced. Their remedy for low agricultural prices is a higher output per man, as achieved by specialization and mechanization, which sometimes, though not always, means a greater production per acre; and there are some grounds for thinking that this is a sound remedy, though not necessarily one which is equally well suited for use in this country.

The introduction of Dominion methods is hardly likely to be adopted as a national agricultural policy, if only for the reason that it would aggravate rather than cure rural unemployment. Yet it is essentially a policy of "self-help," and it is undoubtedly the type of family farming which will increase in popularity if low prices continue; signs are not lacking that there is already a natural trend in this direction. Most students of agriculture are aware of the gradual migration of family farmers from the north and west into the capitalist farming areas of the east and south, a migration which has been proceeding for many years. But these men are certainly not family farmers of the type envisaged by the Liberal policy; on the contrary, they usually acquire farms of several hundred acres and seek to spread their unpaid labour over as large an area as possible.

It may not be out of place to remind our theorists that if regulation of agricultural imports is impracticable, the regulation of agricultural practice is doubly so. Free trade in produce necessarily implies free trade in land. Given a sheltered market, much might be done to increase the number of small farms and revive rural employment, but any policy which seeks to stimulate agricultural production without first stimulating the absorption of produce is merely indicative of confused thinking. The family farmer may possibly be the ultimate solution of our present problem, but he is not necessarily going to follow the lines so carefully laid down for him.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

SMALL-HOLDINGS

Before proceeding with his plan for multiplying small-holdings and settling inexperienced but hopeful people on the land, would it not be wise for the Minister of Agriculture to instruct the intending candidates concerning the nature and prospects of the business? In view of the methods of procedure in the trying years following the Peace, and also of the disastrous losses, to individuals as well as to the nation, that resulted, ordinary prudence suggests that no one should be induced, or allowed, to take over a small-holding until he or she has been fully and fairly informed regarding the requirements, responsibilities and prospects of the calling. The prospective settlers are entitled to instruction of the kind suggested. This important preliminary was neglected in the post-War schemes, and the consequences to thousands of worthy people have been calamitous and unworthy of the country. If preliminary training, or warning of a hard life, be overlooked again the results will be a repetition of those that ruined many 10 or 12 years ago, besides bringing good land to a derelict state. The first thing that any one contemplating the taking of a small-holding has to do is to banish from the mind any idea of an easy life or a very profitable undertaking. A small-holding of the average type involves constant employment; not an eight, nine, or 10-hour day, but all hours of daylight, and, in winter, many hours of darkness, especially if live stock of any kind be kept.

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Since New Year's Day, 1881, Mr. Archibald MacNeilage has been secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Society. Thus he will soon reach his jubilee in the service of the society, which was founded in June, 1877. The 53rd issue of its Stud Book is in course of completion. The most influential factors in developing the modern Clydesdale have been the Stud Book and the Scottish system of stallion hiring. By the former the breeding and pedigree of sires are made common property, and by the latter the best sires are distributed nowadays throughout the United Kingdom. For many years no single draught stallion of any breed other than the Clydesdale travelled in Scotland. Latterly Shire and Suffolk stallions have been sent into Aberdeenshire, but a determined Clydesdale attack made upon Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, and Westmorland has resulted in the Scottish breed appearing in large numbers in Lancashire, Hertfordshire, and Hampshire. The Clydesdale holds the record for high prices made by draught horses in open auction sales. The stallion Baron of Buchlyvie made £9,500 in the Ayr market; his son, Bonnie Buchlyvie, made 5,000 guineas at Seaham Harbour; the brood mare Dunure Glad Eye realized 1,850 guineas, also at Seaham Harbour; while a yearling colt at the Lanark sales in 1919 fetched £3,400.

CHESHIRE CHEESE

For two decades Cheshire cheese makers have sought to develop a market outside their old-established avenues of trade in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Headway has been made very slowly, but there are signs that the big London stores and certain large factors of cheese in the Midland Counties are determined to give the Cheshire type of cheese a thorough trial. Lately, many hundredweights of prize Cheshire cheese have found their way to Leadenhall Market and one or two of the big London stores, to several towns in Hertfordshire, and to Leicestershire itself, where a popular local type of cheese exists. Buyers of Cheshire cheese, who distribute it for sale in areas where its virtues are unknown, experience some difficulty in securing a sale, but they find that a Cheshire cheese convert never gives it up again. The most distinctive feature of Cheshire cheese is its texture, which has a more apparent "grain," especially when immature, than Cheddar. The Cheshire farmer introduces slight modifications in making his cheese at various seasons of the year, with the result that there are three different types, known as early ripening, medium ripening, and late ripening. The last-named kind may be kept as long as 12 months.

CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

A large amount of work has been done during the past 20 years to determine the life history of insect pests, in order that measures may be adopted for their control. In quite recent years research in that direction has become intensified throughout the Empire; the Empire Marketing Board is doing useful work in providing funds for various lines of investigation, and steps have also been taken to secure cooperation between the various countries of the Empire and foreign countries, since the question of the importation of plants affected with pests is of great importance to all concerned. A hundred years ago a few specially interested workers recognized the severe losses due to these pests; nowadays almost every one knows something about them, but the knowledge is not always acted upon. So many crop plants are seriously injured in this way that many of them can find a place in the world's markets only if they can be brought to the harvesting stage in "clean" condition. Where the growers do not take the right steps to control pests their losses may amount to the bulk of the crop, and although spraying of hops and orchard fruit is regularly practised by the best growers, the adoption of these precautionary methods is not yet as widespread as it should be.

LIMING AND DRAINING

Since the days of liming and chalking 50 and 100 years ago, a great deal of farm land has become deficient in lime content, so that much of it is on the acid side. This has come about through the exhaustion of the lime by the removal of crops and the feeding of live stock, and by the leaching out or sinking of the lime into the subsoil, where it is not readily available for surface-rooting crops. It has been said that if lime were much more expensive than it is farmers would use it more freely, though at the present time many farmers are so short of capital that they need it all for wages, seeds, and fertilizers. Nevertheless, experiments have shown that in many cases the expenditure on lime is as important and would be quite as profitable as expenditure on fertilizers, and more permanently so. There is, however, another point to be borne in mind; on quite considerable areas liming and the application of fertilizers are liable to prove comparatively useless until the drainage has been attended to. On heavy wet soils it may be no difficult matter to arrange for mole draining to be carried out. In other cases, improvements in the arterial drainage are likely in themselves to prove effective. The method to be employed depends on local conditions, but good drainage of some kind is indispensable.

MEAT AND BONE

An instructive example of prudent buying of fat stock came under notice the other day. A country butcher, who consistently buys the best he can find and scrupulously avoids secondary grades or types that do not appeal to him, I was told, charged his retail customers prices considerably under those at which less careful and discerning buyers sold their meat. I made inquiries, and found that report to be true; the purveyor of the best meat—and nothing but the best—sold at the lowest prices in the town, in which cooperative firms are represented. The anomaly was puzzling at first and seems to be capable of only one of two explanations. Either the butcher in question is content with smaller margins on the turn-over, or high quality carcasses yield disproportionately well in the grades that weigh best and bring the most money for given bulk. The latter is the more probable theory. Meat weighs better than bone, and well-ripened, well-fed animals better than secondary sorts, and hence the purchaser of prime animals, either cattle or sheep, has less waste to sell and recovers his higher expenditure in this way. He does not have to charge so high for the prime portions because they form a larger proportion of the whole.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

The outstanding features in agricultural machinery this year have been the trials of harvester-threshers, tractors, and sugar-beet lifters. With the passage of time farming has come to depend more and more on machinery, and in consequence the farm worker must, and has, become more skilled in its use. The motor-cycle has familiarized many workers with the idea of an engine for daily use, and it is no more than a step to the tractor. Less than a generation ago few men on the farm could be left in charge of a self-binder; nowadays this universally used machine is run by a good percentage of farm workers. It is fairly certain that in future the extended use of machinery will be essential in the interests of economy and reduction of costs. Improvements in large farm machinery are taking place yearly; and, to take one example, farmers may look forward with confidence to the introduction of a new-style harvester-thresher, entirely suitable for English conditions.

LETTING TURNIP CROPS

The old custom of letting crops of turnips to be consumed by cattle or sheep—according to specification—placed on the farm by the owner who hires the roots, appears to continue in parts of Scotland. At a recent auction sale cattle turnips sold at £12 15s. an acre, and sheep turnips at £9 7s. 6d., the figures in both cases showing a reduction from the 1929 levels. The plan indicated has certain advantages for the farmer who grows the roots; it saves him buying stock of his own, gives him a definite price and ready money at a given date. The price paid for the turnips includes straw or hay for fodder and straw for litter, and perhaps part of the labour, while the manure made in the yards, as well, of course, as the sheep manure, goes to the tenant of the farm. The hirer of roots in this fashion is often a farmer on a large scale, a breeder of stock who cultivates little land, or a dealer, in either case a man exceptionally experienced in the handling of cattle and sheep.

EARLIER CHICKEN HATCHING

THE CHIEF FACTORS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A tendency to advance the date for hatching the earliest chickens is a natural consequence of the improvement and adaptation of brooding methods. The battery brooder and the various phases of intensive brooding have removed most of the climatic and seasonal objections to early rearing, so far as the chickens are concerned, and the condition of the breeding stock has become the most important factor, together with the business opportunities for disposal of the chickens. The fact that a number of poultry farmers have already begun hatching does not necessarily indicate a general move in that direction on the part of all poultry-keepers; but it is of interest to consider the commercial possibilities—and the limitations—of such a policy, which improved methods of brooding have facilitated.

Apart from the exhibition breeder, whose purpose in hatching on or soon after New Year's Day is to qualify for competition in "chicken" classes at the summer shows, the commercial opportunities of the poultry farmer are limited to the raising of table chickens and the rearing of pullets to take the place of the older laying stock in early summer. In past years the prices paid for small table chickens in March and April, especially those of the Sussex and other white-fleshed breeds, have been sufficiently high to suggest a substantial reward for enterprise; but to what extent these high prices have been due to scarcity, and whether the luxury chicken trade is capable of wide development, are questions which require consideration. Perhaps it would be better to regard the early table chicken industry as the special preserve of skilled opportunists, rather than to assume the possibility of unlimited expansion; and in particular it seems desirable to point to the danger of flooding the market with chickens of inferior size and quality. On the other hand, it might be urged that the supply of chickens, even of second quality, at reasonable prices would be a step in the direction of popularizing poultry flesh among a wider consuming public than is catered for by the specialist producers of early spring table poultry.

It is significant that within the last few years commercial egg producers have shown increasing interest in early hatching, and there can be little doubt that they have derived inspiration from improved facilities for brooding in mid-winter. The policy of hatching pullets in November and December for laying in early summer is, however, open to question on economic grounds, and it will be of interest to watch developments during the next five years. In the past, rearing losses were a serious handicap; and assuming that these can be substantially reduced or eliminated by intensive brooding the policy will depend upon the return from these early pullets during a comparatively short season of production before they inevitably drop into moult in late summer or autumn. At present commercial egg-producers are basing their belief in winter hatching on the possibility of maintaining a high egg yield between May and October, covering the period when supplies are shortening through the decline of the older stock and before the general body of spring hatched pullets have come into production.

It is common knowledge that egg prices are usually sufficiently high in August and September, and even in July, to earn a handsome profit for those who have stock capable of giving a high yield, while at that time of year feeding and management costs are low compared with those in winter; so that it seems reasonable to expect a return which will compensate for the trouble and expense of rearing in mid-winter, before the pullets moult and take a rest, which may extend over two or three months. The subsequent commercial value of these early pullets is more debatable, while their suitability for breeding purposes depends partly upon pedigree and partly upon the size of the eggs they produce.

SOMERSET LAYING TRIALS

CHAMPION EGG-PRODUCING COUNTY

The poultry conference and presentation of prizes gained in the Somerset Laying Trials, at the Farm Institute, Cannington, near Bridgwater, last week, was of special interest in view of the success which Somerset stock has attained in heading the county laying trials with an average yield which particularly emphasizes the superior size of the eggs produced. The complete report which has now been issued by the Somerset County Council gives full particulars of production and of the methods and cost of feeding. The actual *per capita* consumption was about 5oz. a day, consisting of 2.5oz. of grain and 2.54oz. of mash, and the cost worked out at 2.2d. per bird per week. The gross value of the eggs produced during the 48 weeks of the trials was £277 19s. 3½d., averaging 21 7s. 9½d. a bird; while the net amount realized by sale of eggs in Bridgwater market, after deduction of tolls and commission, was £263 14s. 10d., averaging 1s. 8¼d. per dozen eggs. The gross margin between feeding costs and egg sales was £175 9s. 8d., averaging 18s. 5½d. a bird.

There are several points of special interest about these trials. Out of a total entry of 200 pullets, of which 184 survived, 108 birds produced more than 200 eggs apiece. The highest scoring pen, White Wyandottes, owned by Mr. J. W. Normansell, Coxley, Wells, averaged 243.8 eggs a bird in 48 weeks; and the highest individual record was credited to a White Wyandotte owned by Miss C. V. T. Ackers, Kittisford, which laid 286 eggs, while another White Wyandotte pullet, owned by Major D. Critchley Salmonson, Bagborough, laid 271 eggs, of which 267 were special grade. In view of these successes, it is surprising that the report omits reference to deaths and casualties.

BARLEY CULTIVATION

DR. BEAVEN'S WORK HONOURED

The Horace Brown Medal, awarded by the Council of the Institute of Brewing for eminent services on the scientific or technical side of the fermentation industries, was presented to Dr. E. S. Beaven at a meeting of members of the institute held at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy-place, W.C., on Friday. The presentation was made by the President, Mr. Percy Gates, and Dr. Beaven afterwards delivered the Horace Brown Memorial Lecture, taking as his subject "The Culture of Barley for Brewing."

The PRESIDENT, in presenting the medal, said that Dr. Beaven began his barley nursery in Warminster in 1894 and had given his name to a special barley culture. Referring to Dr. Beaven's valuable scientific work, Mr. Gates said he had given great attention to the heredity of barley, and at Warminster he had perhaps 1,000 different races of barley, each with a pedigree and not two alike. There was probably no man who had done more by his individual work to add to their knowledge of barley.

DR. BEAVEN, in his lecture, said they might date the rise of civilization from the time barley was first deliberately sown for food. The oldest known sample, which was exhibited at the meeting, was unearthed in Egypt in a pit lined with woven straw, and was conjectured to be 7,000 to 10,000 years old. Discussing the problem of barley cultivation, he said the methods employed for the improvement of races were selection and hybridization. It seemed that improvement by selection alone had reached its limits. Artificial hybridization had therefore to be employed. Since the new hybrids were introduced to this country the yield each acre, according to official estimates, had increased steadily up to 7 per cent. since 1922. There were considerable areas in England where barley was at present the only profitable cereal crop.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The executive of the National Union of Agricultural Workers have adopted a resolution noting with concern the suggestion of delay in the statement of the Minister of Labour that she hopes "ultimately" to secure unemployment insurance for farm workers. "This statement, coupled with her readiness to accept a reference of the matter to a Royal Commission," adds the resolution, "will undoubtedly be regarded throughout the countryside as a hint that the Government feel no urgent call to set up the insurance scheme." The executive desire to express their thanks to the 156 M.P.s who protested by their votes against this delay and against the failure to honour the definite pledge of the party."

So large is the acreage under sugar beet in Lincolnshire this season that the local beet factories are having to work night and day to deal with the crop within the limits of the short sugar-making campaign.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

PLANT COMPETITION

FACTORS IN SUCCESS

(FROM OUR SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT)

Darwin wrote long ago in "The Origin of Species" that "probably in no single case could we precisely say why one species has been victorious over another in the battle of life." Dr. E. J. Salisbury, in a presidential address to the British Ecological Society, has discussed some of the factors leading to dominance or failure in the struggle of common British plants, but urged that much information, especially of a statistical character, was required before the agencies and factors could be valued. Any single factor is extremely complex. Take as an example the number of seeds produced by a plant. In the first place, the proportion of seeds produced that are capable of germinating varies widely, and is known only in a few instances. In the Common Ash over 90 per cent. of the seeds may germinate, in the Great Mullein about 88 per cent., in the Common Alder and the Birch about 25 per cent., in Dog's Mercury about 5 per cent. in England and 15 per cent. in France, the latter country being nearer the centre of the distribution of the species, and in Old Man's Beard only about 2 per cent.

Next, the number of seeds produced by different individuals of the same species varies within wide limits. The Docks in the shingle at Blakeney Point produce from 4,000 to 25,000 seeds, the Horned Poppy from 24,000 to 70,000, the Wild Beet up to 130,000, the Foxglove up to 750,000. The reproductive capacity can be estimated only when both the normal number of seeds and the normal percentage of viability among them are known, and yet, according to Dr. Salisbury, the reproductive capacities of even the chief constituents of any British or foreign community of plants cannot at present be fully stated. Without that knowledge it is impossible to guess whether in any particular case a large potential of seed output is primarily an instrument of aggression, a means of the plant securing new territory, or is merely a kind of life assurance for the survival of the species. Even the familiar belief that parasites, because of their very restricted environment, must have a large number of seeds rests on no secure basis. The Common Broomrape, for example, produces less than 150,000 seeds, while a Great Mullein may produce 500,000, or more.

As an instance of the magnitude of infant mortality, Dr. Salisbury cites the case of a large plant of the Great Mullein which flowered on an area of waste ground. It produced about 700,000 seeds, or, from the known viability, about 600,000 potential offspring. After six months there remained only 108 individual seedlings, scattered at distances up to 30ft. from the parent. But, despite the enormous number of seeds ripened by the foxglove or mullein, their number in any locality remains fairly constant. When a woodland area has been cleared the two species may suddenly appear in great profusion, and the number of seeds produced must be prodigious, and yet in a few years the normal numbers of the species are restored. No doubt dormant seeds in the ground give a temporary advantage under special conditions, but on the average it seems as if few more seeds were produced than are necessary to maintain the species.

TYPES OF GERMINATION

The destruction of very young seedlings may be so catastrophic in its intensity within a limited period that the survival of the species may be influenced by the period during which seeds germinate after they are scattered. Dr. Salisbury distinguishes between "simultaneous," "continuous," and "discontinuous" germination and discusses the relative advantages of these three marked types, between which, naturally, there are many intermediates. The seeds of the Poplar retain vitality only for from eight to 10 days after being shed; those of the Willow for about three weeks. The seeds of the buttercup *Ranunculus parviflorus* are shed over some time in early summer but do not germinate until September, those which are viable all germinating within a fortnight. This buttercup is a type of winter annual germinating in autumn, the adults withering at the same time. The Ivy-leafed Speedwell is a summer annual also with simultaneous germination, and it is clear that in such cases the same adverse conditions may destroy almost all the seedlings.

The Field Gromwell is an example of the rarer type in which germination continues without obvious interruption over a period as long as the climatic conditions are favourable. Dr. Davenport finds that by far the most common type is discontinuous germination, taking place at markedly separate intervals. In Brewer's Rockrose, seedlings of three very different ages may be seen at the same time. Of the seeds shed by the Elm some germinate within about a fortnight, others not until the next spring. Some Hawthorn seeds germinate in the first spring after being shed, others in the second; and of the seeds of the Bird Cherry some may germinate in successive springs up to the fourth. The seeds of many Labiates germinate in spring and autumn, and those of some of the Rushes at quite irregular intervals.

This type of discontinuous germination offers many advantages for the preservation of the species. It occurs frequently and is due to many causes, such as variations in the permeability of the seed-coats or in the stage of embryonic development when the seeds are scattered. But, although it circumvents dangers such as sudden drought or the attack of browsing slugs which might exterminate a whole crop of seedlings, it has some disadvantages. Experiments made years ago at the Duke of Bedford's fruit-growing station showed that a second sowing of the same species made at intervals of from four to 20 days often showed a smaller total weight produced. But simultaneous germination not only encounters special dangers but may result in a crop smaller from the effects of overcrowding. Dr. Salisbury has called attention to the kind of observation which would have delighted Darwin, and which is a necessary basis for any exact inquiry into the operation of natural selection.

CERTIFIED STOCKS OF POTATOES

The Ministry of Agriculture has issued a register of crops of potatoes which were examined while growing during the past season and certified to be true to type and reasonably free from rogues. Copies of the register can be obtained from the Ministry at 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1, price 1s. Growers are reminded that the only potatoes that may be planted in land on which wart disease has occurred at any time are potatoes of approved immune varieties which have been inspected while growing and certified as true to type and reasonably free from rogues, or potatoes of approved immune varieties saved from crops grown on the land in the previous year.

Minimum wage orders for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, the East Riding and the North Riding of Yorkshire, have been made by the Agricultural Wages Board. Copies may be had from the Secretary of the Board, 7, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.

THE MARKETING BILL

POULTRY COUNCIL'S OPPOSITION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On behalf of the National Poultry Council we ask the hospitality of your columns briefly to summarize its reasons for opposing the Agricultural Marketing Bill as issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. In that action it is supported by the great majority of those engaged in egg and poultry production. At its last meeting a resolution was carried *nem. con.* against the Bill both in principle and detail.

The National Poultry Council is strongly opposed to the principle underlying the Bill and to the giving of powers to the Minister concerned to approve, amend, or revoke schemes for controlling the sale of the products named by the media of marketing boards. Over great areas of the country consumption of eggs and poultry is largely in excess of production. Consequently producers and consumers are in close proximity. Supplies are sold direct to consumers or to retailers, so that the costs of marketing are at the minimum, and quality is ensured. There is only one intermediary.

As there are hundreds of thousands of egg and poultry producers in the country, it would be impossible without a complete census and individual voting to ensure that any scheme was generally approved. As indicated in Clause 2 of the Bill, a few registered producers might constitute a board and be able to impose control on all other producers in the area. The Bill would, if applied, destroy the freedom of producers to sell their own produce where they desired. Boards would have the power to regulate sales, quantities, prices, terms, and to whom sold. Also, any produce not registered or exempted could be prevented from selling at all.

If producers, retailers, and consumers are to be subject to marketing boards in the distribution of produce, and be compelled to go cap in hand for permission to conduct their own business, it will mean serious decline of home production, and that we may not hope to see the extension which is so desirable in the future.

This Bill, if passed into law, would play into the hands of overseas producers and traders. Our great asset is the nearness to markets, and, therefore, that quality can be guaranteed. In this respect reputation of the individual producers means much to the more efficient poultry-keepers, who thus obtain better prices. That advantage would be lost to a very large extent. There would not be the same incentive to maintain the quality standards which have been reached. The tendency would be to grade in accordance with the lower level.

The Bill gives no guarantee whatever as to management, costs, and prices. Control by boards, committees, &c., involves additional expenditure, which has to be met by reduction of returns to the producers or raising of prices to the consumers. It is provided in the Bill that should a board be wound up, every registered producer shall be liable for contributions to the debts, liabilities, and costs of closing the operations of the board, even though he had no share in or responsibility for management. The interests and well-being of producers and consumers alike are seriously threatened by this Bill, which, if it were carried out, would entail a great addition to the hordes of officials in Government service, all of whom have to be paid for by the nation.

The poultry industry as seen to-day has been gradually built up by the enterprise, enthusiasm, and determination of individuals. It is not only contributing to the national food supply, but is providing a means of entire or partial livelihood for a large number of our people. In this manner much has been done to meet the difficulties of the post-War period. Until the last few years such development was without any Government assistance except in the field of education. The success achieved is due to the individuality, the independence, the industry, and the voluntary efforts of those concerned. These great qualities we believe the Bill would largely destroy. That result the National Poultry Council and poultry-keepers generally are determined to prevent.

Yours faithfully,
W. HAMNETT,
President.
LESLIE WILLIAMS,
Chairman of Executive.
EDWARD BROWN,
Secretary.
National Poultry Council (Incorporated),
Nov. 21.

THE STATE OF FARMING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—After a disastrous harvest, a perfect fall. In the wonderful autumn weather the tractors are moving over the land, corn is being sown, beet is being harvested. But the very speed with which necessary work is being completed serves but to hasten the impending tragedy of the countryside. Soon the last field will be drilled and the last acre cleared. In the depressed arable areas not one farmer in a dozen has money in the bank to keep his summer staff throughout the winter. By Christmas thousands of agricultural labourers will be out of work. The elderly and infirm will, perforce, be the first to go; but many of the young and efficient will follow them—some to the workhouse, some to parish relief, some to unnecessary tasks on the roads, whence, in due course, they will go to swell the millions of "useless mouths" which the nation is supporting by the dole.

Meanwhile the Cabinet drifts on with its barren agricultural policy. A Land Valuation Bill, productive of nothing save expense and controversy; a Marketing Bill which the industry itself cannot digest; futile schemes for the settling on the land of thousands of inexperienced townsmen, while the skilled countryman is fighting a losing battle with insolvency—anything and everything rather than face the unwelcome truth, that the artificially stimulated wages of England cannot compete unaided with the dumped produce of the Continent or the slave-grown corn of Soviet Russia. Unhappy is the nation whose rulers do not know the things which belong to its peace.

I am, &c.,
R. G. PROBY.

Elton, Peterborough, Nov. 19.

FAMILY FARMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Small-holdings and family farms are advocated by both the Labour and the Liberal Parties as a cure for agricultural depression. Do the sponsors of these schemes know or realize the conditions of labour on a family farm? It is just as difficult or impossible for a small-holding to support grown-up sons as grown-up hired labourers. They both have to live. The small-holder who extracts a living (only) from his holding does it by working his wife and children of school age under conditions that would not be tolerated in any other industry. One of your correspondents, writing on this subject a week or so ago, spoke of the small-holder's life as a "congenial occupation." Let me point out that no occupation is congenial to men, women, and children who are tired out.

I believe the cotton-spinning industry is in nearly as depressed a condition as is agriculture; but has anybody suggested that the cure for it lies in going back to conditions when the spinning was done as a family business in the cottages? Why, then, should the family farm be a cure for similar conditions in agriculture, only that it allows conditions of labour which trade unions have rightly abolished? The surprising thing is that such conditions of labour are advocated by a Labour Government.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
HUGH YOUNG.

The Grange Farm, Radnage, High Wycombe, Nov. 21.

LIVE STOCK SALES

NATIONAL PIG BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual show and sale of the National Pig Breeders' Association took place on Wednesday last at Peterborough and was highly successful; buyers were present from all parts of the country, and at the auction, conducted by Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co., in conjunction with Messrs. Sexton, Grimwade, and Beck, 119 pigs of various breeds realized £1,977 13s. 6d., the average price of £16 12s. 4d. being highly gratifying, and about £3 10s. a head above last year's figures. The Large Whites were the feature, and the average quality of the pigs was equal to that seen at most of the leading summer shows. Boars of this breed were in demand, and Captain R. S. Hall, Tendring, Essex, after winning championship honours with Newhall Banner, sold him at the leading price of 60 guineas to Mr. E. A. Crookes. Mr. John H. Penty, from Yorkshire, sold his Large White boar, Glebe Rock Sand, for 50 guineas to Mr. E. Harding, of Dorridge, Birmingham, and made a like sum from Mr. W. W. Ryman, of Lichfield, for a gilt from his herd. Lord Daresbury bought Mr. F. Donald Grounds's gilt March Belle 8th for 40 guineas.

The Middle White championship went to Pendley Princess 12th, a gilt exhibited by Sir Gomer Berry, and the new owner, Captain Lithgow, had to pay 40 guineas for his acquisition. The reserve champion was Beelsby Jamieson 2nd, a young boar, entered by Mr. L. K. Osmond, Beelsby Hall, Grimsby, and this winner at the past summer's Great Yorkshire and Lincolnshire shows was sold for 18 guineas to Mr. Percy W. Hull.

The champion and reserve champion Berkshires both came from the herd of Mr. E. Clifton Brown, Burnham, Bucks, who won in the order named with a young sow by Basildon Eminent and the gilt Burnham Nirvana; these pigs were each secured by Colonel M. J. Stapylton, Myton Hall, Yorkshire, and his successful bids were 16 guineas and 14 guineas. Mrs. K. Hollas's champion Tamworth, Hacking Ruddyman, was purchased by Mr. E. C. Brown for 22 guineas, while the best price for this breed was 23 guineas, given by Mr. J. Dodson for Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. H. Wheatley's third prize winner, Berkswell Sleepy Girl.

Buyers from counties as far distant as Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Lancashire attended a sale of pure-bred pigs at Canford Magna, Dorset, on Friday. The auctioneers were Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co., who dispersed a selection of pure-bred Berkshire pigs from the prize-winning herd of the Hillsborough Fruit Farm. Almost all the various lots were under 12 months old and there was an excellent trade, 47 served and empty gilts averaging £14 8s., and six boars £14. The highest price, given by Mr. E. Clifton Brown, Burnham, Bucks, was 30 guineas for a boar only three months old. Gilts made up to 28 guineas, the bid of Captain G. B. Portman, Healing Manor, Lincolnshire, for Canford Lunn 2nd; two litter sisters realized 26 and 25 guineas, the respective buyers being Mr. J. R. P. Hedley, Etchingham, Sussex, and Mr. N. T. Jordan, of Chard, and there were several other prices from 20 guineas. The sale also included a selection of Middle White pigs from the Canford School's herd; these were all very young gilts, and, averaging £11 17s. 4d., they brought the total of the sale to £1,101.

300 GUINEAS FOR A HUNTER

A large company put in an appearance at Old Dalby Hall, Melton Mowbray, last Thursday at the dispersal sale of the late Mr. C. J. Phillips's hunters and other horses. Sixty-five head, including hunters, farm horses, polo ponies, and thoroughbreds, realized £2,633, averaging over £40. Messrs. Tattersall were the auctioneers, and the principal price was 300 guineas, which was the final bid for Domino, a grey gelding, which appeared among the hunters and chasers. Another horse in this section, Boy Brian, a six-year-old, which ran second in the Midland Hunt Race at the Quorn Hunt meeting this year, made 210 guineas. Other prices for hunters and chasers were 88 guineas for Chorus Girl, 64, 63, and 59 guineas downwards. Several of the thoroughbred brood mares were in good demand, and Lady of Littlecote (1922) changed hands at 85 guineas, which was also the price paid for Sunshade (1924). Court Spy (1927) was sold for 75 guineas, and Flighty Wink (1922) for 70 guineas. The top winning bid for a farm horse was 49 guineas for a bay gelding.

PROPAGATING FRUIT TREES

ROOT-STOCK PROBLEM

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The research work on root-stocks that are suitable for use in propagating fruit trees, done at the East Malling Research Station, Kent, has focused attention on this important problem. Growers have tried out the stocks recommended for some particular purpose, and research workers in other places have also tested out the stocks from several points of view. The problem has, in fact, become a major one, which may be part of the reason why the current volume of the *Journal of Pomology and Horticultural Science* [Vol. VIII., No. 3], published by Messrs. Headley Brothers, 18, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, contains three important papers on the root-stock problem.

In the first paper, written by Dr. Swarbrick, of the Research Station of Long Ashton, Bristol, it is recorded that in trees propagated by bench grafting—a system largely used in the United States of America—the scion exercised a very marked effect upon the root characters, but that the effect was less, or, in some cases, non-existent, in the budded or high-worked trees.

The observations made by Dr. Swarbrick led him to believe that the stem of the root-stock, whether it be a seedling raised or vegetatively raised, was a most important part of the root-stock proper. He thought it possible that this stem piece may have as much influence, the "root-stock influence," as the actual root system. Dr. Swarbrick, in fact, emphasizes the importance of the effect of the scion on the root-stock without under-estimating the importance of the effects upon the growth of the scion exercised by the root-stock.

In the second paper, issued under the names of Amos, Halton, Hoblyn, and Knight, of the East Malling Research Station, on the effect of the scion on the roots, these workers conclude that in the first year the total weight of the roots was characteristic of the stock rather than of the scion, although subsequently the effect of the scion on the total size of the root system may be more marked. Grenadier at two years old, for example, induces the formation of a larger root system than other varieties compared with it.

In the third paper, also from the East Malling Research Station, by Vyvyan, it was stated that the distinctive characters of the root system of two-year-old stocks remained approximately constant whether ungrafted, or grafted with scions of such varieties as Beauty of Bath or Grenadier, and even whether the latter were root-grafted on to piece roots, as is commonly done in America, or stem-grafted in the normal English way. Vyvyan also found that the root systems of free seedling stocks failed to take on distinctive characters when worked with Beauty of Bath or Grenadier respectively, whether or not a length of stock stem was left below the graft union.

The root-stock problem is of absorbing interest to the fruit grower, and it is clear from the papers that the subject is being much studied at the present time in the research stations of this country and America.

RURAL CRAFTS IN THE AGE OF PETROL

WORK OF MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNCIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, Nov. 23

An exhibition of rural handicrafts now being held at Cardiff has awakened public interest in the excellent work done by the Monmouthshire Rural Community Council in endeavouring to provide employment for village craftsmen and in promoting social and educational amenities in the countryside. Monmouthshire is largely industrial, and parts of it are among the most distressed areas in the country, but to the east and north it is purely agricultural, and except for two or three small towns the bulk of the population is contained in the num

Political Speeches

MR. SNOWDEN'S TRADE HOPES

NEED OF CHEAPER MONEY

Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at a dinner of the Farnham Chamber of Commerce on Saturday night, said he believed that the clouds which hovered around many of our industries would soon be dissipated.

"It is not often I agree with the Federation of British Industries, but I see from their latest report that they say there are signs of improvement in trade. I not only confidently hope, but I believe that that is the case. When it does come I think it will come with considerable rapidity. So long as prices are low, and there is an impression that they have not touched rock bottom, there will be a reluctance to buy, but as soon as the impression becomes general that prices are rising, it will be a very great stimulus to trade. If we could all meet here 12 months from to-night I believe we should find that trade had taken the turn."

Dealing with the internal reasons for trade depression Mr. SNOWDEN said that one of them was that our industries were living too much upon tradition, were not applying themselves to new methods, and were not alive to changed conditions. It used to be the practice of British people to buy the most durable article. The number of things necessary to a working class family was constantly increasing. The working man probably bought 50 things against 10 or 20 years ago, and if he was to be able to demand this variety of articles they must be cheaper. Foreign manufacturers had grasped that fact sooner than manufacturers in this country.

LACK OF ENTERPRISE

Another reason, evidence of which came to Government Departments every day, was that there was a lack of enterprise on the part of British manufacturers in pushing their goods in foreign markets. Every one of our Trade Commissioners was constantly complaining to the Government of this lack of enterprise on the part of British merchants and manufacturers.

Mr. Snowden said that he had a friend who went into a Norwegian shop for a British saw, and the shopkeeper told him that although he had been trading in that place for 50 years he had never seen a British traveller. Many of our large industries were badly equipped. They needed entirely gutting and re-equipping with the latest machinery. All the Government could do to assist in the rationalization of industry it was doing.

He did not despair in the least about the future of British trade and industry, and he attached very little importance to the fact that our percentage of world trade was slightly less than formerly. That was inevitable, because as other nations became more industrialized it was certain that the proportion of the amount of world trade of some countries must be less. But it was not the proportion that mattered, but the volume.

If, as he believed, the volume of world trade would continue to expand, though our proportion might not perhaps be as large as it was when other nations were less industrialized, he was certain the volume of our trade would increase. World trade was still in its infancy. At least two-thirds of the population of the world had still a low standard of living, and as they progressed their demands for manufactures from other countries would increase.

The Government was anxious to develop trade with the Dominions, but an increase of £1 a head with the Dominions would not amount to more than £20,000,000 a year. But an increase of a farthing a day a head of our trade with India would amount to £80,000,000 a year. Therefore he did not despair.

Every one of the Dominion Prime Ministers who had been at the Imperial Conference had complained of the lack of British manufacturers in seizing and pushing their opportunities in the Dominion markets, and particularly in regard to motor-cars. The lack of enterprise on the part of British motor manufacturers had resulted in America capturing 90 per cent. of the motor trade in the Dominions.

"I put to them this question," he said, "whether the difficulty of the British manufacturers was our horse-power tax, and without exception they all said that had nothing at all to do with it. They could easily adapt themselves to the lower power British car. The reason was the lack of service and the greater enterprise of the American motor-car manufacturers."

MONETARY POLICY

Mr. Snowden spoke of world conditions which had contributed to trade depression. He said he welcomed the fact that increasing attention was being paid to the effect of monetary policy upon industry. It would not be long before the League of Nations Committee which had been examining this matter would issue its report, and he had no doubt that the interested Governments would give it the serious consideration it deserved, and if any action could be taken upon it he did not think they would hesitate to take it.

Cheap money was an essential condition to trade recovery, but he did not say that cheap money alone would bring a great revival of trade, but there could be no revival unless there could be an assurance that we were going to have cheaper money—not only cheap short-term money but cheap long-term interest rates also. During the last 12 months there had been a fairly considerable reduction in the price of long-term money. He thought that the tendency was now permanent towards a reduction in the price of long-term borrowing. If that went on the Government might some time—he spoke with great reserve upon this matter because he found that observations he had made at the Mansion House a few weeks ago had created expectations that they might endeavour at an early date to carry out a large scale conversion of that terrible incubus, the two thousand millions of 5 per cent. War stock—therefore he would say no more than this, that effort would be made when in their opinion the time was favourable for it.

GOVERNMENT PROSPECTS

Mr. Snowden said that he did not doubt that there was a not inconsiderable number of those present who were looking with very considerable anxiety to the health of his Majesty's present Government, and probably would welcome any signs of a decline in its health and vigour. (Laughter.) "I want to assure you," he said, "that I and my colleagues are in very vigorous health, and that all the signs point to a very long time before that interview between myself and my successor, of which your President spoke, will take place. These are not very happy times for party political leaders. No leader seems to have at the moment a very united and harmonious party."

That, he supposed, was not a new experience altogether for party leaders. But there was one feature in our political life to-day, and that was the ambition of certain persons who could hardly be regarded as leaders of political thought to become political and party leaders. We were getting our political policy now not from the leaders of political parties but from the owners of widely circulated newspapers.

LABOUR DISSENSIONS

MR. CLYNES'S APPEAL

Mr. CLYNES, the Home Secretary, speaking at Stockport on Saturday, said the rumours current in political circles regarding a change in the leadership of the Labour Party were absolutely without foundation. "There is no doubt that these rumours have created a suspicion among many in the party and among our supporters throughout the country. This talk about an undercurrent of disaffection is merely undermining the relations between Mr. MacDonald and the members of the party. It is hampering our work in Parliament and reducing our influence in the country. . . . The success of a party depends on three things—unity, loyalty, and team work. Nevertheless, some members of the Labour Party, by their political dissensions and talk of breaking away as a separate party from the main body, claiming that they are free as a unit, are putting the Government in a position which they themselves would never tolerate from their own trade unions. They have developed an anti-Government mind."

MR. BROWN AND THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. W. J. BROWN, M.P. for West Wolverhampton, speaking at Warrington last night, said there was an issue between himself and the Government. The Government was taking one line of policy and he thought another better. The issue must be thrashed out in the Labour movement which of those two policies was the better in the long run for the country. Audacity, more audacity, always audacity, was the motto of Danton in the French Revolution, and he would feel happier if that were the motto of the Government.

LORD BRENTFORD ON PROTECTION

"THE ONLY REMEDY"

LORD BRENTFORD, when speaking at a Conservative meeting at Stoke Newington on Saturday, said that the Conservative leaders were satisfied that the experiments with safeguarding had been successful, and they were coming now to say that those experiments should be carried on on a larger scale. There was only one remedy for the condition of the country—the protection of our home markets.

In referring to the Imperial Conference in Ottawa next year, Lord Brentford said:—"I hope, I trust, I believe that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will take no part in it. If he does, it will fail again. If he goes there, or if Mr. Snowden goes there, or Mr. Graham, it will fail. They are against all tariffs, against subsidies, against quotas, against all those things which we are prepared to discuss with our daughter nations."

In connexion with the Indian Round-Table Conference, Lord Brentford said that India had been setting up protection against the world, particularly for her iron and steel. In spite of that protection, the superiority of the British workmen was such that we could still get some of our steel products into India; and the great Tata firm was applying for a special tax to be put on against Great Britain. The second biggest trade in the country, the cotton trade, hung on the balance of whether autonomy was to be given to India or not.

In conclusion, Lord Brentford said that the process of kicking the Government out would begin just as soon as Mr. Lloyd George had his hob-nailed boots on.

FATE OF THE EMPIRE

SIR R. HORNE ON THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

SIR ROBERT HORNE, in opening a bazaar in the Hillhead Division of Glasgow for the local branch of the Junior Imperialist Union, said they did not think of the Empire as some people apparently did to-day, with an apology in their hearts. Rather they had pride in the great adventures by which their forefathers built up this great fabric. Still, it was held together by a very slender thread—the devotion to the Throne of our country which was the shining emblem of our unity.

We had arrived at a time more critical in history than any of which history had record, and the question was whether the Empire was to split up or whether we were to go on together. We had had a Conference which was designed for the purpose of increased cooperation and for bringing about greater welfare among all peoples of our far-flung Dominions. What was the result? We had got a Government so hopelessly incompetent, so lacking in imagination, that they had lost the greatest opportunity of our time. This country was in jeopardy and in danger so long as his Majesty's present advisers remained in office.

LORD LONDONDERRY AT GATESHEAD

"GOVERNMENT RIVEN FROM TOP TO BOTTOM"

LORD LONDONDERRY, when addressing a Conservative meeting at Gateshead on Saturday, said that the present moment was a very dangerous one because, for one reason, the Imperial Conference had been a failure.

The Government had failed, unemployment was increasing, and trade was practically at a standstill. The Government had made promises which they could not fulfil; they were without cohesion, loyalty, or discipline; they were riven from top to bottom. Under the leadership of Mr. Baldwin the Conservative Party was a strong one. Mr. Baldwin was laying down the necessary programme if he should be returned to power, and that programme would be one of rigid economy.

In making an appeal for a free hand to be given to Mr. Baldwin in negotiations with the Dominions, on an arrangement based on business lines, Lord Londonderry said that the Dominions were approaching us on business lines, and we must approach them in a business spirit.

"Before the advent of the Labour Government," Lord Londonderry observed, when referring to Unemployment Insurance, "unemployment figures were going down and trade was improving. Now there is nothing being done to stop this, the greatest disease of our country, except that we are being told that they are preparing a Royal Commission."

In connexion with the India Round-Table Conference, Lord Londonderry said that the administration of the Conference was a model for the rest of the world.

SIR ARCHIBALD WEIGALL AND TAXATION

CLOSING OF PETWOOD

Presiding at a meeting of the general council of Horncastle Conservative Association, Lincolnshire, SIR ARCHIBALD WEIGALL announced that owing to the burden of Socialist taxation, he was obliged to get rid of his London home and close down his country house, Petwood, Woodhall Spa.

Sir Archibald Weigall said the Socialists still acted under the amazing fallacy that by making the rich poor they were going to make the poor rich.

The result of Mr. Snowden's taxation on himself (Sir Archibald) and his family was typical. The affairs of Lady Weigall and himself were not only in trust, but were administered by the Court of Chancery. The Socialist Government had seen fit to put further taxes on the thrifty, and life insurance policies were taxed to the highest grade through supertax. In the case life insurance policies were compulsory because the Court rightly said that their successors should not be penalized by any possible extravagance of those who now enjoyed the benefits of the estate. The effect was that Lady Weigall and he were not their own masters, and the Trust and the Court had said "because of this taxation you must get rid of your London home and close your country house."

"I have always used what I had in Lincolnshire in the interests of the community," Sir Archibald added, "but the position is such that I have got to close Petwood entirely. That means there will be more unemployment, and an enormous burden placed on the rates."

CHEMISTS AND THE DYESTUFFS ACT

POSSIBILITIES OF SYNTHETIC CHEMISTRY

The annual dinner of the British Association of Chemists was held on Saturday evening at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, under the presidency of Mr. F. Scholefield, of Manchester. The LORD MAYOR (Alderman Edwin Thompson), who is a manufacturing chemist, was among the guests. He said that Liverpool could be looked on as the home of the chemical industry, and expressed the view that chemists were far too modest and that people did not know what they owed to them. Mr. C. S. GARLAND, who proposed the toast of the chemical industry and the profession, referred to the lapse of the Dyestuffs Act. For the last 10 years, he said, the chemical industry had had a measure of protection to enable it to catch up the leeway of the War, and now the Government was going to take away the last shelter between chemists of this country and attacks from outside.

DR. E. F. ARMSTRONG, in responding, spoke of the possibilities of synthetic chemistry and of the place of the chemist in the domestic and industrial life of the nation. We must not, he said, be depressed; for we had our salvation in our own hands. Industry could only be revived by the possession of home produce, raw materials, skilled, hard-working labour, and brains. In the matter of brains we could challenge any nation, but the brains we needed in these days were not those of the politicians, or the financier, or the merchant, but the brains for the achievement of constructive purpose. With these premises we had a big future, for with synthetic chemistry almost anything could be made. The future, therefore, was very hopeful.

MR. BALDWIN TO ADDRESS CONSERVATIVES

Mr. Baldwin will address a meeting of the Council of the National Conservative and Unionist Associations at the Kingsway Hall, London, to-morrow. His speech will be made in reply to a vote of confidence, which is to be moved by Lord Bayford. The business before the meeting will include resolutions proposing uncompromising opposition to the amendment of the Trades Disputes Act and dealing with the exclusion of Russian imports known to be produced by prison or compulsory labour. There will also be a discussion on a proposal that a "Shadow Cabinet," consisting mainly of new men, should be formed, a matter to which Mr. Baldwin is expected to refer in his speech.

LABOUR QUARREL IN RENFREW

NO SETTLEMENT YET

MR. BALDWIN ON THE ISSUES

Candidates { Lord Douglas and Clydesdale (U.). Bailie T. Irwin (Lab.). Mr. W. O. Brown (Scottish Nat.).

Polling: Friday.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. A. M. MacRobert (U.)	..	18,487
The Rev. J. M. Munro (Lab.)	..	16,924
Unionist majority	..	1,563

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, NOV. 23

According to the cautious Independent Labour Party officials, who as party officials are credited here with being "Right Wingers" within their own party, there is a chance that anything like open rebellion against the national Labour Party Executive will still be avoided in the East Renfrewshire by-election campaign. Last night they issued an official statement at the close of a long conference. In this they said that in reply to their telegram to the Labour Party Executive in London on Friday a communication had been received which would require further consideration, as they were not satisfied with its terms, and that such consideration would be given at an adjourned conference on Monday. Meanwhile the still unrecognized Labour candidate, Bailie Irwin, remains silent on the subject from genuine anxiety to see the quarrel composed.

Mr. Kirkwood, one of the five Clyde Group members who came down in such a hurry on Thursday night, is not so discreet. Speaking at Barrhead yesterday, he acknowledged that difficulties existed, but said they were "not of our seeking," meaning not sought by the Clyde Group. Mr. Kirkwood threw the onus of the quarrel on the Labour Party Executive, in particular on Mr. Snowden. "The difficulties began," he said, "when we learned in the House of Commons that the Labour Party in London had turned down Irwin. I for one was completely taken aback. I have striven persistently for peace in the movement, and I continued my peace negotiations in this case under tremendous difficulties right up to the time I had to run for the train in London on Thursday night. Snowden has thrown out a challenge to us, and we accept it. We are going to the country, and the country will have to decide what we will do. We are going to stand by the working class. This business is not simply a challenge to the Clyde Group and Irwin. It is a challenge to the working classes to say whether we are going to be dictated to by individuals who don't know the circumstances of the case, who don't care, and who are prepared to do anything they can to retain the fruits of office."

MR. IRWIN'S DISADVANTAGE

This language, so unhelpful to settlement of the internal troubles of the Labour Party, is deprecated by those who have the difficult task of trying to get the national Labour Party Executive ban on Mr. Irwin lifted. It may embarrass the Scottish I.L.P. Committee (who must always be distinguished from the "wild men" of the Clyde Group) in their friendly relations with the Scottish Council of the national Labour Party even more than Mr. Maxton's vigorous but more circumspect language on Friday did. Irritating and hampering, but essentially trivial in its influence on the present by-election, is Mr. Maxton's view of the ban, in itself not likely to be fatal to Mr. Irwin's chances, if he has any, of winning the seat back from the Conservatives. Mr. Maxton resents the ban, however, because he considers that Bailie Irwin is being made to bear unjustly the brunt of the Labour Party Executive's antipathy to himself and other Left Wing members.

The prolonging of the negotiations for the Labour candidate's recognition has had the effect, except for Mr. Kirkwood's outburst, of delaying for another two days the public acknowledgment to the electors of Renfrew of the dissensions within the Labour Party. Every day so gained—and there are now only four clear days before the polling—is held to lessen the resultant disadvantage to Mr. Irwin. Tactics, however, cannot conceal the dissensions entirely. They will assuredly reflect themselves in the poll. It is the firm conviction of the Conservatives, based on the continued crowding out of Lord Douglas and Clydesdale's meetings, and the little opposition manifested there, that the untied part of the working-class electorate is already leaning heavily towards their side. Mr. Irwin's audiences have more than once been disappointingly small. The line taken at Mr. Irwin's meetings by his friends Mr. Maxton and Mr. Buchanan is that, while the attitude of the Labour Party Executive is a matter for very great regret, there is no split in the East Renfrewshire Labour Party; the quarrel is not in the constituency but in London, and any blame for it does not attach to Mr. Irwin. Both these Clyde Group M.P.'s are suggesting accordingly that the only crisis over the election is one that has been manufactured by the newspapers, and Mr. Maxton also implies that recognition or non-recognition is a factor that will have little influence with the electors. He says that the Labour Party did little or nothing to help Mr. McGovern to hold the late Mr. Wheatley's seat in Shettleston for the Labour Party, although in that case he was the official candidate. Nevertheless, if Mr. Irwin is defeated as an "unrecognized" candidate, it will aggravate the quarrel between the Clyde Group and the Government at Westminster, while if, by any chance, Mr. Irwin should pull off a victory without the Labour Party's endorsement, there would simply be no holding in the "rebels." These are among the considerations rendering so difficult the task of the would-be peacemakers within the Socialist ranks.

MR. BALDWIN'S MESSAGE

In such circumstances all the advantages of the campaign lie with the Conservatives, who are further greatly stimulated and helped by Mr. Baldwin's clear statement of the issues before the electors in his letter to Lord Clydesdale. Mr. Baldwin wrote:—

"The issues at this election can be summed up very briefly: Are the electors going to watch the country drifting to disaster under a disorganised Government which, despite all its specious promises, has proved that it has no constructive policy whatsoever, and has apparently given up all hope of coping with the industrial situation and the unemployment problem? Or are they going to give their support to the Unionist Party, which recognizes that the first essential is to give our home industries a chance of recovery, and, alone of all parties in the State, has put forward definite proposals with this object in view? The Socialist Government at the Imperial Conference had a great opportunity of negotiating agreements which would have meant more employment in our factories and increased trade within the Empire. They wantonly threw it away because they put politics before industry. Instead, they preferred to enter into a tariff truce with foreign countries, which will prevent us defending ourselves against unfair foreign competition and leave the foreigners free to maintain their high tariffs against our goods. They embark on expensive schemes which will pile fresh burdens on our industries, and so increase unemployment. They admit that the unemployment insurance system is in need of reform, but through cowardice shirk taking the necessary action to put it back on a proper insurance basis. Such methods of government can only end in disaster."

On the other hand (says Mr. Baldwin), Lord Clydesdale advocates a national and Imperial policy of safeguarding industry and helping agriculture by a guaranteed price and market for wheat by which the country can hope to regain some measure of prosperity, and he is confident the electors will realize this fact and give him their wholehearted support.

FERMANAGH AND TYRONE

The death of Mr. T. J. S. Harbison, announced elsewhere, creates a vacancy in Fermanagh and Tyrone, which returns two members to the House of Commons. In 1922 and 1923 Mr. Harbison, Nationalist, and Mr. C. Healy, Sinn Fein, were elected, but in 1924 Sir C. F. Falls and Mr. J. A. Pringle, K.C., gained both seats for the Conservatives by very large majorities against Mr. McCartan and Mr. Corrigan, Republicans. At the General Election last year, however, Mr. Joseph Devlin and Mr. Harbison were returned unopposed as Nationalists.

Wallasey Works Committee has decided to recommend the council to rename Fellowship-road, Moreton, as Bradman-road, after the Australian cricketer.

WHITECHAPEL ELECTION

CANDIDATES' ADDRESSES

Candidates { Mr. Lel Guinness (U.). Mr. Barnett Janner (L.). Mr. James Hall (Lab.). Mr. Harry Pollitt (Com.).

Nominations: To-morrow.
Polling: December 3.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. H. Gosling (Lab.)	..	13,701
Mr. F. H. Sedgwick (L.)	..	4,521
Mr. L. Guinness (U.)	..	3,417
Labour majority	..	9,180

Mr. Hall, the Labour candidate, in his election address, refers to the party's policy concerning the Jewish National Home in Palestine, laid down at the annual conference in October. He says:—

"This policy declared that the time has come for the Government to apply all the resources at their command in order to promote the policy of the Mandate by the development of the economic possibilities of the whole of the Mandated territory and thus encourage Jewish immigration and the close settlement of the land to its utmost capacity. It is also asserted that the introduction of adequate labour legislation and the encouragement of trade unionism and cooperative methods is the policy best calculated to raise the standard of life of the working masses and to pave the way to a better understanding between the Jewish and Arab workers. I shall use my best endeavours to give practical effect to this policy; less than this would have my determined opposition."

Mr. Hall claims that the Government have sanctioned for the relief of unemployment public works and other schemes costing £135,000,000, and says it is estimated that by the end of the year these will have provided work for nearly 250,000 workers.

Mr. Guinness, the Unionist candidate, pledges himself in his address to uphold, in the letter and the spirit, the undertakings given to the Jews in the Balfour Declaration. He says:—"While Mr. Baldwin was Prime Minister he stood firm for this declaration and all that it meant to the Jews. Now the Socialist Government has adopted a policy which Dr. Weizmann, the president of the Jewish Agency, and Lord Melchett regard as a damaging blow to Jewish hopes. As a member of the only party in the House of Commons which has the will and the power to resist the Government's attack on the Jewish people, I appeal for the support of all Jewish electors." Mr. Guinness adds that he favours a policy of a large expansion of trade with the Empire; he is "opposed to the Socialist proposal to compel every child to stay at school for an extra year"; and he holds that "Roman Catholic and other non-provided schools should receive just and equal treatment with all other types of schools subject to the maintenance of reasonable standards of efficiency."

Mr. Pollitt defines his policy as "the complete transformation of society—the abolition of all class divisions, privilege, monopoly, and exploitation, which to-day condemn the mass of the population to slave labour and misery for the profit of the few, and the creation of a free and equal Workers' Socialist Republic."

CHESS MATCHES

UNIVERSITY AND COUNTY RESULTS

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

Oxford University played Worcester City on Saturday afternoon, scoring four games to the five for Worcester City, with two games for adjudication.

The following is the full score, with the Oxford University names first:—

H. T. Reeve — G. C. Brown —; Rupert Cross 0, W. L. Roche 1; E. Wax 1, G. W. Bonham ½; E. S. Betsinger ½, R. D. Wormald ½; C. Beach Thomas —, F. G. Hall —; M. J. Albery 1, the Rev. F. W. Guttridge 0; G. P. Lewin 1, G. E. Clarke 1; T. G. Odling 0, H. L. Evans 1; J. Montgomerie 1, the Rev. R. J. Whitaker 0; G. L. Miller 1, H. W. Gamble 0; C. S. Brown 0, F. B. Bull 1, Torpy,—Oxford University 4, Worcester City 5. (—) For adjudication.

Cambridge University were visited by the Highbury club on Saturday afternoon and won by two games. The following is the score, with the Cambridge University names first:—

C. H. O'D. Alexander 1, E. G. Twitchett 0; R. W. B. Clarke 0, W. Jones 1; J. E. Hope 1, Default 0; C. A. Coulson ½, C. H. Richmond ½; L. P. Scott 1, R. C. Pritchard 0; P. Reid ½, S. F. Wallis ½; K. A. Matthews 0, R. W. Baker 1; R. F. Fairbairn ½, N. Jacobs ½; M. Benger 1, H. G. Rickwood 0; L. R. B. Scott 0, F. Tinworth 1; S. Thirunavukkarasu 1, J. H. Moseley 0. TOTAL, Cambridge University 6½, Highbury 4½.

The match between Cambridge University and Cambridge Town has been postponed until next Thursday.

The British Chess Federation wish to remind intending competitors in the Individual Correspondence Tournament for 1931 that entries must be received by the hon. secretary, Mr. L. P. Rees, St. Aubyns, Redhill, Surrey, by Monday, December 1. The championship section of seven players will be selected from the entries received.

Norfolk and Suffolk met at Diss on Saturday afternoon, all the games played counting both for the Southern Union Championship and for the Montague Jones Cup. Each county scored 7½ points, with one game for adjudication, and the position on this board appears to favour Norfolk. The following is the score, with the Norfolk names first:—

Rev. F. E. Hamond 0, W. A. Hooper 1; Dr. A. Crook 0, S. C. Davey 1; W. A. Hardy 1, D. Ward 0; H. P. Coulton 0, A. J. Hamblin 1; W. S. Daws ½, A. M. Draper ½; J. Keeble —, R. H. Brook —; C. S. Palmer 1, C. F. Lines 1; E. Lake ½, S. V. Pearce ½; C. A. Looker 1, J. Frost 0; G. F. Anderson 1, F. Pullin 0; J. S. Burlingham 0, J. R. Deacon 1; T. H. Newton 0, T. Bulling 1; P. T. Newman 1, J. W. Wilson 0; A. Cannell ½, Commander M. E. Poignard ½; Rev. E. Keyden 1, G. Woolf 0; T. L. Johnson 1, H. H. Birkett 0. TOTAL, Norfolk 7½, Suffolk 7½. (—) For adjudication.

Adjudication of the two unfinished games from the match between Warwickshire and Staffordshire, in the Midland Union Championship, confirms the suggestion that the result would be a point for each side. A. J. Mackenzie (Warwickshire) loses to H. E. Price, and R. L. Aldis (Warwickshire) wins against F. P. Pounce, making the final score:—Warwickshire 7½, Staffordshire 4½.

In the Hamilton-Russell Cup competition, Division 1, the Royal Automobile Club played the Junior Constitutional Club at their own rooms on Thursday, and won with the following score:—

Dr. F. S. Duncan 1, E. Williams 0; W. Ward Higgs 1, W. Hughes 0; F. C. Felce 0, W. J. Rundle 1; Major J. Patron ½, H. Alston ½; R. E. Grant Sutherland 1, H. C. Pennsland 0; F. S. Harding 0, Captain C. C. Collier 1. TOTAL:—R.A.C., 3½; Junior Constitutional, 2½.

In the Second Division, after the game on the first board has been adjudicated, the Reform Club win against the Ladies' Lyceum Club, with the following score:—

Dr. V. H. Rutherford 1, Mrs. Wheelwright 0; Leff Jones 1, Miss Hocke 0; H. G. Strauss 0, Miss Andrews 1; J. M. Rendel ½, Mrs. Latham ½; C. T. A. Sadd 1, Miss Eveling 0. TOTAL, Reform 3½, Ladies' Lyceum 1½.

Surrey and Kent met at St. Bride Institute, E.C., on Saturday afternoon, all the 101 boards played counting for the Metropolitan Counties' Championship. On the first 50 boards, the Amboyna Shield Division, Surrey won by 29½ games to 20½, and on the full number, the Ebony Shield Division, Surrey won by 57½ games to 43½.

VICAR AND BISHOP

BIRMINGHAM CHURCH DISPUTE

The REV. C. A. BROWN, vicar of St. Gregory's, Small Heath, Birmingham, read letters at the morning service yesterday with reference to the Bishop's refusal to license a curate to the parish until his instructions to cease alleged "illegal practices" were obeyed.

Mr. Brown said that the work of the parish urgently demanded that they should have another priest, and they asked the Bishop to license Father Pike, of Coventry, to help them. He did not see how the Bishop could do otherwise than say "No," but they wanted to place the onus on the Bishop as much as possible and to give him an opportunity of understanding their difficulties and giving them much-needed help, which he had denied ever since he went to the diocese. He read a letter in which he asked for the help of another priest, and he described the Bishop's reply as "a slap in the face." He added:—"The Bishop is entirely ignorant of all the work that is being done in this or any other Anglo-Catholic church, which he has never visited or made any effort to understand. It is true that when Father Pike comes here on January 1 his position will be irregular. I am sorry for that. I feel justified in being irregular for a good cause. The Bishop instituted me here to do a certain work, although he protested at the time that he objected to the Reservation of the Sacrament. It is for the work he instituted me to do I need assistance, and not for Reserving the Sacrament."

The Bishop stated last night that the correspondence on the matter would be published to-morrow morning.

The Estate Market

SALES THIS WEEK

A KINGSWAY LEASE

Mayfair leaseholds in Little Stanhope-street will be sold at Winchester House this week by Messrs. Turner Lord and Dowler, other auctions there being by Messrs. St. Quintin, Son, and Stanley, who are to let on building lease, by order of the City Lands Committee, a Mark-lane site; Messrs. Ventom, Cooper, and Co., and Messrs. Yates and Yates.

Auctions at the Mart open to-morrow, when Messrs. Rogers, Chapman, and Thomas will sell Eccleston-square and other premises; Messrs. Potters submit Hampstead houses; and others, in Hendon and Golders Green, will be offered by Messrs. Stovell and Co. Hillside, a Bracknell freehold of five acres, awaits an offer through Messrs. Drivers, Jonas, and Co. and Mr. W. B. Mason; and Chelsea freeholds through Messrs. Hunter and Hunter.

Kingsway leasehold premises, Hampden House, let at about £1,500 a year, will be sold on Wednesday by Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff, who recently effected a noteworthy private sale of adjoining property. South London lots are among those to be dealt with by Messrs. Alex. Robertson and Son. Beckenham and Bickley houses are in the hands of Messrs. Baxter, Payne, and Lepper, and a long list of East London lots will be cleared by Messrs. Mark Liell and Son. Messrs. Selfe and Co. are to sell City premises, and Messrs. Fairweather and Turner offer Hatch End and Maidenhead freeholds.

On Thursday Messrs. John G. Dean and Co. have to sell Clapham Park property, and Messrs. Edwin Evans and Sons will offer Clapham Common leases. Freeholds on Campden-hill and Hyde Park-square leaseholds await bids through Messrs. Deacon and Allen. North Finchley freeholds, a long list, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Linnett, Lane, and Bettridge, and Messrs. F. Warman are to offer Hendon houses. Surrey residences at Dorking, and one with 17 acres at Forest Green, will be sold by Messrs. Chas. Osenton and Co., and a freehold, with possession, in Holland Park is for sale by Messrs. H. E. Foster and Cranfield jointly with Messrs. Frank Swain. Two auctions will be held on Friday, a Wimbledon lease by Messrs. Cross and Prior, and seven South Norwood shops, freeholds in Portland-road, and other property for executors, and a villa in Thornton Heath for the Public Trustee, by Messrs. Hooker and Rogers.

Briselev Rise, Willesborough, near Ashford, and the valuable old furniture will be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley on the premises on Thursday.

The Town Clerk of Wolverhampton offers factory sites, having railway, road, and canal frontages, with cheap water, gas, and electricity, and subject to low rates.

Chelwood Corner, a modern house and 116 acres at East Grinstead, awaits an offer through Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square).

AUCTION SUMMARY

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Hampton and Sons	"Fairlawn," Queen's-road, Weybridge (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Maple and Co.	31, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. (12.0)	Furniture, &c.
Protheroe and Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (12.0)	Bulbs
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Rare Books
Phillips, Son and Neale	Cumberland House, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. (1.0)	Furniture, &c.
H. R. Harmer	6-8, Old Bond-street, W. (2.30)	Rare Postage Stamps

THE SALE ROOM

DISRAELI MANUSCRIPTS

Two very important autograph manuscripts of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, the property of Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, of Hughenden Manor, will be sold at Sotheby's on December 17. They are the manuscripts of what are probably his two most famous novels.

The earlier of the two manuscripts, that of "Lothair," is in three volumes quarto and extends to 1,550 pages, written almost entirely on one side of the sheet only, and complete except that apparently there are three pages missing. The novel was originally written in 1869; it was published on Monday, May 2, 1870; 5,000 copies were sold before publication, and by October 80,000 copies had been sold by Messrs. Appleton in America.

The MS. of the second novel, "Endymion," extends to 1,440 pages, and is also in three volumes quarto, and clearly written on one side of each sheet, with occasional interpolations on the opposite page. This novel was begun in 1872-3, laid aside under pressure of public affairs, and finished in 1880. Disraeli received £10,000 for it from Longman's, up to then the highest price paid for a work of fiction. It was Disraeli's last complete novel, and published in his seventy-sixth year.

The same sale, one of three days beginning on December 15, comprises, in addition to the Disraeli manuscripts, a great variety of printed books, autograph letters, and so forth from many sources. It includes, for instance, an extraordinarily extensive series of autograph letters, drafts and transcripts of letters, and other documents of Henry Mackenzie (1745-1831), author of "The Man of Feeling." These letters are to or concern most of the prominent literary and other celebrities of the day, such as Sir Walter Scott, Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet, Dr. Johnson, Benjamin Franklin, Adam Smith, and others. One of the lots consists of the rough draft of Mackenzie's "Anecdotes and Egotisms," on 185 pages, first published in 1927. The draft of the letter to Scott, dated July 5, 1819, three pages quarto, is particularly interesting:—

My D(ear) S(cott)

From a letter recd. by my Daughter May from your Daughter, we were happy to learn that you are now so much better, as that she hopes with a little care and attention, your health will be quite re-established. I have been very ill indeed. During ye intervals of this incapacitg Malady, I escaped from its bitter effects, by the opportune perusal of the 3rd. Series of the Tales of my Landlord, wh. carried me away from my own feelings to sympathise with those fictitious ones so admirably described in that Book. Now tho' I dare not say that you are the Author of those Tales, yet as you take a Concern in their publication, it may be gratifying to ye Author and to you, to know what a powerful lenitive they proved to a poor old Invalid, who could once write fictitious Tales, however inferior to those in question. I can sincerely assure you I followed the technical Apothecary's direction bis scrimendum and read them a second time since I have been so much better . . as to be able to read them with more attention.

SLUM CLEARANCE

CAMPAIGN IN BIRMINGHAM

With a view to the establishment of local housing survey councils in the Midland area, 350 delegates attended a conference at Birmingham on Saturday, arranged by the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives. The conference called upon all local authorities to take immediate steps to operate the Housing No. 2 (Slum Clearance) Act in as sympathetic a manner as possible, and urged the collation of facts about slum conditions by local housing survey councils in order to focus public attention.

The RECTOR of BIRMINGHAM (Canon Guy Rogers), who presided, said that by their efforts they should secure slum clearance on a large scale and help to find work for the 150,000 unemployed in the building trades.

The LORD MAYOR of BIRMINGHAM said that preparations were now in progress which would put Birmingham in the front of other cities in putting the Act into operation.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has appointed Mr. J. W. Downie, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, to be a member of the Empire Marketing Board, in the place of Sir Francis Newton, resigned.

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND VARIETY

A variety entertainment will be broadcast by the National Station at 7.45 this evening. A concert by the B.B.C. Orchestra will be given from the London Regional Station at 8.35.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, November 24, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — (193kc.) (1,554.4m.)

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45-11 :—Keeping Healthy, 4—How to Keep Warm, by Mrs. Bagot Stack. 12 :—Organ Recital relayed from Southwark Cathedral; Ida Ganzman (mezzo-soprano). 1.45 :—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, from Cardiff. 2 :—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 2.10-2.25 :—For the Schools : French Reading, 5—La Jongleur de Notre Dame : Anatole France, by Mlle. Camille Vière. 2.30-3 :—Children of Other Days—The Middle Ages, 10—The Bearward Goes to the Fair, by Miss Rhoda Power. 3.5 :—Stories for Younger Pupils, 10—Zarifa and the White Calf (Arabic), by Miss Rhoda Power. 3.20 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 4.15 :—Paul Molchanoff (baritone); Joseph Possach (violin); Anne Michelson (pianoforte).

5.15 :—Children : More Songs Without Words (Mendelssohn), played by Cecil Dixon; How I Began My Shore Adventure, being the eighth episode from Treasure Island (R. L. Stevenson); The Story of The Toll of the Hill (H. Mortimer Batten). 6 :—Poetry of To-day—13. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.35 :—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—Russian Pianoforte Music, played by Stefan Askenase. 7-7.20 :—New Books, by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy. 7.25 :—World Order or Downfall?—3, Two Maps of the World, by Professor Arnold Toynbee.

7.45 :—(1) De Groot and his Orchestra; (2) The Maestros, in harmony; (3) Will Massee (raconteur); (4) Yvette Darnac, in French bergerettes; (5) A Family Group, by Marjorie Bowman, with Percy Rhodes, Dora Gregory, Barbara Couper, Billy Shine, Irene Freeman, Jean Brierley, and Katherine Hynes; (6) Cicely Courtneidge (comedienne); (7) The Weekly Theatrical Cartoon : Gertrude Lawrence; Impressionist, Elizabeth Pollock; material by Herbert Farjeon. 9 :—Weather; News. 9.15 :—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. 9.20 :—The Future of Medicine, 6—Pathology, by Dr. John Freeman. 9.40 :—Jelly D'Aranyi (violin); Bela Bartok (pianoforte). 10.45 :—Holloway Horn, reading The Old Man. 11 :—Players and Band from the Piccadilly Hotel. 11.15-12 :—Band from the Ambassador Club.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — (1,146kc.) (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12-2 :—National programme. 2.10-3.20 :—National programme. 5.15-11 :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—National programme. 11-11.30 :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12 :—Nancy Dyson (mezzo-soprano); Ceredig Jones (baritone). 12.30 :—Morava (violin); René Cook (pianoforte). 1 :—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. 2-3 :—Midland Regional programme. 3.20 :—National programme. 5.15 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.40 :—Reginald King's Orchestra; Herbert Thorpe (tenor); Mary Ogden (contralto). 8 :—French Talk, by Stéphane Lauzanne. 8.30 :—Regional News. 8.35 :—B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Garda Hall (soprano). 9.35 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 10.15 :—Weather; News. 10.30 :—Players and Band from the Piccadilly Hotel. 11.15-12 :—National programme.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. 2-3 :—Lozell's Picture House Orchestra. 5.15 :—Children : More Puppy-dog Tales—Paul Pry, by Margaret Madeley. Songs by Marjorie Hoverd (soprano); Frank Rawlings and his xylophone; Percy Freeman (pianoforte). The Week's Sport, by Maurice K. Foster. 6 :—London Regional programme. 6.15 :—Weather; News. 6.40 :—Ripley United Silver Band, conducted by W. J. Saint; J. Verdi Popple (character sketches); T. Curzon (trombone solo); Tom Purvis (tenor); W. J. and J. Saint (cornet duet). 8 :—London Regional programme. 8.30 :—Midland News. 8.35 :—London Regional programme. 10.15 :—Weather; News. 10.30-11 :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2-2.10 :—National programme. 3.15 :—For the Schools—Nature Study (Professor J. Ritchie); Nature and Her Ways (4), Dodging Winter 2 Hardships. 3.40 :—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; Dorothy Pugh (soprano), Jean Rennie (violin), from Glasgow. 4.45 :—Glasgow programme. 4.54 :—Edinburgh programme. 5 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 12 :—George Newell at the Organ of the Classic Cinema. 12.30-1 :—Gramophone Records. 2-3.20 :—National programme. 3.36 :—The Orchestra; Robert Graham (baritone); William S. Bates (bassoon). 4.45 :—Band, from the Grand Central Hotel, Belfast. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Scottish Agricultural Market Prices for Northern Ireland. 6.5 :—Music. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Regional News. 9.20 :—National programme. 9.40-11 :—The Station Military Band, conducted by Harry Dyson; Albert V. Frogatt (baritone).

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2-11 :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 9.15 :—National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. 2 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Leigh Woods—West of Bristol Sport. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30-2 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Records. 6 :—Gramophone Records. 6.15 :—Lullaby. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 7.25 :—News. 7.30 :—Time and Irish Lesson. 7.45 :—Peg Wallace : Recitations. 8 :—Concert—An Hour in Venice—The Station Orchestra, Venetian Scenes; Dorothy Day and Company in A Venetian Idyll; the Station Orchestra; Mme. A. Heffernan (soprano); Dina Coyeman (piano); Mr. A. Hughes (contralto); the Station Orchestra. 10.30 :—Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2-2.10 :—National programme. 3.30 :—Aberdeen programme. 3.30 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Glasgow programme. 5.54 :—Birthdays, from Edinburgh. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2-2.10 :—National programme. 3.15 :—Aberdeen programme. 3.30 :—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; Dorothy Pugh (soprano), Jean Rennie (violin), from Glasgow. 4.45 :—Band, relayed from the Plaza Palais de Danse. 5.15 :—Children. 5.54 :—Birthdays, from Edinburgh. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scot i h News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).
LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2-2.10 :—National programme. 3.20 :—Northern Wireless Orchestra, from Manchester; Hermann McLeod (violin), from Newcastle; Ben Rollinson (tenor), from Leeds. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North of England News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Local News. 9.20-11 :—Na ional programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 1.15 :—Cardiff programme. 2 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Cardiff programme. 6.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS :—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 2 :—National programme. 3.20 :—Manchester and Newcastle programme (see Manchester). 4 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Manchester programme. 6 :—National programme. 9.15 :—North of England News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw.—6 :—Trio Music and News. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 7.30 :—Astronomical Talk—Mercury. 7 :—Talk on Commerce. 8 :—Concert. 9 :—Orchestral Concert. 9.30 :—Weather, and Exchange. Gramophone Records. 9.45 :—Humorous Review of the Week's Events in Verse. 9.30 :—Concert of Sardanas (Catalonian Dances) by the Cobla Barcelona. 10 :—News. 10.15 :—Theatrical Concert. Soprano, Cello, Organ, and Violin Selections. 11.30 :—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (420m.), 2.5kw.—6.30 :—French Lesson. 7 :—Conversation Lesson. 7.30 :—Music. 8 :—Talk (to be announced). 8.30 :—News. 8.50 :—Orchestral Concert. 9.30 :—Talk (to be announced). 9.50 :—Concert—Symphony No. 7 in E minor, Rondo in D major, Scherzo in G major.

BERLIN-Witzleben (Deutschlandsender) (1,635m., 25kw.) and BERLIN-Zeesen (Wellenlänge) (4,968m., 8kw.)—6.30 :—Selection by Radio Violin Quartet, with Introductory Talk. 8 :—Music Talk by Hans Bollert. 8.30 :—Talk for Farmers. 8.50 :—Lecture. 9 :—Talk for Farmers. 9.30 :—Programme from Leipzig. 10 :—Programme from Munich. 11.15 :—Programme from Frankfurt. 12 :—Time, News and Dance Music from Berlin.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (505m.), 1.5kw.—3.30 :—Concert from the Café Bristol. 4.30 :—Programme for Young People. 4.50 :—Talk on Samoa, Leader—The Three Dramatic Works. 5.15 :—Talk—Science and Mysticism. 5.45 :—Robert Kahn Recital—Sonata in E flat major, op. 40, for Violin and Pianoforte; the composer at the pianoforte. 6.10 :—Talk—Problems of Peace. 6.30 :—Concert from the Clou Kurfürstendamm. 7.30 :—The Poor Devils, after the story by Hermann Kesser, arranged for the wireless by Hans Kalt. 9.10 :—Symphony Concert. Soprano Recital, followed by Dance Music relayed from the Femina. 11.20 :—Night Music—Jean Lutz's Quadrangulaire (Mozart); Serenade in D major (Haydn); Quartet (Ravel).

BERNE (406m.), 1kw.—4.30 :—Time and Weather. 4.35 :—Talk—The Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign. 7 :—Symphony Concert. 9 :—News and Weather. 9.15 :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (278m.), 14kw.—6.30 :—Dramatic Programme. 7.20 :—Programme from Brno. 8 :—Programme from Prague. 9.15 :—Programme Notes. 9.20 :—Programme from Brno. 9.40 :—Gramophone Records.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (250m.).—6 :—That will interest you : Sunrise Programme. 6.30 :—Orchestral Concert of Modern Operetta Music. 7 :—Weather for Farmers, followed by Talk—Literature and the Air. 7.40 :—The Star Turn, radio sequence from the world of artistes and the circus (A. Möhr). 8.30 :—Stefan Frenkel, Violin Recital. 9.20 :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.40 :—Reminiscences of a Football Enthusiast. 10.10 :—Answers to Correspondents on Technical Questions.

BRNO (342m.), 3kw.—6.30 :—Talk—The Problems of a Small Nation. 7.20 :—Cabaret Programme. 8 :—Programme from Prague. 9.15 :—News and Theatre Review. 9.20 :—Music. 9.40 :—Gramophone Records.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—4.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.30 :—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15 :—Concert on the occasion of the Seventh Anniversary of Radio-Belgique—Fanfare for Brass Instruments (Gilson); Selections from the Ballet La Phaleme (de Boeck); Nocturne for Voice and Orchestra (Franck); Petite Suite (Jongen); Rhapsody on Popular Flemish Themes (Absil); Fantasiette for Piano and Orchestra (Foot); Two Songs (Quinet); Fantasia on a Walloon Theme (Tinlot). In the interval at 9 :—La Folle Journée, comedy in one act (Mazeau). 10.15 :—News.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 16kw.—2.35 :—Orchestral Concert. 3.20 :—(In the interval) Reading from the Works of John Galsworthy. 4.40 :—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. 4.50 :—Talk—In Darkest Africa (from the Aarhus Studio). 5.20 :—English Language Lesson. 5.50 :—Weather and News. 6.15 :—Time Signal. 6.30 :—Talk—Pauline Wong. 7 :—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2 :—Recital of Trafelman's Songs. 8.15 :—Sonata for Violin in D Minor (Saint-Saëns). 8.40 :—Recital of Old Time Danish Songs. 8.55 :—News and Report of the Workers' Radio Society. 9.15 :—Concert of Modern French Music.

CRACOW (244m.), 1.5kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. 6.25 :—Gramophone Records. 6.35 :—Radio Journal. 6.55 :—Review of New Books. 7.15 :—Talk (to be announced). 7.30-8.15 :—Programme from Warsaw (1,411m.). Lilac Time, Operetta (Schubert-Berté) and Reading. 9.15 :—Gramophone Records. 9.50 :—News from Warsaw. 10 :—Concert of Light Music. 11 :—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FECAMP (220m., 1kw.—8.30 :—Market Prices and Local News. 9 :—Café Concert.

FRANKFURT (390m., 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6 :—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. 6.5 :—English Language Lesson. 6.30 :—Fourth Monday Concert of the Orchestral Society, from the Saalbau. Igar Stravinsky at the Pianoforte.—Le baiser de la fée, Ballet-Allegory in Four Scenes (Stravinsky); Caprice for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Stravinsky); La mer, Three Symphonic Sketches (Debussy). 8.30 :—Gramophone Review. 9.15 :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather. 9.35 :—Dancing Lesson. 10.5 :—Orchestral Concert and Dance Music from the Residenz-Café, Cassel.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (366m.), KIEL (212.2m.).—6.7 :—Elementary English Lesson. 6.30 :—Talk for Workers.—A Seaman Tells his Tale of Harbour Life. 6.50 :—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices. 6.55 :—Weather. 7 :—Variety Programme. 9 :—Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes and News. 9.20 :—(From Hanover) Concert from the Georgspalast. 10 :—Café Wallhof Concert.

HILVERSUM (298m., 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. till Close Down.—Programme of the Algemeene Vereeniging Radio Omroep (A.V.R.O.). 7.40 :—Time and Gramophone Records. 9.40 :—Time and Daily Service. 10.10 :—Quintet Concert. 10.40 :—Time and Concert by the Groningen Orchestra. 1.40-2.10 :—Interval. 2.10 :—Organ and Pianoforte Recital. 2.40 :—A Sound Film in the Studio. 3.40 :—Gramophone Records. 4.10 :—Children. 5.10 :—Orchestral Concert. 6.25 :—Weekly Book Talk. 6.55 :—Organ and 'Cello Recital. 7.40 :—Time and Concert by the Utrecht Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Albert van Raalte. 8.40 :—Talk (to be announced). 9.10 :—Concert (continued). 10.40 :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m., 8.5kw.—7.55 a.m. till Close Down.—Programme of the Christian Radio Society (N.C.R.V.). 8.55-9.10 :—Morning Concert. 10.10 :—Service for Hospitals. 10.40 :—Reading (von Maltzahn). 11.10 :—Gramophone Records. 11.40 :—Police Notes. 12.10 :—Organ Recital from a Church in Amsterdam. 1.25 :—Gramophone Records. 1.40 :—Programme for Schools. 2.15 :—Gramophone Records. 2.55 :—Dressmaking Lesson. 3.25 :—Gramophone Records. 3.40 :—Programme for Hospitals. 4.40 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 6.10 :—Choral Concert with Talk. 6.55 :—Talk on Natural History. 7.25 :—Police Notes. 7.40 :—Concert. 9.40 :—(In the interval) News. 10.25 :—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m.), 54kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—6.10 :—Recital of Esthonian and Finnish Songs. 6.30 :—Talk by T. Kuusisto. 7 :—Concert of Love Songs and Love Waltzes. 8.45 :—News in Swedish. 9 :—News in English.

LANGENBERG (473m., 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—6.10 :—Weather, Wine, Economic Notes and Sports Results. 6.15 :—Spanish Conversation. 6.40 :—Talk : The Industrial Position of the Rhine and Westphalia in the Third Quarter of 1930. 7.5 :—Orchestral Concert by the Society for Modern Music, relayed from the Lese, Cologne. 8.30 :—Living Authors—Hermann Kesser reads from his own Works. After the Reading : News, Sports Notes, and Concert and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (283m., 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—6.30 :—Military Band Concert. 7.30 :—Talks—Three Points of View on Emigration from Town and Country. 8 :—Soprano Recital of Songs from the Works of Robert Franz. 8.30 :—A Wireless Programme of the Time of the Viennese Waltz (Franz Schubert and Johann Strauss). 9.30 :—Weather, News, and Sports Notes. 9.30 :—Symphony Concert.

MADRID (Union Radio) —Call EA.7 (424m., 2kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Sports Notes. 7.30 :—Dance Music. 8.15 :—Bull Fighting Notes. 8.25 :—News.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m., 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (296.2m.), and GENOA (312m.).—6.20 :—Announcements and Report of the Royal Geographical Society. 6.30 :—Concert of Light Music. 7.15 :—Giornale radio; Weather. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Dance Music Programme. 8.22 :—Virgil Commemoration Programme—Selections of Music inspired by Virgil, for Soloists, Choir, and Orchestra. 9 :—Symphony Concert. After the Programme : Dance Music from the Cova Restaurant. 10 (In an Interval) :—Giornale radio. 10.35 :—News.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m.), 11kw.—6.20 :—Literary Readings. 6.40 :—Brass Band Concert. 7.50 :—Talk by Captain Tesarik. 8 :—Programme from Prague. 9.15 :—Programme Announcements and Theatre Review. 9.20 :—Programme from Brno. 9.40 :—Gramophone Records.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (566m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—6 :—Talk for Workers. 6.30 :—Concert by the Munich Folk Choir. 7 :—Nürnberg—Munich Exchange Programme; Zither Recital from Nürnberg, Trio Music from Munich. 8 :—Dialogue between Dr. Paul Laven and Alfons Paquet : The City of Cologne and its Countryside. 8.30 :—Chamber Music from the Works of Josef Haas, the Composer at the Pianoforte. Introductory Dialogue between the Composer and Dr. Ludwig Gerbeuser; Old and New Songs for Children : Scheinenlieder, Op. 81, Nos. 1-5. Selections from Ein Kränzlein Bardelieder, Op. 23, for Oboe and Pianoforte; Scheinenlieder, Op. 81, Nos. 6-10. 9.20 :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,060m., 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (448m.), PORSGRUND (233m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—6 :—Time Signal. 7 :—Chamber Music from Nidaros (483.2m.). 8 :—Talk : Mine Problems. 8.30 :—Weather, Press Review, and News. 8.50 :—Topical Talk. 9.5 :—Orchestral Concert.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower—2 kw. PT. (1,445m., 15kw.—7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal on (32.5m.). 9.26 :—Time Signal (2,650m.). 8.45 :—Le Journal parlé. 7.10 :—Weather. 7.20 :—Concert of Music in Different Styles from the Middle Ages to the Present Day—Gothic Period—Harmonium Solo : Ogive (Satie); The Renaissance : (a) Paysane tous d'amour le jeu (O. di Lasso); (b) Si le bel et von mari (Passereau); Louis XIII. : Amaryllis (1620); Louis XIV. : Mascarade de Versailles (Lully); Louis XV. : Le carillon de Cythère (Couperin); Louis XVI. : Selection from Iphigenia in Tauris (Gluck); Directoire : Glue (Grétry); Empire : Le départ des cavaliers (Piccinni); The Restoration : Le lac (Lamartine-Niedermeyer); Louis Philippe : Le prestier (Bérnaert); Second Empire : Künstlerleben (Joh. Strauss); Third Republic : Les bles d'or (Doria); Modern Style : La diva de l'empire (Satie); Preromantic Art : Kitsch on the Keva (Coufrey). 8.45 :—Time Signal (32.5m.). 10.26 :—Time Signal (2,650m.).

PARIS (Poste Parisien) (329m.), 1.2kw., 9 a.m. :—Transmission of Pictures. 8.45 :—Gramophone Records. Talk, and News. 9 :—Concert—Overture, Si l'etais roi (Adam); Commedia (Florent Schmitt). Scene from an Imaginary Ballet (Coleridge Taylor); Cantilene from Cinq Mars (Gounod). Selection from Le Violoneux (Offenbach); Sonata for 'Cello and Pianoforte (Saint-Saëns); Selection from La Juive (Halévy); Waltz from The Blue Mazurka (Lehár); Selection from La Peau de Chagrin (Levade); Habanera (Turina); Marche provençale (Lanne).

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 17kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News; and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. 2 :—Exchange; Market Prices. 3.30 :—Exchange Quotations. 3.45 :—Concert dedicated to Boulogne—Talk on Boulogne; Recitations (a) La Rime (Sainte-Beuve), (b) Ballade du bon gendarme de Boulogne (Morgan), (c) Sonnets Boulonnais (Ledroit); Jules Bernard recites from his own Works—Halle aux Poissons; Songs (a) La Lettre, and (b) Sous mon Sabordon (Gaston Sauvage), (c) Dors mon Loys (du Mesnil), (d) Rondeau du sac à main (Coquerieaux); Talk—The Painter and Poet, Louis Morgan; Recitations (a) Sainte Hélène (Dubout); (b) Boulogne (Berzer); Recitations (a) Des Mots (Maio), (b) Autour des vieux remparts (Lanziade), (c) L'Etoile (Ch. Mérin); Weather and Exchange Quotations. 6 :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.25 :—New York Exchange Rates. 6.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 7 :—Talk—The International Labour Office. 7.30 :—Literary Reading. 7.45 :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, and News. 8 :—Concert—Literary Cafés of the 19th Century—The Café Procope, presented by M. Dominique Bonnaud and his Company : String Quartet No. 21 (Mozart); First Group from Das wohltemperierte Klavier (Bach) (a) Prelude in C Major No. 1, (b) Fugue in C Minor No. 1, (c) Prelude in C Sharp Major No. 2, (d) Fugue in C Sharp Minor No. 2, (e) Prelude and Fugue in D Major No. 3; Songs (a) Canzonetta (Scarlatti), (b) Arietie (Mazzaferrata), (c) Five Popular Greek Melodies (Ravel); String Quartet (Golestan). In the intervals at 8.30 :—Sports Review; and at 9.15 :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6.15 :—News. 6.20 :—Talk—The Radio Exhibition at Miada Boleslav. 6.30 :—Song Recital. 7 :—Reminiscences (Chvalkovsky). 7.20 :—Cabaret Programme from Brno. 8 :—Cello Recital from the Plodinova Bursa. 9 :—Time and News. 9.5 :—Sports Notes. 9.15 :—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Notes. 9.20 :—Modern Music, from Brno. 9.40 :—Gramophone Records.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 75kw. Relayed by NAPLES (332m.), and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).—4.45 :—Giornale radio, News, and Sports Notes. 7 :—Announcements and Press Review. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Dance Music Programme. 8.50 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert of Light Music, with Humorous Anecdotes.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (438m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,040m., 40kw.), BODEN (1,202m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—5 :—Elementary English Lesson from Jönköping (382m.). 6.30 :—Talk, from Sundsvall. 7 :—Concert of Instrumental Solos. 7.40 :—Reading from The Clown Jac, serial novel (Beerman). 8.40 :—Dialogue, from Göteborg. 9 :—Concert of Light Music.

STUTTGART (360m., 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6 :—Time Signal. 6.5-11 :—See Frankfurt Programme. 9.15 (in the interval) :—Programme Announcements and News Bulletin.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (361m.), 8kw.—6.15 :—Exchange Quotations. 6.30 :—Dance Music. 6.45 :—Market Prices. 6.55 :—Concert by an Argentine Orchestra. 7.45 :—Accordion Recital. 8 :—Concert of Operetta Music. 8.28 :—Gramophone Concert. 8.55 :—Fashion Notes. 9 :—Time and Concert Relay or Comedy Programme. 10 :—Military Music. 10.15 :—North African News. 10.30 :—Concert by a Symphony Orchestra—Relief Music from Orpheüs (Delibes); Selections from The Mastersingers (Wagner). 11 :—Recital of Songs. 11.15 :—Violin Recital. 11.30 :—Concert by a Viennese Orchestra. 12 :—News.

VIENNA (516.3m., 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—5 :—Talk—French Painters of the 19th Century : The Impressionists. 6.30 :—Time, Weather and Programme Announcements. 6.35 :—Concert of Light Music. 7.30 :—Maikler Cycle, the Second Symphony in F major (Mahler). Poems from the Grosse Musikvereinssaal. 8.30 :—Dialogue on Topical Film Questions. 9 :—News. 9.10 :—Recital of Negro Spirituals. 9.35 :—Concert of Light Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 16kw.—10.40 a.m.
KOENIGSBERG (291.8m.), 4kw.—5.55 p.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—4.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyons)—Call LAUC.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (309m., 25kw.—12.30 a.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m.-4 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 10.10 p.m.-1 a.m.
WARSAW (Warszawa) (1,411m.), 16kw.—5.30 p.m.
ZAGREB (276m.), 2.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.5kw.—11.30 a.m.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

CRUISER SQUADRON CHANGES

Arrangements have been approved in connexion with the entry into service of the new cruiser EXETER, which, as already announced in *The Times*, is to relieve the HAWKINS in the Second Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet. The EXETER is due to complete at Devonport at the end of June next. The HAWKINS will reduce to reserve before the EXETER commissions. The flag of the Rear-Admiral Commanding Second Cruiser Squadron will be transferred to H.M.S. DORSETSHIRE at the end of April, 1931, when the present flag officer is relieved. Rear-Admiral the Hon. M. R. Best has held this post since May 16, 1929.

ADMIRALTY STAFF CHANGE

Commander C. B. Turner, who was recently appointed for duty in the Admiralty, will today succeed Commander H. C. Bovell in the Training and Staff Duties Division. Commander Turner was promoted in the last batch, after being first and gunnery lieutenant-commander and squadron gunnery officer, in H.M.S. LONDON. He entered Osborne College in September, 1908, and became a midshipman of the battleship KING GEORGE V. in May, 1913. During the War he was in this ship, and also sub-lieutenant of the sloop MIMOSA, and lieutenant and second-in-command of the destroyer RADSTOCK. He specialized in gunnery in 1921.

THE SAILOR'S KNOT

The announcement by the Admiralty of the issue of a black silk tie of superior quality for the men of the Navy is a reminder that for many generations a black silk handkerchief or tie has been a distinguishing feature of the sailor's uniform. It has been said that it was introduceed as a memorial for Nelson, but actually there is evidence to show that it was in use in the latter part of the eighteenth century. At one time the black silk handkerchief, folded diagonally, served to protect the backs of the men's jackets from the rubbing of the pigtail. At Nelson's funeral the men split their handkerchiefs in two and wore one half as a mourning band on their arms. In modern times the proportion of men dressed as seamen has tended to decline, but a narrow black silk tie has continued in use for those dressed in what is called the fore-and-aft rig—that is, with jackets and peaked caps, and it must be "tied in a sailor's knot for all occasions." The issuing price of the new tie is 2s.

SUBMARINE CRUISE

An exercise cruise is to be made this week in the Channel by the Sixth Submarine Flotilla, from Portland, under Commander H. R. Marrack, D.S.C., in the TITANIA. The vessels taking part should be submarines H 33, H 34, H 43, H 44, H 49, and R 4. They will be in the vicinity of Falmouth until Friday, and should return to Portland next day. This is the first cruise made by the flotilla since the TITANIA, formerly on the China Station, replaced the VULCAN as parent ship.

H.M.S. WISTARIA FOR SALE

The sloop WISTARIA has now completed preparations for sale at Portsmouth. Built at Hartlepool by Irvine's Shipbuilding Company in 1915, the WISTARIA has spent most of her service on the America and West Indies Station, where her sister ship, the VALERIAN, was lost during the hurricane in October, 1926. The new sloop SCARBOROUGH, Commander A. W. S. Agar, V.C., D.S.O., is now on her way to Bermuda to replace the WISTARIA.

APPOINTMENT VACANCIES IN INDIA

Brigadier Lionel A. Fanshawe, D.S.O., O.B.E., who was appointed Director of Ordnance Service at Army Headquarters, India, in 1928, is vacating that post on March 6 and will go on leave from December 16. Lieutenant-Colonel Augustine Leaning, D.S.O., Assistant Director of Veterinary Services at Eastern Command Headquarters, is vacating his appointment and retiring on May 5. Major Charles A. E. Cadell, M.C., R.A., proceeds home on three months' leave on December 5, and vacates his instructorship at the School of Artillery on March 5. Captain Francis G. W. Jackson, Royal Horse Guards, will vacate his appointment of A.D.C. to Lord Irwin on December 14. Captain Walter E. Fursdon, Superintendent of the Military Secretary's Branch, proceeds to-day on a year's leave pending retirement.

WAR OFFICE APPOINTMENT

Brevet Major John George des Réaux Swayne, of The Somerset Light Infantry, has been selected to succeed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Hutton, M.C., as Military Assistant to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff at the War Office. The vacancy occurs in December, through the posting of Lieutenant-Colonel Hutton to the Imperial Defence College. Major Swayne was commissioned in 1911, and did duty with the Army Signal Service in 1914. He was A.D.C. to General Sir Walter Braithwaite, commanding the IX Army Corps on the Rhine, and A.D.C. to the Western G.O.C.-in-Chief in India in 1921. He is now Brigade Major to the 7th Infantry Brigade at Tidworth, the experimental formation which has tried out new organizations, new machine-gun tactics, and the carriage of infantry in omnibuses.

NEW AIR SQUADRON LEADERS

Two of the home squadrons of the R.A.F. have just received new leaders. In No. 9 (Bomber) Squadron, Manston, the vacancy caused by the appointment of Squadron-Leader Ryder Young to Iraq has been filled by Squadron-Leader F. J. Linnell, O.B.E., who for the past five years has been signal officer, Air Defence of Great Britain, Uxbridge. For his work in preparing the handbook on air communication and intelligence systems Squadron-Leader Linnell has been specially thanked by the Air Council. In the War he served in the R.N.R. and R.N.A.S., and in 1918 rose to the rank of major, R.A.F. In succession to Squadron-Leader H. H. Slatter, who has relinquished the command of No. 111 (Fighter) Squadron, at Hornchurch, one of the officers promoted to this rank on November 5, Squadron-Leader E. R. Openshaw, has been appointed. This officer served during the War in The Somerset Light Infantry (he is a native of Axbridge) before being transferred to the R.F.C. in May, 1917. He comes from No. 19 (Fighter) Squadron, at Duxford, but was formerly on staff duties in the Coastal Area.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

CHATHAM, Nov. 21.—York and Tetrarch arrived.
CHERSONESE, Nov. 21.—Petrel arrived.
CHINKIANG, Nov. 21.—Magnolia arrived.
COLOMBO, Nov. 20.—Cornwall left for Aden.
DARTMOUTH, Nov. 21.—Tintagel left for Devonport.
DEVONPORT, Nov. 21.—Carstairs and Tintagel arrived.
GIBRALTAR, Nov. 20.—Shropshire left for Malta.
HELFORD RIVER, Nov. 21.—Carstairs left for Devonport.
HONG-KONG, Nov. 21.—Herald and Suffolk arrived.
KIUKIANG, Nov. 21.—Aphis arrived.
MADEIRA, Nov. 20.—Scarborough arrived.
NANKING, Nov. 21.—Cockchafer left.
PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 20.—York left for Chatham.
RAS-AL-KHAIMAH, Nov. 21.—Cyclamen arrived.
SHASI, Nov. 20.—Peterel left for Hankow.
SUR, Nov. 20.—Effingham arrived and left for Muscat; and Triad left for Muscat.
UMM-AL-KAIWAIN, Nov. 20.—Cyclamen left.
WUHU, Nov. 20.—Sepoy arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Adm

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CITY NOTES

YIELDS ON TREASURY BONDS

GOLD FIELDS' LOWER EARNINGS

The Four per Cent. Treasury Bonds, 1931-33, which are quoted at 101¼, give a running yield of £3 19s. per cent. and a redemption yield of £3 9s. 6d., the net yield, after allowing for income-tax, being £2 10s. 9d. per cent. The newer Four per Cent. Treasury Bonds, 1934-36, which can be bought at 1/16 discount, give practically the same running yield, but the redemption yield to the earliest date is appreciably more—£3 17s.—or £2 19s. 3d. net. To the latest redemption date, 1936, the average yield works out to £3 18s. per cent., giving a net yield of over £3. Of course, an appreciable difference between the net redemption yields on the two bonds is proper, since the 1936 bonds are, for the money market, a much less popular maturity than the shorter-dated bonds. The longer-dated bonds, however, have an attraction for those who wish to invest only a small amount now and during the seasonal period of monetary tightness in December, since the bulk of the purchase price—90 per cent.—is not payable until January 15.

Chinese Customs Bonds

The progress made recently towards a return to orderly government in China, and the prospect held out of something being done to place again on a sound footing the country's unsecured foreign debt, has within the last month or two encouraged a moderate demand for Chinese bonds. This has caused some sharp movements in the railway and other loans that have been in default, for would-be buyers have found a natural reluctance on the part of holders who had retained their bonds throughout the long period of political and financial chaos to part with them at the quotations nominally prevailing. The recovery in the loans secured on the Maritime Customs, though substantial, has been more sedate, for in spite of all her internal troubles, China has never defaulted on any of the loans charged upon the Customs. Two of the external loans so secured are now in the position of being quite short-dated investments. The small outstanding balance of the Four per Cent. loan of 1895 will be redeemed in January next, and in 1932 there will follow the last repayment required to extinguish the Five per Cent. loan of 1896. When that happens the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. loan of 1898 will become a first charge upon the Customs revenue, and the Five per Cent. (1925-47) loan will be a second charge. This prospective attainment of greater seniority imparts to both loans an increased measure of attractiveness. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents of 1898 are quoted at 88, giving a flat yield of about 5⅛ per cent., and a total return, allowing for average redemption, of 6¼ per cent. The 1925-47 issue, although bearing interest at 5 per cent. as compared with 4½ per cent given by the 1898 loan, stands at 78, or 10 points below the 1898 loan, at which level the flat yield is 6¼ per cent., and the total return, allowing for redemption, is 8½ per cent. This loan, of which $40,602,000 is outstanding, was issued in substitution of the French Boxer annuities. Besides its charge on the Customs the loan is secured on the Salt Gabelle. A purchase now carries the half-yearly coupon due on January 15. Drawings take place annually, the next drawing being due on December 1 for payment in the following month.

The Plethora of Credit

Some of our correspondents appear to think that the present trade depression, which is reflected in the fall of commodity prices, can only be cured by tackling what is described as the scarcity of gold and currency. There is, however, little evidence of any scarcity of either. America, for instance, has a huge gold stock and a credit-creating power far beyond anything she is making use of at present; the same might be said of France, and in this country the difficulty of banks is to find borrowers of the credit they are anxious to lend. But this credit cannot be used unless someone has the confidence to use it and the bank shares the borrower's confidence. Russia, no doubt, could spend large supplies of credit if she could borrow, but few have the confidence to lend to her. This also applies to other countries. Confidence and credit go hand in hand, and any attempt to make credit flow where there is distrust would lead to disaster. Another cause of trade depression is that freedom of bargaining is nowadays assailed on every side. Prohibitions, restrictions, rings of various kinds are more formidable and widespread to-day than in any other period. These artificial barriers introduce rigidity of price where elasticity is required. Some monopolized commodities command a price 100 per cent. above the pre-War level, while others stand well below that level. Wide disparities of price for one commodity or service and another must render exchange difficult, for producers of the unsheltered low-priced article cannot purchase the sheltered high-priced article on account of its prohibitive cost. As a result, trade is depressed.

The Gold Fields Report

Although its issued capital has during the past financial year been increased from £5,000,000 to £6,251,300, the net profit of the New Consolidated Gold Fields was only about one-half that earned in the preceding 12 months. The total for the period ended June 30 last was £445,932 as compared with £887,950, and this has involved a halving of the dividend, which is 7½ per cent. as against 15 per cent. for each of the three preceding years. The results are scarcely surprising, for the severe fall in the prices of base metals, and the depression in the oil, celanese, and other industries in which the company is largely interested made a reduced income inevitable. In order to cover depreciation in the company's investments a sum of £300,000 has been transferred from reserve which, it is stated, provides not only for depreciation up to June 30 last, but for all depreciation up to the date of the report. The company has probably been saved from a still greater setback by the satisfactory results obtained from its interests in the gold mining industry, which, of course, was the one responsible for its creation. Owing to the stability of the price of gold the Witwatersrand industry did not suffer during the year under review from the depression which afflicted most other industries. In fact, the aggregate operations for the year have established fresh records, and this in spite of two of the older mines having been closed down during the previous year and no new producers having come in to take their place. Reference is made in the report to the success that has met efforts to carry on mining at greater depths. It was not so many years ago that the then government mining engineer, when considering the life of the Rand, estimated that a depth of 5,000ft. was a reasonable figure to take at which gold mining could be profitably carried on, whereas to-day profitable mining is being carried on at a depth of 7,000ft., and the suggestion is made that it may be possible to extend the limit to 8,000ft. and over.

Dennis Brothers' Profits

A net profit of £286,805 was earned by Dennis Brothers, the Guildford motor engineers, in the year ended September 30. This is an excellent result, even though it is about £50,000 below the total for the preceding year. The reduction is fully reflected in the dividend, the directors having made no change in their appropriation to the general reserve—namely, £75,000. In consequence of the policy of returning capital held in excess of the requirements of the business, this company occupies a position almost unique among industrial undertakings. In place of an issued capital amounting three years ago to £500,000 the present paid-up capital is only £75,000, which is tiny compared with the assets possessed by the company or with the published reserve and "carry-forward" amounting to £745,000. That the company still possesses ample liquid resources may be gathered from the fact that its holding of cash and gilt edged investments amounted on June 30 to £319,600, and that adding to this the item sundry debtors (£223,117) its floating assets amount to £542,700, against current liabilities, including the dividends now payable, amounting to no more than £313,400.

American Rubber Statistics

Consumption of rubber in the United States has fallen off so heavily during the current year that producers of the commodity have derived a little encouragement from the fact that in place of the steady decline shown of late months the United States October statistics reveal a slight increase in consumption, the total being 27,271 tons, compared with 25,288 tons for September. Though this increase was more than offset by larger arrivals—43,729 tons, against 39,467 tons—the total of stocks afloat to the U.S.A. showed a reduction of nearly 10,000 tons. Thus while the American stocks rose from 169,927 tons to 185,470 tons during October, the statistics do hold out some prospect of improvement in the future from the standpoint of sellers. But there can naturally be no expectation of rapid improvement until general trade in the United States revives, and of that there is but little sign at the moment. Hopes of a check to the accumulation of stocks both in America and in this country must perforce mainly repose for the time being on the measures which planting interests are taking to curtail production owing to inability to produce rubber at a profit at existing prices. Every week brings fresh evidence of prospective reduction of output either through restricted tapping or, as in the case of many of the smaller companies, a complete closing down of estates, and this should presently prove a cumulative factor which should exert a growing influence on shipments in the coming year. This influence would, however, be lessened if the price of rubber rose much above the current level.

Insurance Cooperation in America

The celebration of the jubilee of a British assurance corporation throughout last week, which culminated in a dinner in London on Friday night, would surely deserve mention in a history of insurance. Representatives of the corporation in many parts of the world participated together with their ladies. More than 120 officials came from North America as the guests of the corporation—many of them as the result of a competition—and all were entertained in leading London hotels during the week. Various excursions were organized by the corporation by motor-coach and railway to such centres of interest as Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, and Oxford and Shakespeare's country. In addition to these extended tours visits to some of the principal buildings in London were arranged and entertainments were provided for the evenings. Many of the representatives, whose homes are in all parts of North America, were making their first visits to this country and, judging by the comments, they will carry back with them pleasant impressions. The spokesmen for the North American delegates on Friday night were Mr. John Jenkins, assistant manager in Canada of the Employers' Liability, and Mr. Edward C. Stone, manager and attorney of the corporation in the United States. The speeches were distinguished by enthusiasm for the parent company and expressed the inspiration which the stay in this country, with all its traditions, had been to the visitors.

Strong Spirit of Loyalty

The speech of the Canadian official made it clear that all would return with energy intensified, while the address of Mr. Stone, a distinguished member of a family which has lived for generations in New England, showed how, through the Corporation, United States citizens and British subjects could work together for the good of the two countries and for the benefit of the world. Such visits, he declared, tended to prevent or remove any misunderstandings between the two nations. There must be, as was pointed out, security behind the contracts of an assurance company, but apart from this it is the spirit permeating the whole of the staff and the resolve to serve the public which count largely, and the Corporation has always been fortunate in fostering and preserving a strong spirit of loyalty which urges its representatives everywhere to give of their best. Thus, while honour was paid to the memory of the founders of the enterprise, determination was expressed by the present leaders to work so that, 50 years hence, their names should also be held in high respect by their successors for their achievements. In the course of one speech the suggestion was made that there are possibilities in the future for as great a development of the work in Canada as has occurred in the United States, and the sportsmanship of the United States representatives can be relied upon to welcome such friendly rivalry. Incidentally, a hint was given by Mr. Francis E. J. Smith, the chairman of the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society, that the indications for the valuation for four-and-a-half years to be made at the beginning of 1931 are very favourable. The alliance which was brought about between these two institutions 10 years ago has clearly been mutually advantageous.

BRAZILIAN TREASURY NOTE ISSUE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 22

The provisional Government, in order to meet the needs of the people and to regularize the situation at the Treasury, has signed a decree authorizing the issue of National Treasury bearer notes up to a maximum of 300,000 contos (£7,500,000), redeemable in two years at 7½ per cent. This loan is not subject to taxation.

Holders of Westminster Bank bearer certificates representing Ordinary shares of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company who have not yet presented their certificates should do so immediately in order to obtain the dividend due in January next. The outstanding coupon sheets bearing coupons numbered 134 to 150 are valueless, having been superseded by new sheets bearing coupons numbered 138 to 170, and the dividend due in January will only be paid on presentation of coupon No. 138 from the new sheet.

MONEY MARKET

SPANISH EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS

Short credits on Saturday were in abundant supply. Borrowers obtained renewals from lenders other than the clearing banks at 1½ per cent. and filled their new requirements at rates ranging from 1½ per cent. down to 1 per cent. For three months fine bills the general working rate appeared to be 2 5-32 per cent., the market closing steady in view of the possibility of money being more wanted during the present week, which covers the last working days of the month. One of the banks was a buyer of January bills at 2 5-32 per cent., and the market sold some January paper for cash at 2¼ per cent., at which rate the new Treasury bills were freely offering for delivery this week.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1—2	2	2 3/16—2¼	2 5/32—2 5/16	2¼	2 5/16

Discount (Treasury Bills)		Fine Trade Bills		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months %	4 months %	6 months %
2 3/16—2¼	2 5/32	3—3 1/32	3 1/4—3 1/32	3 1/32—4

CALLS OF THE WEEK

Tuesday	Cent. Lon. Rlr., 5% Deb. stk., 1985-95	30%	£255,000
,,	Lon. Elec. Rly., 5% Deb. stk., 1985-95	30%	£1,035,000
,,	City of Cape Town, 5% stk., 1961	16%	£120,000
Friday	B.A. Gt. Sthn. Rly., 4% Deb. stk.	50%	£1,000,000
,,	Gas Light and Coke, 4½% stk., 1960-65	20%	£500,000
,,	Genl. Electric, 5% Deb. stk.	20%	£700,000
,,	Lon. and Holyrood Trust, 5% Deb. stk., Ser. "A"	20%	£200,000
,,	Frank Myatt, 5% Deb. stk.	30%	£120,000
Saturday	Brown (John), Ordy. 6s. shares	2s. 6d.	£156,250
,,	Com. Bk. of Australia, Ordy. 10s. shares	5s.	£125,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The outstanding feature of the exchange market was the continued unsettlement of the peseta. Opening at 42.80p. the rate on Madrid rose to 43.50p. and after reacting first to 43.20p. and then to 42.90p. rose again to 43.50p. Towards the close buyers came forward and the rate returned to the opening level of 42.80p., which compares with 43.45p. on Friday. Business in forward pesetas was done at 4c. under spot one month and 15c. under spot three months. Sterling on New York showed an easier tendency, the rate falling during the morning from $4.85⅛ to $4.85 9/16. The French exchange moved against us from 123.61f. to 123.60f., and a similar tendency was shown by the Swiss and German rates, which declined to 25.05½f. and 20.37½m., respectively.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Nov. 22	Nov. 21
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 5/16-85 3/8	4.85 13/32-23/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.84 15/16-4.85	4.84 7/8-85/8
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.57-123.63	123.58-123.67
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83-34.84	34.82½-83½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.74-92.78	92.74-92.78
Switzerl'd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05½-06	25.05½-06⅛
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅛-375⅛	374⅛-375⅛
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¾-193	192¾-193
Madrid	Pts.to £	25.2215	42.80-43.50	42.58-43.90
Lisbon	Escu to£	—	108½-108⅝	108½-108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06⅞-07¼	12.06⅞-07¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½-20.38	20.37½-38¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.48-34.52	34.49-34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.79	27.76-27.79
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163¾-163⅞	163¾-163⅞
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43⅜-43½	43⅜-43⅝
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.27	25.20-25.26
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,025†	1,025†
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274¼-274¾	274¼-724¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝-48⅞	48⅝-48⅞
Scdn.	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.28	18.20-18.28
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-18¼	18.15¾-18¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¼-09¾	18.09¼-09⅞
Copenh'g'n	Kr .to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 15/16-97 15/16	97 15/16-97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	1sd.	1/5 3/4-1/5 15/32	1/5 3/4-1/5 15/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	1sd.	1/5 3/4-1/5 15/32	1/5 3/4-1/5 15/32
Madras	Per rup.	1sd.	1/5 3/4-1/5 15/32	1/5 3/4-1/5 15/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3 1/2-1/3 7/8	1/3 1/2-1/3 7/8
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 7/16-2/0 9/16	2/0 7/16-2/0 9/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7-1/7 1/2	1/7-1/7 1/2
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 11/16-13/16	2/3 11/16-13/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07¼-08¼	12.07¼-08¼
Manila	Per peso	24.656d.	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16
Rio de J.	Per mil.	5.896d.	42 3/32-42 5/32	41 5/32-41 5/16
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	38 7/16-38 9/16	38 5/32-38 15/32
Valp'so†	$ to £	40	39.88	39.88
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	38⅝-39¼	38⅝-38¾
Lima†	Soles to£	12.166	15.75	15.67½
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.40-10.60	10.40-10.60

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England announced on Saturday the sale of £173,120 in BAR GOLD and the export of 19,000 SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been an efflux of £715,527 as shown below:—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
Nov. 20 ..	Nil	Nov. 20— Bar gold ..	291,909
		Sovereigns ..	20,000
Nov. 21 ..	Nil	Nov. 21— Bar gold ..	211,498
Nov. 22 ..	Nil	Nov. 22— Bar gold ..	173,120
		Sovereigns ..	19,000
Efflux ..	715,527		
Total ..	£715,527	Total ..	£715,527

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,315,535; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

The price of bar GOLD in the open market was nominally unchanged at 85s. 1½d. per oz. SILVER was also fixed at the previous day's prices of 16½d. cash and 16½d. forward, the market being almost lifeless.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ..	3	2 9/32-2 5/16	1-2
New York ..	2½	2-1/16	nominal
Paris ..	2½	2	1¾
Berlin ..	5	4⅞	4-6
Swiss Bank places	2½	1¼	—
Milan ..	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam ..	3	1 15/16	1½
Brussels ..	2½	2⅛	⅞

NEW GOLDFIELDS OF VENEZUELA

An issue of £130,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock of the New Goldfields of Venezuela, Limited, is offered to-day for subscription at par. Option rights will be attached to the stock, every original allottee receiving a transferable option certificate conferring the right at any time on one month's notice, on or before December 31, 1933, to subscribe at the price of 5s. per share for four shares of the company for every £1 of Debenture stock allotted. The company is interested in two goldmining properties upon which it is stated more than £600,000 has been expended on development work in the past three years. The technical management of the company has been undertaken by New Consolidated Goldfields, Limited, who have already assumed control.

MINING NEWS

BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER MINING.—M'Kasa Mine Development.—Mindola Hole 39 from 1,261ft. to 1,326ft. averages 2.63 per cent. copper for true width 7ft., core only.

MINING TAUBR.—Weekly Progress report.—Mount Isa.—Diamond drilling.—Hole C4 from 1,033ft. to 1,072ft. core assayed 15.5 per cent. copper. (Office note.—This makes a total of 79ft. of high grade copper ore in hole C4.) New Guinea Goldfields.—Location No. 3.—W. drift advanced 24ft., total 698ft., assay 12s., width 55in. Vein broken but apparently becoming more normal. Location No. 8.—S.E. drift advanced 30ft., total 855ft., assay 14s., width 46in. Location No. 22.—No. 1 cross S.E. advanced 28ft., total 327ft., assay 77s.; width 45in., full width not exposed. Location No. 14.—Average assay check samples over width of 28ft. in N. crosscut, 14s.

BUSINESS SENTIMENT IN THE U.S.

REASONS FOR BETTER TONE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
NEW YORK, Nov. 23

While there were no significant changes in the major indices of business last week, there was a well-marked improvement in business sentiment. Rising prices in stock markets for the second week in succession and a sharp upward movement in grain prices were almost entirely a change of atmosphere. Yet neither really represented new demands. In the stock markets it was short covering that was the largest factor in the rise of prices; in the grain markets it was primarily the Farm Board's buying of "nearby" wheat futures that sent wheat prices up and caused a sympathetic rise in other grains. Grains, indeed, were alone among the principal commodities to score a rise in the week, except for rubber and coffee, which showed small changes. Cotton, silver, copper, tin, and sugar were all lower. Although the nominal price of copper remained at 12 cents a pound one smelter was reported to have offered metal as low as 10½ cents. Demand for the metal appeared to be very slight in strong contrast with the rush to buy into which consumers were stampeded a week ago by the news that producers had agreed to curtail output. Cuba's acceptance of the sugar stabilization plan this week was followed by an order of the National Export Corporation of Cuba for all the remaining sugar of the 1929 and 1930 crops in an attempt to segregate the 1,500,000 tons allowed. It was reported, however, that after segregation there will still be 500,000 tons that may legally be exported.

THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

Activity in steel mills receded no farther last week or, at worst, very little. Increased activity was reported from motor-car manufacturers, most of it being accounted for by the introduction of new models by the Chevrolet Company. Still the Hudson Company has been increasing its forces, and with 7,000 men at work has practically doubled its *personnel* in a fortnight. The Ford Company announced that it was planning improvements and extensions in its operations throughout the world which would involve an outlay of $60,000,000. Figures of the ndustry, as a whole, show that at the end of October there were only 350,000 cars in dealers' hands, as against 540,000 at the corresponding date of last year, which seems to indicate that this summer's new models of cars have been well absorbed. Railway car loadings decreased more than seasonally in the week ended November 8 with a decline of 53,239 to 881,401 cars. Bank clearings in 22 leading cities were 43.6 per cent. less than a year ago and in New York were 48 per cent. less. New building permits in 589 cities last month totalled $152,044,657, or about $17,000,000 less than in the preceding month and nearly $102,000,000 less than in the same month a year ago. Business failures last week, according to Dun's, numbered 569, as against 495 in the preceding week and 472 a year ago.

NEW BOND ISSUES

Improved sentiment in the security markets made possible the flotation of about $109,000,000 of new securities—all bonds. Foreign financing accounted for $7,000,000, not including $5,000,000 Kingdom of Hungary Notes privately placed. Municipal and public utility bonds in about equal amounts accounted for most of the remainder.

BANK CLOSINGS

With a few additions to the list yesterday, the number of banks in the Middle West and South to close last week was brought up to 124. Most of the institutions are small—links in one or two chains—and many of them expect to resume payment within a short time. Apart from their depressing influence on business recovery in districts directly affected, these closings seem unlikely to be seriously disturbing. As revelations of banking incompetency they are not particularly surprising, except in their extent.

Much interest is being shown in a statement made here yesterday by Mr. F. Godber, a director of the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company, which is regarded as an invitation to American interests to join the Royal Dutch in a rigorous curbing of the over-production of crude oil.

Mr. Godber emphasized the fact that other countries were ready to curb production, but he said that cooperation would be assured only if they could be satisfied that the sacrifice of curtailment would be compensated for by stable conditions and by prices of crude oil that would enable producers to live. Curtailment and low prices of oil were almost contradictory.

GERMAN STEEL AND MINING FUSION

DECISION OF THE BOARDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
FRANKFURT, Nov. 23

The full merger, to be retroactive as from July 1, 1930, between two large German steel and mining companies, the Hoesch Iron and Steel Works Company at Dortmund and the Köln-Neuessen Mining Union at Essen, was decided upon definitely at the combined board meetings of the two concerns at Essen yesterday. The Hoesch Company, being the absorbing undertaking in the fusion, will increase its capital by 71.41 million marks, which is equal to the present share capital of Köln-Neuessen, and will exchange shares in the ratio of one to one. The new company, which will have a total share capital of 142.76 million marks, will be named Hoesch-Köln-Neuessen A.G. für Bergbau-und-Hüttenbetrieb. As predicted in my message of November 17, the combining companies, Hoesch and Köln-Neuessen, will propose at the general meeting on December 22 a dividend reduction for the financial year 1929-30 of 1 per cent. each—that is, to 6½ per cent. respectively out of a combined net profit of 8.52 million marks.

Both concerns, in cooperation with the Basel Trading Bank, formed a new company with a share capital of 7,000,000 Swiss francs, of which 5,000,000f. are to be paid up at present, under the name of Montan Union A.G. at Basel a few days ago, which is chiefly to finance ore-trading concerns in Norway, Sweden, and Brazil, and coal-trading enterprises mostly located in Holland and Italy. Hoesch-Köln-Neuessen have already been closely connected with this concern for a considerable time.

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The *Financial Chronicle* publishes the following summary of its reports received from correspondents in the cotton-growing States:—Rains in many sections are delaying picking and remnants of the crop. The week's plantation receipts amount to 367,000 bales, against 464,000 bales last week, and 294,000 bales last year. The quantity of cotton now on shipboard, but not yet cleared, amounts to 145,000 bales, against 149,000 last year. Of the current week's total 41,000 bales are for Great Britain, 17,000 bales for Germany, 18,000 bales for France, 65,000 bales for the rest of the Continent, and 4,000 bales coastwise.

The same authority makes the quantity of cotton in sight since Aug. 1 as follows:—

—	This year	Last year
Aggregate port receipts ..	5,535,000	5,221,000
Net overland	201,000	229,000
Southern consumption	1,285,000	1,548,000
Excess interior stocks	1,151,000	1,232,000
Total in sight to date ..	*8,780,000	8,885,000
Brought into sight during the week	481,000	452,000
Northern spinners' takings since Aug. 1	259,000	473,000

* Includes 605,000 bales excess southern mill takings over consumption, against 356,000 bales last year.

THE GOLD FIELDS' REPORT

FALL IN PROFITS

In June last shareholders of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa approved proposals for the acquisition of the Amalgamated Mining Trust and the South African Gold Trust, and in connexion with this amalgamation the capital was increased by 500,000 First Preference shares and 1,000,000 Ordinary shares. The capital of the company, therefore, now consists of 3,500,000 Ordinary shares, of which 3,251,310 have been issued, 1,750,000 Six per Cent. First Cumulative Preference shares, and 1,250,000 Six per Cent. Second Cumulative Preference shares, all of £1 each. The undertakings acquired under the scheme were transferred to New Consolidated Gold Fields and that company similarly increased its capital.

The income of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa is derived almost entirely from dividends received on shares in New Consolidated Gold Fields and the profit for the year ended June 30 amounted to £330,896, which compares with £452,823 for the previous year. Dividends on the Preference shares absorb £127,745, and the directors recommend a payment of 7½ per cent., less tax at 3s. 7.85d. in the pound, on the 3,251,310 Ordinary shares, which will require £199,295, and leave the slightly increased balance of £55,784 to be carried forward (against £51,928). Last year a dividend of 15 per cent. was paid on 2,500,000 Ordinary shares, which called for £325,719.

The accounts of the New Consolidated Gold Fields (all the shares of which are held by the Consolidated Gold Fields Company) show a realized profit of £445,932 (against £887,950). This is augmented by a transfer of £300,000 (against nil) from reserve. The directors have again provided £300,000 as a reserve for depreciation. This sum, as far as is necessary, has been utilized to reduce holdings to market prices in the case of quoted securities, or to their estimated value in the case of unquoted securities, and provides not only for depreciation up to June 30, but for all depreciation up to the date of the report. A dividend of 7½ per cent. (against 15 per cent.) is to be paid on the 3,251,310 Ordinary shares, absorbing £199,295 (against £320,437). The amount to be carried forward is increased from £17,339 to £200,894. In addition to the foregoing realized profit, the company's investments show, on market prices current at June 30 last and on an estimate of unquoted investments, a further unrealized profit. Invest

COMPANY MEETING

THE BRITISH ALUMINIUM COMPANY

INCREASE OF CAPITAL APPROVED

RIGHTS OF PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS

LIEUT.-COL. POLLEN'S SPEECH

MEETINGS of the HOLDERS of PREFERENCE SHARES and ORDINARY SHARES in the British Aluminium Company, Limited, and also an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company were held on Friday last at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., to consider resolutions modifying the rights of the Preference shareholders, adopting revised articles of association, and increasing the capital of the company from £1,500,000 to £2,400,000 by the creation of 900,000 Six per Cent. Preference shares of £1 each.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. H. POLLEN, C.M.G. (the chairman), addressing the Preference shareholders, said:—Gentlemen,—At the end of 1910, in which year the present company was incorporated, the assets of the company amounted to £2,558,201, and at the end of the year 1929 the assets had increased to £5,518,266. During that period the only additional capital which has been raised consisted of a balance of £200,000 of Prior Lien Debentures. The increase in the assets is represented by new works, enlargements of old works, the formation of subsidiary companies, and interests acquired in allied companies, and other investments, all of which are directly connected with our business and make for the production and marketability of the numerous products which we dispose of.

GROWTH OF THE UNDERTAKING

Some idea of the enlargement of the company's activities can be gauged by the fact that in 1929 we controlled between three and four times the output of aluminium which we had at our disposal in the year 1910, and much increased capacity for the fabrication of the metal. The largest and by far the most important progress in recent years has been the development of the large hydro-electric installation and aluminium works at Lochaber, in Inverness-shire, which were proceeded with under the powers granted by the Lochaber Water Power Act, 1921, which we promoted. These works have been developed by a subsidiary company, the North British Aluminium Company, Limited, the parent company owning the whole of its share capital.

The first stage of the Lochaber Works has been completed and has been in most satisfactory operation since the beginning of this year, the whole undertaking having come fully up to our expectations. The directors consider it highly desirable that the final stages should now be completed, seeing that by a considerably smaller expenditure, compared with the initial outlay, the company will possess an installation providing about three times the present available power.

This is an age of electricity, and where plants are suitably located their energy can readily be diverted from manufacture to distribution for light and power. A large power plant, producing at an economical figure—which will be our happy position—is in itself a valuable asset.

NEED FOR FURTHER CAPITAL

We therefore confidently recommend the completion of the scheme, the necessary Parliamentary powers for the extension of time for doing so having been obtained this year. To carry out this plan and provide additional funds for other capital requirements of the company it is necessary to raise further capital. Your board has given very careful consideration as to how this can best be done. The capital structure of the company as it stands to-day is a relic of the reconstruction carried out in 1910 and is one which does not permit of further financing except by the issue of share capital.

It is necessary, therefore, to clear the ground by the redemption of the existing Prior Lien Debentures and Debenture stock. Further, in order to bring the share capital of the company into a closer relation to its assets, which, as I have said, have increased from £2,558,201 in 1910 to £5,518,266 at the end of 1929, we propose to create 900,000 Preference shares, bringing the total up to 1,200,000, which is the same as the authorized Ordinary share capital.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME

We propose that the Preference shareholders should benefit by having the interest upon their shares made cumulative and by the provision that in a winding-up they will receive a premium of 5 per cent. in addition to all arrears of interest. As is only just, if the shares are made cumulative, so long as the interest is duly paid, they will only have one vote for every 10 shares. Should the interest be in arrear for six months at any time they will have equal voting rights with the Ordinary shares. The Preference shares are therefore put on an entirely different plane and the status of the shares will be materially improved.

We propose to issue at present only 700,000 Preference shares, making the total issue equivalent to the Ordinary share capital now in issue. We also propose to create £5,000,000 First Mortgage Debentures and to issue in the near future one-half of that amount and to redeem the existing Debentures out of the proceeds of these issues.

We have called you together at this moment as we believe it to be an opportune one for placing the securities we shall have to dispose of, provided you give the necessary authority and power to the board to do so.

ALTERATIONS TO ARTICLES

You are also asked to approve the alterations which we propose to make in the articles of association of this company. The present articles were framed 20 years ago, during which period they have remained practically unaltered. Consequently, and in view of the important changes brought about by the Companies Act, 1929, it is desirable that they should be revised and brought up to date. The alterations are mainly of a verbal character. There are, however, several material points to which we drew attention in the circular we issued to you on October 30, and which on the advice of our solicitors and counsel should be brought to your special notice.

The articles of association have been open for inspection at the registered offices of the company since the 13th inst. The present borrowing powers of the company are fixed as a maximum at £2,500,000, and these powers, being quite inadequate for the present and the immediate future scope of the company's business, we propose to increase the borrowing powers to a maximum of £5,000,000. It is at present proposed to exercise only one-half of the extended borrowing powers, but even so an increase is essential because in our financial programme we propose to redeem the existing Prior Lien Debentures and Debenture stock. The issue of new Debentures to take the place of the existing Debentures will overlap the redemption of the latter, hence for a period the Debentures in issue would in any case considerably exceed the existing authorized maximum. Power is taken to issue redeemable Preference shares as this is to-day a usually adopted article, and is provided for by the Companies Act, 1929, but there is no present intention of issuing redeemable Preference shares.

THE DIRECTORS' FEES

In conclusion, he said that in view of the proposal to redeem the Prior Lien Debentures and to substitute First Mortgage Debentures of a larger amount it was desirable to modify the article dealing with the directors' fees. The old article provided for the payment of directors' fees as a percentage on the profits, subject only to the deduction of interest upon the Prior Lien Debentures and without any deduction for sinking fund on those Debentures or for either interest or sinking fund on the existing Debenture stock. They proposed that the fees after redemption of the Prior Lien Debentures should be paid only partly as a percentage on the profits, which would be subject to deduction not only of interest but also of sinking fund upon the whole of the Debentures outstanding. Minimum and maximum fees were defined in the new article.

The resolution was unanimously approved.

Addressing the Ordinary shareholders, the Chairman said that the board specially recommended that issue of Preference shares to the Ordinary shareholders as a better alternative to a larger issue of prior securities. The position of the Ordinary shareholders was well preserved and improved.

The meeting of Ordinary shareholders unanimously approved the proposals, and unanimous assent was also given at an extraordinary general meeting of the company.

COMPANY RESULTS

FOSTER, CLARK REPORT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Allbrel Tea ..	Int. 3	Same	Dec. 2	—	—
Barracoote Tea ..	Int. 3½	4	Dec. 15	—	—
Chelsea Tea ..	Int. 4	Same	Dec. 15	—	—
Marcroft Wagons	Int. 3¼	2½*	Nov. 29	—	—
Marmagito Mines	Int. 5	2½	Dec. 31	—	—

* Tax free

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—Ordinary dividend of 1½ per cent., payable on December 31 at the rate of exchange of $4.85½ a pound sterling.

Dominion and General Trust.—Interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of 3 per cent. (actual), less tax at 4s. 2d. in the pound. Last year's interim was the same with tax at 3s. 7d.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad.—Regular dividend of 4 per cent. and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. on both classes of stock, the Ordinary being payable on December 30 and the Preferred on February 13. A special dividend of 12 per cent. is also declared on both classes, payable December 30.

Renold and Coventry Chain.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, payable on December 12. The directors state that although this dividend is declared as an "interim" one, it actually represents dividends received out of the earnings of Hans Renold Limited and the Coventry Chain Company up to August 31 last, whose financial years ended respectively on June 30 and August 31. The fixing of the Renold and Coventry Chain Company's financial year is a matter which requires further investigation and is under consideration. The "interim" dividend now paid should not be taken to convey any indication as to future dividends.

BRICKWOOD AND CO.

The accounts of Brickwood and Co., brewers, show a net profit of £119,188 for the year ended September 30 (against £121,643 for 1928-29), and a balance brought in of £20,840. A final dividend of 8 per cent. is to be paid on the Ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. for the year (unchanged), and £30,000 is again placed to reserve, leaving £30,969 to be carried forward. Meeting, November 27.

CLEVELAND TRUST

The accounts of Cleveland Trust, Limited, for the year ended September 30 show a profit of £4,369 (against £4,154 in the previous year) and an amount brought forward of £816. The sum of £1,000 is again placed to reserve account, and a dividend is proposed on the Ordinary shares of 7 per cent. (the same). The balance carried forward is £999. Meeting, December 1.

MORGANS BREWERY

The profit of the Morgans Brewery Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to £76,230 (against £68,490 for 1928-29), which is reduced by interest on mortgage and Debentures (including £3,000 for Eyre's Company) to £65,174 (against £57,366). The proportion of profits due to the Eyre's Company amounts to £18,621, less dividends accrued, £18,567, leaving a sum of £65,119, to which is added £42,697 brought forward. The directors have placed to special reserve for improvements £6,000 (the same), and £18,000 (against £15,000) has been added to reserve fund. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 11¼ per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year (against 12½ per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent.). The balance carried forward is £42,973. Meeting, December 5.

SINGAPORE UNITED RUBBER

The output of the Singapore United Rubber Plantations for the year ended June 30 was 686,500lb. (against 831,846lb. for 1928-29), of which 681,349lb. have been sold in London at an average gross price of 7.18d. per lb. (against 9.11d.) and 47,360lb. locally at 5.12d. per lb. There was a loss for the year's working of £2,019 (against a profit of £9,748), which reduces the amount to be carried forward to £5,790. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid last year, and £1,800 was transferred to income-tax reserve. The report states that the question of closing down has been considered. The cost, however, of bare care and maintenance would be comparatively high, and, therefore, it has been decided for the present to produce a crop of approximately two-thirds of the maximum. During the year 112 acres, the greater part of which consisted of mangrove swamps of little value to the company, were disposed of for £2,880. Meeting, December 2.

BEAVER TRUST

The net revenue of Beaver Trust, Limited, for the year ended September 30 amounted to £16,842 (against £18,284). The balance brought forward was £5,445, making available £22,287. The sum of £2,500 (against nil) is placed to reserve for contingencies. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 4 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year (against 10½ per cent.), leaving to be carried forward £4,551. A valuation of the investments based on market prices as at the date of the balance-sheet shows a depreciation of £8,663, as against 16.8 per cent. on the book value of the investments, of which 6.4 per cent. is due to losses in connexion with the trust's holdings in the Foundation Company and the Punjab Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited. In the preceding year the sum of £1,454 was absorbed in writing off the balance of discount on, and the cost of, Debenture stock issue. Meeting, December 2.

STOCKHOLDERS INVESTMENT TRUST

Gross revenue of the Stockholders Investment Trust for the year ended October 31 last amounted to £92,813 (against £75,389), and the net revenue to £40,832 (against £40,081). The balance brought forward was £4,432, making available £45,261. The sum of £5,000 is again placed to contingency reserve, and £299 is allocated for expenses of creating and issuing debenture stock. It is proposed to pay on December 2 a final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 3½ per cent., making 7 per cent. for the year, less tax at 4s. 2d. in the pound (compared with 7 per cent., less tax at 2s. 7.5d.). The balance carried forward is £5,525. Changes in investments have resulted in a loss on realization of £3,041, which amount has been written off from contingency reserve. A valuation of the investments on October 31 last at market prices in the case of those which are quoted 98 per cent. of the whole) and at estimated values in the case of those unquoted showed a depreciation of 15.14 per cent. on the figure at which they stand in the balance-sheet—namely, £1,558,151. Meeting, December 1.

A. J. STEVENS AND CO.

The report of A. J. Stevens and Co. (1914), motor-cycle manufacturers, states that, after providing for depreciation, there is a loss for the year ended August 31 of £89,201 (against a profit of £11,600 for 1928-29), which converts the credit brought in to a debit of £78,278. The interim dividend on the Preference shares for the half-year ended February 28, 1930, absorbed £6,000, and after transferring £45,006 from reserve, a debit of £39,272 remains to be carried forward. No dividend has been paid on the Ordinary shares since 1926-27. Owing to the general trade depression the demand for the company's products during the year was considerably lower than was expected, and this has been largely responsible for the loss. Early in 1930 the company commenced work on the manufacture of a light car. This development has entailed much expense, which has affected the result of the year's working. The directors anticipate that the demand for the light car will compensate for any reduction, should it continue, in the demand for motor-cycles. General economies are being effected which should be reflected in the figures of the current year's trading. Meeting, December 1.

FOSTER CLARK

The report of Foster Clark, Limited, manufacturing grocers, &c., for the year ended September 25 states that the net profit, including income from investments, amounted to £149,627 (against £157,979), to which is added £63,009 brought forward. The sum of £10,600 (against £5,600) is placed to taxation reserve and £24,350 (against nil) is carried to investment reserve account, making the total of this account £60,000. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 15 per cent., making 30 per cent. for the year (against 35 per cent.), leaving to be carried forward £94,286. The report states that in addition a profit of £2,174 was made on sales of investments, which amount was used to write down the book cost of investments. The investments in previous years, states the report, have shown considerable capital appreciation, but this year, owing to the abnormal drop in security values, the book cost at September 25 was £22,235 higher than the market values taken at middle price on that day. This represents £3.75 per cent. on the book cost, and is amply covered by the investment reserve. The investments have earned a satisfactory rate of interest during the year, although the income from this source shows a slight decrease compared with the previous year. The directors state that the business of Foster Clark (Australia), Limited, continues to expand, and a satisfactory profit has been earned. Only dividends received have been credited in the accounts now presented, no account being taken of the undistributed profits retained by the Australian company. In addition to the provision for pensions, amounting to £50,460, shown in the accounts, the accumulated funds of the Foster Clark, Limited, pension fund at September 14, 1930, amounted to £57,572, and being controlled by trustees appointed by the directors for the sole benefit of the staff, consequently do not appear in the company's balance-sheet. In the previous year a sum of £20,000 was placed to dividend equalization reserve. Meeting, December 1.

AGAR, CROSS AND CO.

The report of Agar, Cross and Co., export merchants to the River Plate, states that the net profit for the year to June 30, including £158 Debenture discount now recovered, was £120,494 (against £284,203 for the previous year), and the £122 Debenture discount and £2,150 previously written off investments were transferred to the profit). As already announced, a final dividend of 6 per cent., tax free, is to be paid on the Ordinary shares, making 11 per cent., tax free, for the year (against 16 per cent., tax free, of which 5 per cent. was bonus), and £2,447 has been written off Debenture issue expenses. Nothing, however, is to be transferred to reserve, which received £100,000 last year, and the balance to be carried forward is reduced from £53,289 to £26,530. The directors state that the accounts reflect the effects of last season's harvest failure in the Argentine Republic and the adverse exchange rates, largely caused through that failure, and the closure of the Caja de Conversion in December, 1929, but they add that with the new Government in power pursuing a sound and economical policy the feeling in the Argentine is one of greatly returning confidence, although business generally still suffers from last season's troubles. The assets and liabilities of branches in the Argentine are shown at the par rates of exchange, viz., 44d. and $5.04 per £, and those in the United States of America at $4.80 per £. Provision has, however, been made in the balance-sheet (exchange depreciation reserve account, which stands at £100,000) to adjust exchange to a basis considered sufficient, having regard to the rates current at June 30, say 39½d. per Argentine gold dollar and 4.86 American dollars per £.

In order to meet the requirements of the company and to enable the directors to undertake certain extension of the business which they have in view an issue is to be made of 235,000 Ordinary £1 shares, which are to be offered to existing Ordinary shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every three shares held. The issue price will be 30s. per share, payable on acceptance. The subscription of the new shares has been guaranteed for a commission of 1½ per cent. and an overriding commission of ½ per cent. At the meeting to be held on December 15 resolutions will be submitted increasing the capital to £1,550,000 by the creation of 50,000 Ordinary £1 shares and adopting new articles of association.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

INCREASED SELLING

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Increased selling and a falling off in speculative support resulted in a reactionary market in to-day's short session. It opened steady, but soon eased quietly under a general week-end realizing movement centring chiefly in copper and railroad issues, the latter losing most of yesterday's sharp gains.

The weekly mercantile reviews cited an improved business sentiment, owing to the recent recovery in securities, but failed to report any fundamental change in actual trade conditions. This helped to strengthen the professional disposition for quick profit-taking, in view of the growing obscurity of the immediate market outlook. Some "bull" support appeared later, particularly for merchandising issues, among which Montgomery Ward was again prominent, due to yesterday's report of favourable earnings prospects which were emphasized by the chairman of the company stating that his organization senses a change in public buying apathy.

Stocks of sugar companies received some attention on speculative account, based on the anticipation of favourable results from the Amsterdam conferences relative to world curtailment of sugar production. But the balance of the list continued to recede, particularly those stocks which were the heaviest gainers in the recent advance. Reports of further sectional declines in steel operations were a factor in the selling. The close was easy.

Sales were returned at 987,000 shares, making a total of 12,472,000 shares for the week, against 18,949,000 shares last week and 14,327,000 shares last year.

The average price of 20 representative railroad stocks is 2.24 higher on the week at 110.91, the average of 30 leading industrials is 1.36 better at 188.04, and the average of 20 public utilities has improved 0.19 to 66.65. The railroad and industrial averages a year ago were 148.36 and 245.74 respectively.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Nov. 22	Nov. 21
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.84⅞	4.84⅞
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 7/16	4.85 7/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 9/16	4.85 31/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83¼	4.83¼
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85 5/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.84¾	4.84 11/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅞	3.92⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅝	5.25⅝
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.22	40.21
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.75
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.84½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.74½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.83½	23.85
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94½	13.94¼
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.38	19.38¼
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	11.32	11.25
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08⅝	14.08⅝
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49½	17.49⅜
Belgrade, cables	100din.	17.50	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29⅝	1.29⅝
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.24	34.18
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	9.75	10.00

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Nov. 22	Nov. 21		Closing Prices Nov. 22	Nov. 21
Atchison ..	194	198	Int. Amer.	11	10
Atl. Coast	119	125	KansasCity	40	43½
B. & O. ..	79½	80¾	Louisville	104	100
Do., Pref.	77	77	Minn. St. P.	5	10
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	34¼	36⅝
M.T'sit	66	65¼	Do., Pref.	102½	100⅞
Can.P.(Nw)	43½	44⅛	N.Mex.1 Pf	½	½
Cent., N.J.	208	205½	Do., 2 Pf.	½	½
Ches. & O.	44¼	44½	N.Y. Cent.	135¾	137
Ch. G.W.	7⅜	8¼	Norfolk	210¼	211
Do., Pref.	26½	28½	N. Pacific	56	56½
Ch. N.W.	44½	45½	Pennsylv'a	61⅝	64
Ch.Mil.St.P.	8¼	8	Reading ..	93½	95
Ch.R.Isl'd	65¾	67¼	Rich. & Dan.	9⅝	9⅝
Del.& Hud.	148	149½	S.L.& S.W.	27	34
Del., Lack.	91½	93	S. Pacific	104¼	106½
Erie	31⅜	32½	Southern..	67½	68
Do., 1 Pf.	44	44	Do., Pref.	82¼	82¼
G.N., Pref.	64½	65	Union Pac.	191½	193
Illinois ..	84½	85½	Do., Pref.	85¾	85¾
Interboro'			Wabash ..	20½	20½
Rapid Tr.	28	28	Do., Pf. A	47	48

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	105	107½	Int. Nickel	18	18½
AlliedChem	207	209½	Int. Paper	8⅝	8⅝
Amer. Can	29⅛	29⅛	Int. Shoe	29	30
Do., Pref.	11	12	Kennecott	27¼	28½
Am.Bk.Nov	11	11½	Kresge S.S.	27⅛	27¼
Am. and F. Power ..	40¼	41¼	Kr'ger, Co.	23⅞	24¼
Am. Can.	118⅜	119¾	Liggett & M.	84	84
Am. Loco.	33	32½	Loose Wiles	52	53
Am.Rolling Mills	34	34	Mack Teks.	47¼	48½
Am. Smelt.	51	52	Monig'y W.	23¾	21⅝
Am.Sug. R.	49½	48	Nash Mtrs.	30	30⅛
Am. Tel..	190¼	191	Nat. Biscuit	69½	71⅞
Am. Tob.	106½	107	Nat.CashR.	31⅜	32⅜
Am.Wool'n	6	6	Nat. Dairy	44	44⅜
Anaconda	35½	36⅝	N. Amer..	74¼	74⅝
Armour Pf.	75	75	Packard ..	9¾	9¾
As.DryGds.	28½	29¼	Pan A. Pet.	42	42
At'tic Ref.	22	22⅝*	Pub. Ser., N.J.	76¼	77
Baldwin ..	25¼	24⅞	Pullman ..	61	62
BarnsdallA	14½	14⅞	R'm'g'n Rd	17⅝	17⅜
Beth. Steel	65⅛	66	Ryl. Dutch	38¾	39⅛
Celanese ..	14½	14½	Sears R'b'k	55¾	53½
C.de Pasco	28¾	30	Shell Trans.	33⅛	33⅛
Chile Copp.	28¼	28¼	Shell U.S.	31⅜	31⅜
Chrysler ..	19	19⅞	Sloss S.Stl.	15⅛	15⅛
Col. Fuel..	25½	26½	Std.Brands	16⅜	15¾
Colum. Gas	39	39⅛	Std. Gas..	71	70¼
Col. Graph.	11⅝	12⅛	Std. Oil of Cal.	50½	50½
Cons. Gas	69⅜	69⅜	Do., N.J.	54½	54⅝
Cont. Can	51½	52	Do., N.Y.	25¼	25½
Cont. Oil	12⅞	12¾	Studebaker	23⅜	23⅞
Corn Prod.	81⅜	82	Texas Corp.	35⅜	35¼
Crucible	58	60	Transcon'l.	18¼	18¼
DiamondCh.	18¼	17⅞	Un. Carbide	62½	63¼
Drug. Inc.	67½	68	Un. Gas ..	20¼	20¼
Du Pont ..	92¾	94	Un. Pacific	166	166¾
Eastman K.	170	170½	Un.Carbide	62½	63¼
Elec. Pw. & L.	47½	47⅞	Un. Gas ..	20¼	20¼
Elec. Stor.	58¼	58	Un. Fruit	66	66¾
Fox Films	34½	34⅞	United Gas	28⅛	28⅜
Gen. Elect.	50⅜	51¼	U.S. Ind'r	53¼	51½
Gen. Foods	51¾	52	U.S. Rbr.	15¾	16½
Gen. Motors	36⅛	36	U.S. Steel	147⅞	148¼
Gillette ..	32¾	33½	Do., Pref.	145½	145½
Goodrich	20½	21½	W. Un. Tel.	145	144½
Goodyear	51	52	Whse. Mtg.	103¾	105¾
Hon.Oil.Tx.	43¼	45	Woolworth	60	60¾
Hud. Mtrs.	26½	26½	Wor. Pump	85	86¼
Ind. Rayon	61	60	Youngst'n Sheet ..	75⅜	75
Int. Harvr.	62	63			
Int. Match Pref. ..	62⅛	62½			

CURB EXCHANGE

Assd. GasA	22⅞	22	Mid. West Utilities	20¾	21
Br.Am.Tob (Bearer)	25	25	Penn Road	7¾	8⅜
Elec. Bond	49½	50⅜	Silica Gel.	9	8½
Gulf Oil ..	79	79	Std. Oil Ind	37	36⅞
Hydro Elec	26¼	26⅝	Swift Int.	32½	32⅞
Int. Petlm.	15	14¾	VacuumOil	64¼	65½

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%, ..	101 22/32	101 18/32	Finl., 6%, 1945 ..	87	87
Do., 4¼%	102 31/32	102 31/32	Fren., 7½% 1941 ..	125⅜	125⅜
Do. (4th), 4¼%	103 25/32	103 25/32	Fren., 7% 1949 ..	120⅛	120¼
U.K., 5½% 1937 ..	105¼	105¼	Ger., 7%, 1949 ..	100¼	101
Do., 4% 1960-90	91½	91½	Greek 7% 1964 ..	100½	101
Arg., 6% 1959 ..	93¼	93½	Hambg., 8, 6% '46	84½	84½
Aust'l.5% 1957 ..	75	77¾	Hungary, 7½% '44	100	100
Aust., 7% 1967 ..	104⅝	104⅝	Ital., 7% 1951 ..	94¾	95
Belg., 6% 1955 ..	102¼	102¼	Japan,6½% 1954 ..	103½	103⅜
Belg., 7% 1955 ..	111	111¼	Nord Rly. 6½%,'50	106	106
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105¼	105¼	Norway6% 1952 ..	102¼	102¼
Brazil,7½% 1952 ..	98½	98½	P.L.M., 6% 1958 ..	104⅜	104⅜
Bulg., 7% 1967 ..	69	69	Do., 7% 1958 ..	106½	106⅝
Canada5% 1931 ..	100¾	100¾	Poland,7% 1947 ..	77	76½
Chile, 7% 1942 ..	92	92	Do., 8% 1950	84½	84½
Chile, 6% 1960 ..	82½	82½	Rio do Sul, 8%, '46	82¼	82¼
Czech., 8% 1951 ..	110	110	San.P.,8% 1958 ..	82	82
Denm'k6% 1942 ..	105¾	105¾	Seine, 7% 1942 ..	107¾	107½
Dutch E.I., 6%, '62	102⅞	102⅞	Swed.,5½% 1954 ..	105	105
Dutch E.I., 5½%,'53	102⅞	102⅞	Tokio City, 5½%,'61	90½	90¼
Est. Rly., 7%, '54	105	105			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Nov. 22	Nov. 21
Atchison, Pref.	106⅝	106⅝
Lehigh Valley	52	53
Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	23¾	24¼
New York, Ontario and Western ..	6¾	7
National Lead..	118½	118½

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked. ‖ New stock.

Call money was nominal. Commercial paper remained at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six-months bills.

Sterling exchange eased to 4.85 9-16 for cable transfers.

Silver declined ¼c. to 35¼c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $3,555,000 has arrived here from Argentina.

BONDS were quiet but steady. Sales reached $4,498,000.

Numbers are announced of bonds of the Province of Buenos Aires 4½ per Cent. External Loan of 1909 (Railway Loan), for £2,380,952 (English Fraction), drawn for repayment at par on December 1 next, together with the half-yearly interest due same date.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed firm and 1½c. to 2¼c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 97c.; No. 2 amber durum, 83c.; No. 2 hard winter, 88c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 77½c. MAIZE firm at 2c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 94½c., f.o.b., New York. OATS firm, ½c. higher. White clipped, 43½c., f.o.b., New York. RYE firm, 2½c. higher. No. 2 Western, 43½c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY unquoted. FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels):					
Receipts, Western	692	509	5,922	283,216	294,487
Do., Atlantic ..	389	240	1,987	50,806	52,007
*Exports, ditto ..	88	328	1,113	50,492	36,942
Maize (bushels):					
Receipts, Western	652	873	4,412	77,070	83,200
Do., Atlantic ..	6	28	75	1,945	2,091
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	—	9
Flour (barrels) ..					
Shipments, Wstn.	111	70	682	13,814	11,071
Receipts, Atlantic	45	70	396	8,992	8,389
*Exports, ditto ..	10	16	71	2,039	1,426
Oats (bushels):					
Receipts, Western	131	320	1,195	60,316	79,189
Do., Atlantic ..	10	25	107	1,933	3,211
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	18	47

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was firm and 10c. higher. Prime Western steam, $10.55; Middle West, spot, $10.40.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed irregular, 10 points down to 2 points up. Dec., 6.63c.; Jan., 6.30c.; March, 5.96c.; May, 5.78c.; July, 5.70c.; Sept., 5.61c. Sales, 5,000 bags. Santos No. 0 futures closed irregular at 7 points advance to 3 points decline. Dec., 10.34c.; Jan., 9.90c.; March, 9.62c.; May, 9.30c.; July, 9.10c.; Sept., 8.96c. Sales, 10,000 bags. Cash coffee was steady. Rio No. 7, 7¾c.; Santos No. 4, 11c. to 11¼c.

COCOA.—Futures closed steady at 1 point to 7 points decline. Dec., 6.03c.; Jan., 6.15c.; March, 6.35c.; May, 6.52c.; July, 6.69c.; Sept., 6.89c. Sales, 4,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Futures closed barely steady, 2 points lower to unchanged. Dec., 1.31c.; Jan., 1.37c.; March, 1.45c.; May, 1.53c.; July, 1.59c.; Sept., 1.66c.; No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.23c. Sales, 25,000 tons Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, spot, nominal at 3.39c.

COTTON on the spot closed without change in value at 10.85c. The futures market opened with prices unchanged to 3 points higher, and further improving in sympathy with the firmness of grain markets. Later in the session realizing brought about a partial setback, but the final tone was steady at values ranging from 2 points decline to 6 points advance. The current week's port receipts are expected to be about 325,000 bales. New Orleans spot middling advanced 5 points to 10.65c., and the futures market closed 7 to 11 points higher on the day.

New York	Closing range,	
Futures	To-day	Prev. day
December	10.75 10.75	10.77 10.77
January	10.98 10.94	10.92 10.92
	NO CONTRACT	
December	10.77 10.76	10.80 10.78
January	10.97 10.96	10.94 10.94
February	11.09 11.09	11.06 11.06
March	11.23 11.22	11.20 11.19
April	11.36 11.36	11.32 11.32
May	11.51 11.50	11.46 11.45
June	11.57 11.57	11.54 11.54
July	11.67 11.65	11.64 11.63
August	11.73 11.73	11.71 11.71
September	11.78 11.78	11.77 11.77
October	11.86 11.84	11.85 11.83

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	40,000	40,000	5,654,000	5,386,000
Exports Gt. Brit.	11,000	11,000	529,000	581,000
Exports Cont., &c.	20,000	20,000	2,453,000	2,459,000

COPPER.—The market has reacted sharply from its recent strength, prices falling back on the cessation of the buying movement. While leading producers adhered to the advanced quotation of 12c. per lb. for electrolytic for domestic delivery, there were free offerings from other quarters, and the nominal price at the close of the week was 11c. per lb., with second-hand sellers reported at down to 10¼c. National Metal Exchange prices were unaltered. Nov., 9.70c.; Dec., 9.75c.; Jan., 9.80c. Sales, nil.

TIN has had an irregular market, with spells of quietness and activity, and at the close of the week spot Straits was quoted 26¼c. per lb., against 26½c. last week; and Dec., 26.15c., against 26.80c. National Metal Exchange prices were 10 to 15 points lower. Nov., 25.20c.; Jan., 25.30c. Sales, one lot.

SPELTER.—A dull and easy tendency prevailed during the week, and East St. Louis prices gave way considerably, showing at the close of the week a fall of 15 points at 4.22½c. per lb. for spot and Dec.

LEAD.—Very little business was reported during the period, but sellers were not pressing, and the spot price remained at 5.10c. per lb.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Iceland and Faroe Islands, West Coast of Africa, Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga), French Middle Congo, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Straits Settlements.*

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Air Mails†	Nov. 29 11 a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Darro)	Nov. 29 11 a.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Sierra Cordoba)	Nov. 26 6 p.m.
R. Star† (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 7.30 a.m.
R. Star† (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29 6 p.m.
Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29 7.30 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Nov. 29 6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Dec. 3 6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Dec. 3 8 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Dec. 4 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails†	Dec. 11 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Kaiser-I-Hind and Baradine)	Nov. 27 8 p.m.
P. & O. (Commorin and Moldavia)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
BARBADOS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Dec. 4 6 p.m.
BRAZIL (all parts) : Air Mails†	Nov. 26 2 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Darro)	Nov. 29 11. a.m
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Sierra Cordoba)	Nov. 24 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R. Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 26 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R. Star† (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 28 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29 7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Nov. 29 6 p.m.
(all parts) : R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Dec. 2 6 p.m.
(all parts) : R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Dec. 3 6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Dec. 4 6 p.m.
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ascania)	Nov. 26 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Nov. 28 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct† (Montclare)	Nov. 28 6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ascania)	Nov. 29 2 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Nov. 27 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Nov. 28 5.30 p.m.
(all parts) : U.-Castle (Guildford Castle)	Nov. 28 7.30 a.m.
(Tenerife) : E.D. (Alfred Jones)	Nov. 28 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Nelson† (Highland Monarch)	Nov. 29 7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD Is. : R.-Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 29 6 p.m.
R. Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (E. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Nov. 26 2 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind and Baradine)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin and Moldavia)	Dec. 4 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Helenus)	Nov. 25 6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via U.S.A. (Olympic)	Nov. 26 2 a.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Kaisar-I-Hind)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via U.S.A. (Sanaria)	Nov. 29 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Comorin)	Dec. 4 6 p.m.
COLOMBIA : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Nov. 26 2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Nov. 26 2 a.m.
E. & F. (Coronado)	Nov. 29 7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)	Nov. 25 6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)	Nov. 26 Noon
P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)	Nov. 26 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Nov. 26 2 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Nov. 25 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Nov. 26 9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Nov. 26 6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails†	Nov. 29 6 a.m.
FALKLAND Is. : R. Star (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 7.30 a.m.
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Olympic and Niagara)	Nov. 26 2 a.m.
Via Panama (Taranaki)	Nov. 27 8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr. and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Cottica)	Nov. 26 7.30 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Colombia)	Nov. 29 7.30 a.m.
ICELAND AND FAROE Is. : Via Bergen (Lyra)	Nov. 24 6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Nov. 29 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Kaisar-I-Hind)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Samaria)	Nov. 29 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Nov. 29 2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Dec. 3 2 a.m.
Via U.S.A. (Olympic)	Daily Noon
Via U.S.A. (Samaria)	Nov. 26 2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Majestic and Emp. of Japan)	Nov. 29 2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Emp. of Japan)	Dec. 3 2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Dec. 4 6 p.m.
R. Star† (Almeda Star)	Nov. 28 11.30a.m
MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)	Nov. 28 6 p.m.
MAURITIUS : Fr. pkt.* (Exp. Grandidier)	Nov. 26 6 p.m.
Via Capetown (Balmoral Castle)	Nov. 26 6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Nov. 26 11.30a.m
Direct (Newfoundland)	Nov. 26 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Direct (Newfoundland)	Dec. 1 6 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Vancouver (Olympic and Niagara)	Dec. 1 5.30 p.m.
Via Suez (Kaisar-I-Hind and Baradine)	Nov. 26 2 a.m.
Via Suez (Comorin and Moldavia)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mails†	Dec. 4 6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Nov. 27 8 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Dec. 4 6 p.m.
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Nov. 28 11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails†	Nov. 28 11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Helenus)	Nov. 28 Noon
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Kaisar-i-Hind)	Nov. 25 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : W. Star (Olympic)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Nov. 26 2 p.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	Nov. 26 Noon
Ger. pkt.* (Deutschland)	Nov. 27 2 a.m.
Cunard (Samaria)	Nov. 28 Noon
VENEZUELA : Via Pkt. (Colombia)	Nov. 29 2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Albertville)	Nov. 29 7.30 a.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Foucauld)	Nov. 24 6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Albertville)	Nov. 27 5.30 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan ; Fr. pkt. (Anfa)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	Nov. 24 6 p.m.
E.D. (Alfred Jones)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	Nov. 29 2 a.m.
E.D. (Alfred Jones)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
Ivory Coast and Gambia : E.D. (Alfred Jones)	Nov. 29 2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Cameroons, Gambia, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : E.D. (Apapa)	Nov. 26 2 a.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey and Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Foucauld)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Nov. 27 6 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Colombia)	Nov. 29 7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
†† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
† Air fee is 2d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
†† Air fees, to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee.

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	
" Iraq	2d. per half oz.
" Persia and India (Karachi)	3½d. "
" India (Delhi, Bombay, and S. India)	7d. "

An Air Mail label should be attached.
†† Air fee to Argentina, &c., is 4s. 2d. per half oz. ; to Brazil, 3s. 6d. per half oz., in addition to the ordinary postage.
† Letters and post-cards only.
†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 11 A.M.—To Fiji (direct). 3 P.M.—To Gambia, Gold Coast and British Togoland, Nigeria and British Cameroons, and Sierra Leone. 6 P.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (*via* U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (*via* U.S.A.), and Mexico (*via* U.S.A.). TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Bolivia (by direct route to Mollendo), Chile (all parts) (direct), Chile (*via* U.S.A.), Colombia (Pacific Coast) (sea direct), Colombia (all parts) (*via* U.S.A.), Cuba, Ecuador (by direct ship to Cristobal), Ecuador (*via* U.S.A.), El Salvador (*via* U.S.A.), Guatemala (by sea direct), Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Panama (Canal Zone and Republic) and Nicaragua, Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (direct), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (*via* U.S.A.), United States, 11 A.M. To Mexico (direct). 5.15 P.M.—To Egypt, Sudan, Palestine and Syria (*via* France), India (*via* France), Iraq and Persia (*via* France and Desert Motor Service), Portuguese East Africa (Lourenço Marques only).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY.—Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, by ss. General Duchesne, Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Flandria, China and Japan (*via* Siberia), Dutch East Indies, by ss. P. C. Hooft. Jamaica, by ss. Cavina. South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Armadale Castle. Canada, by ss. Laurentic. Windward Islands and Trinidad, by ss. Ingoma. Barbados, Trinidad, Windward Islands and Guianas, by ss. Van Rensselaer.
TO-MORROW.—Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Almanzora. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, by ss. Adda. U.S.A., by ss. Samaria.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ARMADALE CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; Southampton, 6 a.m.
CRARLEY (Donaldson), from Botwood ; Gravesend, 8 a.m.
GRANTULLY CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; London, 6 a.m.
MATAROA (R.S. & A.), from New Zealand ; Southampton, a.m.

TO-MORROW

ADDA (E.D.), from West Africa ; Plymouth.
ALMANZORA (R.M.S.P.), from South America ; Southampton.
LLANDOVERY CASTLE (U.-Castle), from East Africa ; London, p.m.
SAMARIA (Cunard), from New York ; Liverpool. Passengers land 8 a.m.
SOMERSET (Federal), from New Zealand ; London, 7 p.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN

EURIPIDES .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Glasgow 23rd.

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

HOBSONS BAY .. For Sydney, left Brisbane 22nd.

AFRICAN

ABINSI .. For L'pool, left Lagos 20th.
EGBA .. For L'pool, left Axim 20th.
FANTEE .. For L'pool, left Axim 20th.
NEW BRUNSWICK .. For Cont., arr. Lagos 20th.
NEW MEXICO .. For S. Leone, left N.Y. 21st.
.. For United States, left Takoradi 19th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

RACTRIA .. Fm. Naples, arr. Corfu 19th.
RIVER ORONTES .. For Oran, left Malta 21st.
RIVER THORIS .. For Batouin, left Istanbul 20th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MINNETONKA .. For N.Y., left Gravesend 22nd.
MINNEWASKA .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 22nd.

BEN LINE

BENLEDI .. For Far East, left Ldn. 22nd.

BIBBY

.. For U.K., left Pt. Sudan 21st.
.. Fm. Bassein, arr. M'seilles 21st.

BLUE FUNNEL

ALCINOUS .. Fm. Java, arr. Trieste 21st.
ANCHISES .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 19th.
ANTENOR .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 21st.
CYCLOPS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Manila 20th.
DEUCALION .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Tsingtan 20th.
ELPENOR .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Yokohama 19th.
IXION .. Fm. Seattle, arr. V'couver 19th.
MENTOR .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Penang 19th.
STENTOR .. Fm. Java, arr. Amsterdam 21st.
TANTALUS .. Fm. L'pool, left Hong-kong 19th.
TYNDAREUS .. Fm. Japan, arr. Singapore 20th.
.. For V'couver, left Yokohama 19th.

BLUE STAR

APRIC STAR .. For R. Plate, left Ldn. 21st.
AVILA STAR .. For R. Plate, left Madeira 20th.
SAXON STAR .. For Pacific, left Santiago 21st.

BOOTH

.. Fm. Manaos, cld. Barbados 19th.
.. For Hampton Rds., left N.Y. 20th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ALFRED JONES .. Fm. W. Africa, arr. Mersey 21st.
CALGARY .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Mersey 21st.
EDWARD BLYDEN .. For L'pool, cld. Las Palmas 20th.
NEW TORONTO .. Fm. Calabar, arr. N.Y. 21st.

BULLARD, KING

UMLAZI .. For R. Africa, left Middlesbrough 22nd.
UMVUMBI .. For E. Ldn., left Algoa B. 22nd.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL .. For L'pool, left Montreal 21st.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Mersey 22nd.
MONTCALM .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Quebec 21st.

CLAN LINE

CLAN KENNETH .. For Bombay, left Suez 21st.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY .. For Beira, left E. Ldn. 22nd.
CLAN MACKINNON .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Coconada 22nd.
CLAN MACIVER .. For Ldn., left Galle 21st.
CLAN MACKELLAR .. For E. Ldn., left L'pool 21st.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON .. For Glasgow, left L'pool 21st.
CLAN MACNEIL .. Fm. India, arr. Colachel 22nd.
CLAN LAMONT .. For U.K., left M'video 21st.
CLAN MALCOLM .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Antwerp 21st.
CLAN MURRAY .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Chittagong 21st.
CLAN ROSS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Madras 21st.
HALLANTRUE .. For Bombay, left L'pool 21st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ILE DE FRANCE .. For Havre, left N.Y. 21st.
ILLINOIS .. For Iquique, left Tocopilla 21st.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AQUITANIA .. For N.Y., left 8thmtn. 22nd.
ASCANIA .. For Ldn., left Havre 23rd.
LANCASTRIA .. For N.Y., left 8thmtn. 22nd.

ANCHOR

BRITANNIA .. For L'pool, left Gib. 22nd.
CALEDONIA .. For N.Y., left Moville 23rd.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

ATHENIA .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Mersey 23rd.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT DARWIN .. For Brisbane, left Panama 21st.
PORT FREMANTLE .. For Australia, left Middlesbro' 22nd.
PORT HUON .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colon 22nd.
PORT SYDNEY .. For Sydney, left Brisbane 22nd.

DONALDSON

CORINALDO .. For Antwerp, left L'pool 20th.
SALACIA .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Cardiff 20th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CRISTALES .. Fm. Jamaica, arr. Mersey 23rd.
PATUCA .. For Kingston, Jam., left Avonmouth 22nd.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF KHARTOUM .. Fm. Cairns, arr. Clyde 21st.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF AGRA .. For United States, left Batavia 21st.
CITY OF BARCELONA .. Fm. Karachi, arr. Dunkirk 21st.
CITY OF BENARES .. For Bombay, left L'pool 23rd.
CITY OF BOMBAY .. Left Table B. 21st.
CITY OF CARDIFF .. For Baltimore, left Calcutta 21st.
CITY OF CHRISTIANIA .. For N.Y., left Barry 22nd.
CITY OF CORINTH .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Pt. Swettenham 21st.
CITY OF KHIOS .. Fm. Beira, arr. Suez 22nd.
CITY OF KOBE .. For Calcutta, left Pt. Sudan 21st.
CITY OF MANCHESTER .. For Dunkirk, left Teneriffe 22nd.
CITY OF SINGAPORE .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. San Nicolas 20th.
CITY OF SPARTA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Dunkirk 22nd.
CITY OF WELLINGTON .. For China, left Middlesbro' 22nd.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA .. Fm. Rosario, arr. Dunkirk 21st.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

BASSANO .. For Bombay, left Middlesbro' 22nd.
FRANCISCO .. For N.Y., left Boston 20th.

FURNESS LINE

DUQUESA .. Fm. L'pool arr. M'video 21st.
INCEMORE .. For Bermuda, left Gravesend 22nd.
LA ROSARINA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Teneriffe 22nd.
MARQUESA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Ldn. 22nd.
PACIFIC PRESIDENT .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Ldn. 22nd.
PACIFIC TRADER .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Panama 21st.

GERMAN AFRICAN LINES

ADOLPH WOERMANN .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Zanzibar 22nd.
USARAMO .. For Mozambique, left Beira 20th.
WATUSSI .. For L. Marques, left Table B. 22nd.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

BURGENLAND .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Dairen 22nd.
CASSEL .. For Pt. Natal, left E. Ldn. 22nd.
EMIL KIRDORF .. Fm. Corral, arr. Valparaiso 22nd.
GEN. ARTIGAS .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 21st.
GEN. MITRE .. For Hamburg, left Rio Janeiro 21st.
IDARWALD .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Quebec 22nd.
KELLERWALD .. For Calcutta, left Colombo 21st.
KULMERLAND .. Fm. Dairen, arr. Colombo 21st.
OLDENBURG .. Fm. Tsingtao, arr. Shanghai 22nd.
OSIRIS .. For Antwerp, left Las Palmas 21st.
PORTLAND .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. 'Frisco 21st.
RENDSBURG .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Las Palmas 21st.
SAARLAND .. Fm. Tientsin, arr. Suez 22nd.
SCHWABENLAND .. For Hamburg, cld. Azores 21st.
WASGENWALD .. For Hamburg, left Boston 21st.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP ARCONA .. For B. Aires, left Hamburg 22nd.
CAP NORTE .. For B. Aires, left Teneriffe 22nd.
CAP POLONIO .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. M'video 22nd.

HARRISON

DICTATOR .. For Demerara, left Gravesend 22nd.
INGOMA .. Fm. Demerara, arr. Ldn. 22nd.
RANCHER .. For Tampico, left Mersey 22nd.

HENDERSON

PEGU .. For Rangoon, left Mersey 21st.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

EDAM .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Antwerp 20th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

RAEBURN .. Fm. Rosario, arr. Las Palmas 22nd.

LEYLAND

BARBADIAN .. Fm. N. Orleans, arr. Mersey 23rd.
DAKARIAN .. Fm. Philadel., arr. N.Y. 21st.
DAKOTIAN .. Fm. Philadel., left Boston 21st.
NUBIAN .. For Boston, left Mersey 22nd.
NUTONIAN .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Jacksonville 21st.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

AZAY LE RIDEAU .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Haiphong 20th.
CEPHEE .. For Dunkirk, left Sydney 20th.
CHENONCEAUX .. For M'seilles, left Singapore 20th.
GEN. METZINGER .. For Yokohama, left M'seilles 20th.
PORTHOS .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 23rd.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

SEMBILAN .. For Padang, left Batavia 21st.

NELSON

HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN .. For Ldn., cld. Las Palmas 21st.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

AKITA MARU .. For China, left Rangoon 22nd.
ASUKA MARU .. For Hong-kong, left Dodo 22nd.
ATSUTA MARU .. For Melbourne, left Nagasaki 22nd.
HAKONE MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 22nd.
HARUNA MARU .. Fm. Tees, arr. Kobe 21st.
HIYE MARU .. For Shanghai, left V'couver 21st.
KAWACHI MARU .. For Yokohama, left Santos 20th.
KUMA MARU .. For Tampa, left Norfolk 22nd.
MOROKA MARU .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Yokohama 21st.
MURORAN MARU .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 22nd.
PENANG MARU .. For Calcutta, left Kobe 21st.
TOBA MARU .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Panama 21st.
TOKIWA MARU .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Galveston 21st.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALSINA .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Santos 22nd.
ALSTER .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Chefoo 23rd.
ANATOLIA .. For Tutora, left Maranham 18th.
ARDOIE .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Guayaquil 21st.
AUGSBURG .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Quebec 21st.
BERLIN .. For Bremen, cld. Quebec 21st.
ERFURT .. For Bremen, cld. 8thmtn. 21st.
ERLANGEN .. For Bremen, left Galveston 22nd.
FRANKEN .. For Singapore, left Saigon 20th.
FULDA .. For Bremen, left Moji 19th.
ILSAB .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Shanghai 22nd.
KOENIGSBERG .. For Bremen, left Baltimore 21st.
LIPPE .. For Hamburg, left Antofagasta 21st.
SPICKAR .. For Vladivostok, left Pt. Said 19th.
POSEN .. For Brisbane, arr. Sydney 19th.
SCHLESIEN .. For Hamburg, left Pernambuco 21st.
SIERRA MORENA .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Saigon 19th.
TRAVE .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Rio Janeiro 21st.
WIESBADEN .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Vladivostok 19th.
WITTEKIND .. For W. Africa, left Las Palmas 21st.
WITTEN .. For Los Angeles, left Portland, Ore., 16th.

ORIENT

OSTRICH .. For Ldn., left Suez 22nd.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BARRABOOL .. For Ldn., left Adelaide 22nd.
CHITRAL .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colombo 22nd.
JEYPORE .. For Yokohama, left Hong-kong 22nd.
KALYAN .. For Yokohama, left Hong-kong 22nd.
KARMALA .. For Ldn., left Hong-kong 22nd.
KEVERNE .. For Ldn., left Hong-kong 22nd.
MALOJA .. For Marseilles, arr. M'seilles 22nd.
MOOLTAN .. Fm. Ldn., arr. M'seilles 21st.
NAGPORE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Adelaide 22nd.
NOVARA .. For Ldn., left Singapore 22nd.
PADUA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Dieppe 21st.
PESHAWUR .. For Calcutta, cld. Colombo 21st.
RANCHI .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 21st.
RANPURA .. For Yokohama, left Bombay 21st.
.. Fm. Bombay, arr. Suez 23rd.

BRITISH INDIA

DOMALA .. Arr. Bombay 21st.
DURENDA .. For Calcutta, left Samarang 20th.
ELLORA .. For Mombasa, left Bombay 21st.
KAROA .. For Pt. Natal, left Bombay 22nd.
KHANDALLA .. For Bombay, left Beira 22nd.
MALDA .. For Tees, left Mombasa 22nd.
MANELA .. For Calcutta, left Middlesbro' 22nd.
MOMARA .. For Beira, left Gravesend 22nd.
MULNERA .. Fm. R'dam, left Calcutta 22nd.
NAGINA .. For Sydney, left Newcastle (N.S.W.), 21st.
NEURALIA .. Arr. Shanghai 20th.
NEVASA .. Left 8thmtn. 22nd.
NOWSHERA .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Batavia 20th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

HUBUNUI .. Fm. Townsville, arr. Suez 22nd.
PIAKO .. Fm. Townsville, arr. Brisbane 19th.
ROTORUA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Suva 21st.
TONGARIRO .. Fm Avonmouth, arr. Wellington 14th
TURAKINA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Auckland 21st.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

MAUNGANUI .. For 'Frisco, arr. Sydney 22nd.
MAKURA .. Fm. Sydney, arr. 'Frisco 21st.

PRINCE

AFRICAN PRINCE .. Fm. Black Sea, arr. Salonika 21st.
ALGERIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Alexandria, arr. Syrian Cst. 19th
BRAZILIAN PRINCE .. For Boston, left N.Y. 21st.
CASTILIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Rio de Jan., arr. Victoria 20th.
CINGALESE PRINCE .. For Colombo, left Penang 21st.
EASTERN PRINCE .. For Rio de Jan., left N.Y. 21st.
EGYPTIAN PRINCE .. For Tunis, left Mersey 20th.
HIGHLAND PRINCE .. Fm.W. Hartlep'l, arr. Istanbul 17th.
JAPANESE PRINCE .. For Kobe, left Yokohama 22nd.
JAVANESE PRINCE .. For Samarang, left Sourabaya 22nd.
MALAYAN PRINCE .. For Baltimore, left N.Y. 20th.
NORTHERN PRINCE .. For R. Plate, left Santos 21st.
SAILOR PRINCE .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Ldn. 20th.
SARDINIAN PRINCE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. R. Plate 21st.
SOUTHERN PRINCE .. Fm. Trinidad, arr. N.Y. 21st.
STUART PRINCE .. Fm. Alexandria, arr. Syrian Cst. 19th
WESTERN PRINCE .. For Rio de Jan., left Santos 21st.

RED STAR

WESTERNLAND .. For N.Y., left 8thmtn. 22nd.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

AMSTELLAND .. For Hamburg, left B. Aires 21st.
ORANIA .. For B. Aires, left Bahia 22nd.
ZEELANDIA .. For B. Aires, left Bahia 21st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

DARRO .. For B. Aires, left Mersey 22nd.
LOCHMONAR .. For Ldo., left Portland, Ore., 20th.
NARENTA .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 22nd.
PARANA .. For Hamburg, left Seattle 21st.
PARDO .. Fm. Newport, Mon., arr. Seattle 21st.
SEVERN .. For Brazil, left Hull 21st.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

.. For Dunkirk, left Aden 22nd.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION

MAIMOA .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 21st.
PAKEHA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 22nd.
TAINUI .. For Ldn., left Napier 20th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERASH .. Fm. Panama, arr. 'Frisco 21st.
SILVERCEDAR .. For 'Frisco, left Los Angeles 21st.
SILVERPALM .. Fm. Pamanocekan, arr. Batavia 21st.
SILVERSANDAL .. For Shanghai, left Kobe 22nd.
SILVERWILLOW .. For Panama, left Savannah 21st.

UNION-CASTLE

BRAEMAR CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Algoa B. 21st.
EDINBURGH CASTLE .. For 8thmtn., left Table B. 21st.
GUILDFORD CASTLE .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Ldn. 21st.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICA .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 22nd.

WHITE STAR

ADRIATIC .. For N.Y., left Mersey 21st.
BALTIC .. For L'pool., left N.Y. 22nd.
DORIC .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Quebec 22nd.
LAURENTIC .. Fm., Montreal, arr. L'pool. 23rd.
MAJESTIC .. For 8thmtn., left N.Y. 21st.

YEOWARD LINE

ALCA .. For Las Palmas, left L'pool. 22nd.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ADRIATIC .. For N.Y., sig. 100 miles West of Inishtrahull 11.15 a.m. 23rd.
AQUITANIA .. For N.Y., left Cherbourg 22nd.
ARDOLA .. Fm. Las Palmas, arr. L'pool 22nd.
ASCANIA .. For Ldn., left Plymouth 23rd.
ATHENIA .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Clyde 23rd.
BARADINE .. For Sydney, left Plymouth 22nd.
CALEDONIA .. For N.Y., left Clyde 22nd.
CIRCASSIA .. For Bombay, left Clyde 22nd.
DALA .. Fm. Torrevieja, arr. Pt. Said 22nd.
FLANDRIA .. For Amsterdam, left 8thmtn. 23rd.
HARDWICKE GRANGE .. For B. Aires, left Gravesend 23rd.
HUNTSMAN .. For Natal, left Clyde 22nd.
LALANDE .. For B. Aires, left Clyde 22nd.
LANCASTRIA .. For N.Y., left Cherbourg 23rd.
MADURA .. For Ldn., left Plymouth 23rd.
MONTCLARE .. Fm. Montreal, arr. 8thmtn. 23rd.
MORVADA .. For Ldn., Aden 23rd.
PERIM .. For Yokohama, left Aden 23rd.
PORT HOWDEN .. Fm. Australia, arr. Hull 23rd.
ROTTERDAM .. For R'dam, left Plymouth 22nd.
VAN RENSSELAER .. For Amsterdam, left Plymouth 23rd.
VICEROY OF INDIA .. For Bombay, left Aden 23rd.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted on the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guiness per cent.
TAMIAHUA	Ashore Pigeon Point, South of San Francisco	20
RUPERRA	Ashore Angle Bay, Milford Haven	
YERO CARRAS	Montevideo, Nov. 4, for Chile. Ashore near Cape Upright, Magellan Straight	15
LIVADIA	Hamburg, Oct. 10, for W.C. of Africa. Ashore at Grand Popo	80
		35

CASUALTY REPORTS

(

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selsolet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS,

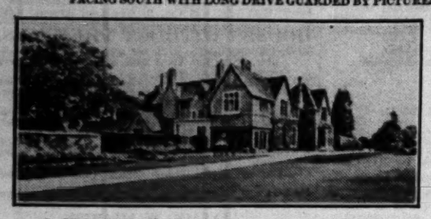
Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

BICESTER HUNT.

UNDER A MILE FROM THE KENNELS.

THIS BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MOST ADMIRABLE ORDER, AND FACING SOUTH WITH LONG DRIVE GUARDED BY PICTURESQUE ENTRANCE LODGE.



MAGNIFICENT OAK-PANELLED LOUNGE HALL ABOUT 30FT. BY 20FT.

Dining room, study, Sun "room, six or seven principal bed rooms, three well-equipped family bath rooms, three maids' bed rooms, bath room, butler's bed room, and servants' hall, &c.

Own electric light, water pumped by engine, central heating throughout, lavatory basins (hot and cold) in four bed rooms, independent hot water supply, telephone.

GARAGE for three cars. FARMERY.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING of 8 LOOSE BOXES. GROOM'S ROOMS.

Cottage. Bungalow.

PARK-LIKE GROUNDS with hard and grass tennis courts, flower and kitchen gardens, orchard, and grassland, in all about

54 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

PERSONALLY INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (B.32721.)

DORSET.

Some 650ft. up, with extensive views over Blackmore Vale Country. Hunting with three packs.

On outskirts of favourite old Town.

£2,500 FREEHOLD.

A CHARMING stone-built RESIDENCE; lounge hall, dining and drawing rooms, two staircases, offices, six bed rooms, bath room.

Modern conveniences. Telephone. Outbuildings.

Attractive gardens, full-sized tennis lawn, kitchen garden in all about 1½ ACRE.—Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (H.29918A.)

NORTHWOOD.

UNFURNISHED ON LEASE.

TO be LET, Unfurnished, a MODERN RESIDENCE, on high ground, containing, on only two floors, hall with cloak room, fine drawing room with parquet floor, dining room, library, five bed rooms, small dressing room, bath room, and offices.

Electric light and all modern conveniences.

Garage. NICE GROUNDS ABOUT 1½ ACRE, tennis and croquet lawns, orchard, &c.; 10 minutes station and golf course.—Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

OXTED, SURREY.

340ft. up. *Sheltered, yet open position.*

"THE SHAW."

ARTISTIC SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing sitting hall, two reception rooms, compact offices, seven bed rooms, bath room.

Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Main drainage.

Pretty Pleasaunce with sunken formal garden. Excellent site for garage. Vacant possession.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 2nd DECEMBER (unless sold privately).

Solicitor, Arthur Hunt, Esq., 24, Haymarket, S.W.1.

Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

BUILT 1751. FACING

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, or might be Let, genuine GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, just reconditioned at considerable expense and ready for immediate occupation. Lounge 16ft. square, three reception, two baths, eight bed rooms, pantry, maids' room.

Central heating. Gravel soil. Electric light.

MOTOR HOUSE. OLD-WORLD GARDEN, ½ ACRE.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, or 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (D3384.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

(Continued from Page 23)

WAY & WALLER,

For all the Best Flats,

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

SLOANE-STREET (near).

Excellent Mansion Flat in famous building, quietly situated; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Long Lease at £350 per annum inclusive. Premium £100.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 14). WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

SERVICE FLAT with central heating and restaurant; beautifully Furnished and in perfect repair; exclusive position out of Portland-place; accommodation comprises bed room, reception room, and tiled bath room. Rent includes full service.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 4).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE; self-contained sitting room, bed room, bath room; self-acting lift; good attendance.—Apply 3, Ryder-street, St. James's, or to Mr. H. Sharman, 10, Norris-street, Haymarket.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

BELGRAVIA (close Sloane-square).—Opportunity of SECURING extremely light and airy FLAT in popular Mansion Building, on very favourable terms. Five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, box room, kitchen, &c. Lift, porters. Small premium or good lease and improvements.—Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1 (Sloane 8141.)

RENT £490 P.A.

CHARMING MAISONNETTE with own street door, WEYMOUTH-STREET, to be LET FURNISHED; two bed, one reception, kitchen, bath room, &c.; Sgns.; maid could be left.—Sole Agent, J. CROMWELL ASH, 58, Marylebone-lane, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FACING DUE SOUTH.

CLOSE CADOGAN-SQUARE.—A MODERN MAISONNETTE now in course of construction; two living rooms, three bed rooms, tiled bath room; garden. Rent £200 per annum.—Full details Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5; two large reception, four bed rooms, large lounge hall; easily run. Rent 6gns.—Write Box 06959, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FURNISHED FLAT; two bed rooms, two reception, &c., or Service with one bed room; W.1 district; about 6gns.—Particulars to WARD and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087.

FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, near Baker-street, three bedrooms, three rooms and bath; every comfort; rent 5gns. a week; if linen wanted, an extra 10s. per week; a good maid can be had.—Write Box 4981, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HALFMOON-STREET. — Excellent FURNISHED BACHELOR SUITE in private house; every comfort; 5½ guineas per week to include service and electric light.—Recommended by J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

FOR ALL THE CHOICEST

AVAILABLE FLATS

IN

HAMPSTEAD

Apply MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.)

HANS-CRESCENT (by). — Redecorated MAISONNETTE; three bed, bath, two reception, Very moderate premium.—Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

£225 P.A.

HYDE PARK, 17, Southwick-street, W.2.—SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLATS, redecorated; four rooms, bath. Rent £165-£200; free to Christmas.—Apply Housekeeper.

CONSTANT HOT WATER AND LIFT.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (just off).—Very Sunny MANSION FLAT to be LET on New Lease, WITHOUT PREMIUM; four bed, bath, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c.—Immediate inspection recommended by RICHARDSON and HIDDLE, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

£250 P.A.

In a new Mansion block with every modern convenience, KENSINGTON, W.—Charming FLAT to be LET Unfurnished; three bed rooms, bath room; two reception rooms, and offices; without premium; rent £350 per annum; quiet position.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 6, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos.: Sloane 2294 (three lines).

KENSINGTON. — Charming SECOND-FLOOR MANSION FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception, bath room, &c. Six years' lease at only £180 inclusive. Only £60 for fittings, &c. Owner taking house.—Apply 7, Avonmore-mansions, Addison Bridge, W.14.

WITH DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD ATMOSPHERE. KENSINGTON GARDENS (almost adjoining South side).—The last remaining FLAT in a large new building to be LET at a moderate inclusive rent, without premium; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.; panelling, decorations, &c.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. 'Phone, Western 3424.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (overlooking). — Unfurnished, SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE of two bed, reception, &c.; £135 per annum; no premium.—Kers with S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2975.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—One large reception, one double bed room, small dressing, maids' room, kitchen, bath; 4gns.—Telephone Sloane 3089 after 11 o'clock.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1. — SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE to be LET; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen. £225 per annum. Small premium.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

WHITEHALL COURT.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

LARGE SERVICE FLAT, overlooking river; furnished or unfurnished; no premium for lease.—For particulars apply 36, Whitehall-court, S.W.

LARGE FIRST-FLOOR FLAT in prominent position in SOUTH KENSINGTON to be LET unfurnished; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, kitchen; passenger lift; constant hot water; porter; no premium. Rent £275 per annum.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

LOVELY VIEWS OVER HYDE PARK.

South Aspect. Sunny. Very Quiet.

MAGNIFICENT MANSION FLAT, absolutely up-to-date; four-five bed rooms, &c.; large rooms. Unusual opportunity at low rent £650 per annum inclusive; no premium. Minute Marble Arch.—Apply NICHOLAS, 4, Albany-court-yard, W.1.

MAISONNETTE.—Direct lease £225 inclusive; six rooms, two bath rooms, kitchenette; will be redecorated. —Mrs. Wood, 14, De Vere-gardens, Kensington.

FIRST YEAR'S RENT FREE.

MIDWAY between the Houses of Parliament and Sloane Square.—A fine FAMILY FLAT to be LET unfurnished; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms (all good dimensions), servants' hall, pantry; passenger lift; constant hot water. £600 per annum.

PETER JONES Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Slo. 3434.

NEVERN-SQUARE, EARL'S-COURT, S.W.—Charming little FLAT, with two bed rooms, bath room, one reception room, and offices. Immediate possession. Newly decorated, bright and up to date. No pr mium. Rent £165 per annum.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

OWNER going abroad wishes to SUB-LET her delightful FLAT, directly facing the extensive gardens of Cadogan-place, with entire use thereto AND USE OF HARD TENNIS COURTS.

Four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, fitted conveniences, every modern c.'s. Passenger lift; Central heating; constant hot water.

MODERATE INCLUSIVE RENTAL.

WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.

PALL MALL, opposite Carlton Club.—Charming SERVICE FLAT; hall, sitting room, bed, bath; constant hot water; lift; excellent service and catering. Rent £250 per annum.—Steward, 28, Pall Mall.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (adjacent). — FURNISHED SUITE of sitting room, double bed room, bath room; constant hot water; 'phone, electric fires; public lounges and dining rooms available; including full hotel service and meals, 11 guineas weekly.—Norland Court, 82-3-4, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 2896.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished for any period.

High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.

Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.

Telephone: Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

£118 PER ANNUM.—HALL FLAT, self-contained; two rooms (one 21ft. by 16ft.), bath and kitchen.—29, Hogarth-road, Earl's Court, Park 3661.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY,

London's Principal Flat Agents,

123, Victoria-street, S.W.1; 109, Mount-street, W.1; Wright's-lane, Kensington, W.8.

ASHLEY-GARDENS.—An attractive FLAT in this favourite position, with sunny aspect, to be LET Furnished; two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; telephone. Rent 8 guineas per week.—Recommended by ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

£260. — WESTMINSTER. — Sunny CORNER FLAT, newly decorated; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; parquet floors; h. and c. and hot water.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

KENSINGTON COURT.—Well FURNISHED FLAT, comprising two reception, four bed rooms, bath, kitchen; lift. Rent 10gns. per week or near offer.—Recommended by ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wright's-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

[illegible] vacant not water.

HORNTON COURT, KENSINGTON (Rent £175).—Exceptional opportunity; newly decorated FLAT; two bed rooms, one reception room, hall, bath room, kitchen; no premium.—Apply immediately ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wright's-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

SUNNY OUTLOOK OVER PARK.

PICCADILLY.—Attractive BALCONY SERVICE FLAT; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.; constant hot water, part central heating; first-class service. Rent £450 per annum inclusive on Lease, or Furnished 10 to 12 gns. weekly.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

£190 PER ANNUM.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Newly decorated FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, with three bed, bath room, large reception room, and kitchen. New lease. No premium. —BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (near Gloucester-road Station). —Commodious Unfurnished MAISONNETTE to be LET for 15 months: six bed, one bath, three reception; constant hot water. Inclusive rent only £180. NO PREMIUM.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Exceptionally attractive BIJOU FLAT overlooking the Museum Gardens, second floor; one large reception room, two bed rooms, kitchen, bathroom, &c.; in excellent condition; constant hot water. Rent £205 per annum. Lease four years. Nominal sum for decorations and improvements.—Apply

KNIGHT & CO.,

14, Cromwell-place, S.W.7. Facing South Kensington Station. Western 3424 (three lines).

S. KENSINGTON (good part).—Charming Unfurnished FLAT; four bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath room, box room; £185 per annum. No premium.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

SIX BED, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, &c. ST. JAMES'S PARK (close to, and very quiet).—MANSION FLAT to be LET, FURNISHED, at 11 guineas weekly, or unfurnished £500 per annum.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

TO be LET, beautifully FURNISHED self-contained FLAT in Hertford Court, Shepherd Market, Mayfair, consisting of one sitting room, one bed room, small hall, bath room and lavatory, with telephone and service; or would be Let Unfurnished at original low rent and furniture sold as a bargain.—Apply for particulars and Key to view at 16, Shepherd-street, Shepherd Market, Mayfair, W.

TO be LET FURNISHED for a month, from about 15th January, 1931, a comfortable SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE; two lower floors; good sitting, one large and two small bed rooms, kitchen, bath, and two lavatories; plate and linen left; 5½ guineas a week. View by appointment.—Apply General Firie, 70a, Ladbroke-grove, W.11.

TWO NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS,

with most up-to-date decorations and furnishing.

CARLTON COURT,

HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR.

May. 4307 (six lines).

CARLTON COURT,

PALL MALL-PLACE, PALL MALL.

Reg. 4255 (six lines).

Self-contained Furnished Service Suites for short or long stay, from 6½ to 15 gns. a week, no extras.

Cuisine à la Carte.

Managing Director,

VINCENT DAVICO.

MAYFAIR.

UNFURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, &c.; electric lights, fine decorations, &c.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. 'Phone, Western 3424.

UNFURNISHED FLATS, facing South and West, in MAYFAIR,

"AUDLEY HOUSE," NORTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

The last remaining of these SUNNY FLATS in beautiful, most up-to-date building, with constant hot water, panel heating, passenger lift; four-six bed rooms, two-three marble-fitted bath rooms, cloak room, drawing and dining rooms in Georgian style, kitchen, and pantry.

LOW RENTALS INCLUSIVE OF ALL CHARGES.

NO PREMIUM.

Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, W.1.

CLOSE TO PARK.

Five bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms.

WELL-FURNISHED FLAT to be LET to careful tenant at unfurnished rental; constant hot water, central heating, and other conveniences.—Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Excellent litt'e MANSION SERVICE FLAT to be LET FURNISHED; reception room, bed room, bath room; lift; 'phone. Accept 4gns. week including service.—Apply CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.

(Very exceptional.)

WHITEHALL COURT, S.W.1.—Two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room; perfectly appointed and subject of considerable expenditure; tenant sacrificing lease without premium owing unforeseen circumstance.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 3160.

7, OLD BURLINGTON-STREET, W.1.—An exceptionally quiet and convenient BACHELOR FLAT to be LET; sitting room, bed room, and bath room; £200 per annum.—Apply to Housekeeper or 'phone Paddington 8766.

149, SLOANE-STREET.—Bed room, reception, bath room, kitchen. Rent £175 on lease.

SLOANE-STREET (just off).

Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms.

£325 PER ANNUM secures a FLAT with above accommodation; parquet floors, independent hot water, and other conveniences. Nominal premium for carpets and fittings.—Owner's Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

£270 PER ANNUM.—Unfurnished FLAT to be LET on lease, second floor; two sitting, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; self-contained; in the Manor House, Marylebone-road, S.W., convenient, open position; constant hot water; lift; day and night porters; restaurant in building. Can be viewed by appointment to porter. 'Phone, Paddington 8766.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. FACING GARDENS.

£165 RENT; NO PREMIUM.—Attractive SMALL FLAT in quiet position in SOUTH KENSINGTON; two bed rooms, bath room, one reception room, kitchen, &c.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

£160 PER ANNUM.—Very excellent FOURTH-FLOOR FLAT (no lift); two spacious and two medium-sized rooms, kitchen, and bath room; BUCKINGHAM-GATE, close to Park. Nominal sum for lease and fixtures.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

Four bed rooms (two for maids), two reception rooms, bath, &c.

7 GNS.—QUEEN'S-GATE. An exceptional opportunity to secure a well FURNISHED FLAT on practically unfurnished terms.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

DIXON & CO.,

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY.

Tele., Sutton 3097 (three lines).

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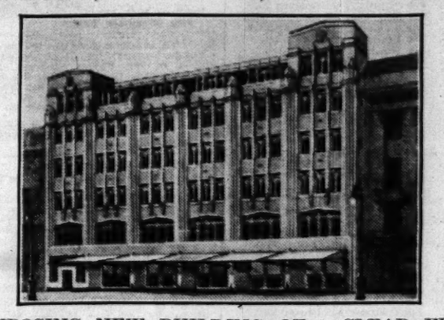

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